"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER

Fair today and probably Sunday; slowly rising temperature; light, variable winds.

☞For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,643. ..... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1914.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

CZAR, KAISER, AND KING MAY YET ARRANGE PEACE; RUSSIA SAYS THEIR MESSAGES 'MODIFY THE SITUATION'; HOPE DESPITE KAISER'S DECLARATION OF MARTIAL LAW AND GATHERING OF THREE FLEETS OFF DENMARK

GOVERNORS CLOSE STOCK EXCHANGE

Other Exchanges Also Shut to Check Europe's Dumping of Securities Here.

STOP GOLD'S OUTFLOW NEXT

Washington to Facilitate Issue of $500,000,000 Additional Bank Circulation.

WILL MODIFY LAW OF 1908

Consolidated and the Curb Suspend Business After It Is Decided Not to Open the Big Market.

The financial developments in the United States yesterday growing out of the European war situation were the closing of the New York Stock Exchange, followed by the suspension of trading on the other Stock Exchanges of the country, the closing of the Cotton and Coffee Exchanges here, and the adoption of measures here and at Washington to provide for additional national bank circulation to meet the conditions created by the continued withdrawal of gold by Europe. For this purpose the machinery provided in the Federal Reserve Bank act, which re-enacted the Aldrich-Vreeland law, is to be set in motion.

The Senate yesterday adopted an amendment to this law, the effect of which is to extend to all national banks the right to put out additional circulation. Under the law as it now stands, only banks having bond-secured circulation to the extent of 40 per cent. of their capital are entitled to issue the additional notes provided for by this act. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo pointed out yesterday that under the law a total of $500,000,000 of this additional circulation can be put out. Details of the steps taken at Washington to facilitate the issue of additional bank notes will be found in the Washington dispatches to THE TIMES.

A few minutes before the time for the opening of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, when the most tumultuous session in its history was expected, members of the Governing Committee began gathering in the office of the President, H. G. S. Noble, on the sixth floor.

There had been no call for a meeting, and the understanding was that the Exchange would open as usual, but the successive shocks of the advance in the English bank rate to 8 per cent., the discovery that the market was loaded down with big selling orders, and almost bare of buying orders, and the news of the beginning of runs on banks in London and Berlin alarmed the brokers so much that they hurried upstairs to urge a reconsideration of the decision to remain open. Besides the pressure brought to bear on Mr. Noble from this source telegrams were pouring in on him from out-of-town banks and Exchanges calling on the New York market to remain closed.

New arrivals reported that suspension of the British Bank act was imminent, and that Germany practically had declared war. By the time the Acting Chairman of the Exchange had mounted his little balcony to wait for the stroke of 10 o'clock, thirty-seven members of the Governing Board had gathered in the President's office. There was an insistent demand for a vote.

At ten minutes before the hour Mr. Noble hurried his associates across the hall to the Governors' room. An instant later and the crowd had voted almost unanimously to close the Exchange. At once word went out that for the third time in history the Stock Exchange had been compelled to close to protect the solvency of hundreds of firms.

Other Cities Vote to Close.

So suddenly had the entire situation changed that big accounts left amply protected by customers out of reach had become endangered through the enormous declines. Further than this, the status of loans was menaced by the new scale of quotations, and it was evident that the banks would have to call for more collateral to safeguard their advances.

Word was flashed through the country in time to catch the markets in other cities. Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Detroit, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus, Washington, and San Francisco immediately voted to close. In Cleveland the market nominally was open but no business of consequence was done. The Consolidated Exchange in New York, which had opened as usual at 9:30, suspended trading, and the New York Curb followed suit. The New York Coffee Exchange closed; the Cotton Exchange remained open an hour and a quarter and closed when it was seen that many failures were imminent if the staple continued to break. In all the country only the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Produce Exchange, both dealing in foodstuffs—in great demand on account of the war—were doing any business.

On the floor of the New York Stock Exchange, where hundreds of brokers were excitedly trying to shape their affairs for the expected crash at the opening, the announcement that the Governors had voted to close provoked a wild outburst of cheering. Men who had feared that the next hour would bring disaster to their firms ran about em-

Continued on Page 3.

Thoughtful Articles.

1. "The European Situation," by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard.
2. "The Anti-Trust Bills Analyzed," by Dr. C. R. Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin.
3. "Politics and Business — The President's Change of Mind," by Col. George Harvey.
4. A bit of unwritten Spanish war history, by Consul General Bowen.
5. Worship as necessary as sleep and food—New book by Dr. Cabot of Boston.
6. "Rediscovering New York," by James Huneker.

IN TOMORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES

JAURES, SOCIALIST LEADER, IS SLAIN

Assassin Says He Shot French Deputy Because He Opposed Three-Year Army Term.

MURDERED WHILE DINING

Hand Brushes Aside the Curtain, and Jaures, Receiving Two Bullet Wounds, Dies Instantly.

PARIS, July 31.—Jean Leon Jaurès, the French Socialist leader, was assassinated tonight while dining in a small restaurant near the Bourse.

The assassin was arrested, but refused to disclose his identity. Later he was identified as Raoul Villain, 29 years of age, who is said to be the son of a clerk of the Civil Court at Rheims.

M. Jaurès had returned here yesterday from Brussels, where he attended the International Socialist Conference to protest against war, and since his arrival had delivered an address, with his usual eloquence, on the subject. His campaign against hostilities is thought possibly to have had some connection with his murder.

One of the witnesses of the shooting says the assassin declared after he had fired: "I did it because when M. Jaurès fought the three years' military law he fought France."

The Government tonight took official notice of the crime by ordering that a proclamation, signed by Premier Viviani, be posted on the walls of Paris. It denounces the murder of M. Jaurès and counsels the people not to give way to agitation.

The Minister of the Interior, Louis Malvy, on learning of the crime, left the meeting of the Council that was proceeding and ordered that precautions be taken to prevent demonstrations.

M. Jaurès was seated at a dinner table near an open window, facing the Rue Montmartre, chatting with several Socialist Deputies and the editors of L'Humanité. As though by prearrangement, the curtain covering the window was lightly brushed aside and a hand holding a revolver was thrust through.

Before M. Jaurès could make a move he received two bullets in the back of the head. Without uttering even an exclamation he fell forward and expired with his head on the table.

The reports of the shots startled the diners and passers-by, and the assassin was seized. In his pocket was another loaded revolver. The police rescued him from the crowd, which shouted "Assassin! Death to the assassin!"

The body of the noted Deputy was placed in a city conveyance, which, surrounded by weeping comrades and friends, proceeded through the streets to his home, followed by a detachment of Republican Guards. There were shouts of "Vive Jaurès!" by some in the crowd, and similar shouts and a demonstration in front of the office of L'Humanité and in the boulevards when the news became generally known.

It is reported that the assassin first telephoned to the restaurant, which was a favorite dining place of M. Jaurès, to ascertain if he were there.

M. Jaures's Career.

As a parliamentary Socialist Jean Jaurès was often compared with the late leader of the German Social-Democrats, Herr Bebel. Both were great orators, and, while one placed "La Patrie" above Socialism the other did the same with the "Fatherland." For this reason they not infrequently came into conflict with the "Reds" of their party, particularly at the International Congress of Socialists. All the same, each was untiring in preaching the gospel of a reduction of armaments and universal arbitration.

Jean Jaurès was no ordinary man. He would have been 55 years old next Sept. 3. A native of Castres, as a child his one ambition was to be a teacher, and he would often assemble his playmates and assume the airs of a schoolmaster before them. Later he attended the Ecole Normale Supérieure, and, on being graduated, achieved great success as a lecturer on philosophy at the University of Toulouse. Here his popularity as a speaker, no less than his desire to appeal to a broader public, induced him to enter politics. His education, as well as his tastes, drew him to the Socialist Party, which, to his mind, needed purging from those extreme elements which had survived the Commune of 1871 and still flaunted the red flag on all occasions.

Henceforth the career of Jaurès was to be inseparably connected with the Palais Bourbon as a Deputy from the Tarn. Like other Parliamentary Socialists—like Viviani, the present Premier; ex-Premier Briand, and Millerand, who has, in defiance of all Socialist commands, held portfolios in non-Socialist Cabinets—Jaurès did much to bring about popular appreciation of certain practical Socialist doctrines. He was often the unofficial arbitrator between the Government and the leaders of strikes.

Paradoxical as it may seem, Jaurès took an active part in inspiring the wave of patriotism which swept France two years ago, when millions were raised by popular subscription for airships; but he advised caution and prudence in keeping it within national bounds and in diverting it to the arts of peace. He believed the demonstration a healthful exhibition of the Gallic spirit, which had, he said, too long been dormant.

[illegible]
And yet feel you are a giant!
[illegible]
—Advt.

German Squadron Stopping Merchant Vessels in Danish Waters.

BRITISH WARSHIPS NEAR

Germans Reported to Have Seized French Locomotives at Frontier Points.

SERVIANS CHECK INVADERS

Austrian Armies Unable to Force Passes at Semendria and on the Bosnian Frontier.

CHASE AFTER ROYAL YACHT

Montenegrin King's Swift Pleasure Craft Escapes to Corfu from Austrian Destroyers.

COPENHAGEN, July 31.—A German squadron, cruising off Langeland in the Great Belt is stopping all vessels to investigate their nationality and the destination of their cargoes. German torpedo boats have been observed near Giedeser and in the Cattegat, and German warships are patroling between Sweden and Jutland.

A big Russian squadron has been seen outside the Danish island of Bornholm, in the Baltic.

Two German torpedo-boat destroyers steamed close to the fortress at Middlefrund, a few miles from Copenhagen. The warships retired only after being commanded to do so by the commandant of the fortress, who threatened a recourse to force if they did not leave.

British warships also were seen today in Danish waters.

A German naval fleet was reported off the south of Holland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 1.—Acts of war already have been committed by Germany and Russia.

At Pagny-sur-Moselle, on the French frontier, a station on the route from Metz to Chalons, German troops have torn up the permanent way and placed guns in position. Pagny is French territory, about ten miles southeast of Metz on the French bank of the Moselle. At Montreaux-Vieux, another frontier station, German troops have also torn up the permanent way and seized four French locomotives.

At Amanvillers, a village in German territory near the frontier, midway between the villages of Gravelotte and St. Privat, the scene of one of the fiercest battles of the war of 1870, the Germans have seized a French engine and rolling stock, cut the telegraph wires, and sent back the French railway men on foot.

Like Germany, Russia has not awaited general mobilization before beginning hostilities, an important railway bridge between Shtchakova and Granitza, on the Vienna-Warsaw line, having been blown up. The bridge appears to be in Austrian territory. It is in the neighborhood of the famous Three Emperors' Corner, where the German, Russian, and Austrian frontiers meet.

Though acts of war, none of these incidents constitutes war, even if fully confirmed. They are trivial enough to be explained away in case it is desirable to do so.

Raymond, Pynchon & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, at 111 Broadway, received from private sources yesterday a cable dispatch which attracted a great deal of attention. It said:

"It is reported that Russia is invading Austria."

SERVIANS HOLD THEIR OWN.

Austrians Unable to Force Passes That Lead to Interior.

LONDON, July 31.—An Exchange Telegraph Company's dispatch from Nish, Servia, via Salonica, says that up till last night the Austrian invaders at Semendria had not succeeded in forcing the pass held by the Servian troops whose possession would give them access to the Morava River Valley, and thus open up a direct road to Nish.

Another dispatch from Nish to the Exchange Telegraph Company says desperate fighting continues along the River Drina. Both Austrians and Servians have suffered heavy losses. The Austrian divisions, after fighting fiercely all day, failed to force the defile leading to Plevlie and Priepolie.

ATHENS, Greece, July 31.—The Montenegrin royal yacht Degiara was almost captured today by an Austrian squadron blockading Antivari. The yacht was approaching the port, but when she sighted the blockading warships, turned and fled. She was pursued by Austrian destroyers, but arrived safely at Corfu.

Day's Events in the War Situation.

Late at night, following a day of bad news on the European situation, London hears of a change for the better, following a conference with the Czar at Peterhof, at which the German Ambassador presented a communication based on an exchange of messages between the Czar, the Kaiser, and King George.

Germany announces that "a state of war" exists, which does not carry a declaration of war against any nation, but puts the whole German nation under martial law. It is said that this announcement will be followed by a proclamation ordering the mobilization of the entire army and navy.

Russia sends no reply to Germany's demand for an explanation of her mobilization, but posts notices calling all reserves to the colors.

France and England are making a final effort to find a plan which will be acceptable to Russia and Austria.

Some encouragement is found in a report that Vienna and St. Petersburg have renewed "conversations" on the crisis.

German warships are reported by Copenhagen to be holding up vessels of commerce in Danish waters to determine their nationality and the destination of their cargoes. British warships are also reported in Danish waters.

In the actual hostilities between Austria and Servia, the Servians have checked the advance of the invaders, both sides losing heavily in the engagements.

Close censorship has been imposed on all news from Germany, Austria, and Russia, and a lighter censorship is in force in France, Italy, and Servia.

All the small European States are scrambling to mobilize their forces to maintain their neutrality.

The London Stock Exchange closes until further notice, and the Bank of England doubles its rate, making it 8 per cent., to check the outflow of gold.

Following the closing of the New York Stock Exchange, markets in all big cities, from Boston to San Francisco, suspend operations, only the Produce Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade, both dealing in foodstuffs, remaining open.

Heavy gold withdrawals at New York continue, the St. Louis taking out $11,025,000 for Europe. The Government is rushing gold from other cities to the Sub-Treasury.

Bankers here take steps to provide extra currency in the crisis, and the United States Senate passes an act to aid in this movement. The House will pass it today.

The cotton market closes to stop failures after a slump of $10 a bale.

Three New York firms suspend on Cotton Board and one on the Stock Exchange.

Wheat cargoes are held up by uncertainty as to the extent of the war.

All sailings of German liners from American ports and from Europe are canceled.

Thousands of American tourists in Europe are seeking opportunity to get home.

GERMAN WAR MOVES BEGAN A WEEK AGO

Paris Temps Publishes Delayed Messages Telling of Preparations, Step by Step.

FRANCE TAKES PRECAUTIONS

"We Are Resolute," Reported to be Viviani's Answer to German Note About Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 31.—A most significant indication of the attitude of France in the war crisis is revealed in tonight's Temps, which is the nearest to being the official organ.

It publishes eight telegrams from Berlin, dated from Saturday until today, which had been withheld undoubtedly by official orders. These give the details, step by step, of the German preparations for "the state of war" proclaimed by the Emperor, as announced in the latest dispatch from Berlin tonight, which also includes the designation of the Crown Prince as head of one army corps, and adds:

"We are now able to give this as authentic and in emphasis of the latest above dispatch."

The first dispatch, dated Saturday, says:

"The garrisons at Strasbourg and Sarrbourg have been brought to their full strength."

The next, dated the same evening, records that the military works on the French frontier have been occupied by war contingents, and that the barbed wire entanglements and batteries have been advanced and stores completed.

On the next day a dispatch says that the railway companies have been ordered to collect rolling stock, with a view to mobilization, and to clear their platforms.

Another dispatch the same evening states that men on leave have been recalled and troops at the instruction camps and in the manoeuvre fields have been ordered to rejoin their garrisons.

Monday, according to another dispatch, saw the beginning of local operations for mobilization. Mills were requisitioned for occupation by soldiers. Frontier roads were barred. Censorship on telegrams was begun. The first contingents of troops to cover the frontier took their positions and the fleet was put on a war footing.

The next three messages, dated Tuesday, Wednesday, and yesterday, tell of the contingents covering the frontier being brought to the full strength by the recall of the reservists, and the requisition of horses and automobiles from private owners. The reservists recalled up to yesterday numbered 125,000. In the region about Metz the forces, which generally in peace were stationed some distance from the frontier, were advanced to the border.

The Temps has one more dispatch, dated 1:45 P. M. today. This says:

"At the Foreign Office I was assured that a dispatch had come from the German Ambassador in St. Petersburg that the Czar had just ordered a general mobilization of land and sea forces.

"The situation is considered desperate.

"The Emperor returned here this afternoon."

The deduction is drawn from these telegrams that France has been fully informed of the German activities and has met them. This explains the constant rumors of French night manoeuvres on the frontier.

The War Council was in session all this afternoon at the Foreign Office. The Ministry of the Interior will give out nothing, thus indicating that the situation is not improved. There are constant rumors of mobilization, but they are still unverified.

It became known tonight that the German note concerning the Russian mobilization was sent Wednesday to France and England also. Premier Viviani's reply was: "France is calm and resolute."

FOOD PRICES SOAR.

All Europe Feels the Dread of Severe Famine.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 1.—The spectre of a food famine is already stalking through Europe. Exports of food have been prohibited in Germany and France. Belgium has forbidden the exportation of live stock, corn, fodder and petrol. Prices have doubled in Austria, and even Switzerland is feeling the pinch with an appreciation of 10 to 20 per cent. in prices of most foods.

In England food prices are rising appreciably. London bakers propose to increase the price of the loaf on Tuesday, and the Premier will be questioned on Monday as to the measures the Government is to take to keep the British corn supplies within the Kingdom.

Meat dealers in Smithfield Market stated yesterday that sufficient supplies were in the country for a month's consumption if overseas supplies were cut off.

The advance of the bank rate to 8 per cent. means among other things that the imports, even of foodstuffs, will suffer a restrictive influence. With nobody discounting bills, the machinery of importation is affected.

Large stores of food are being purchased by hospitals and private families. One institution has ordered three months' supply of flour.

In the bacon market yesterday the price advanced from 5 to 6 shillings. Bacon is a staple article with [illegible].

Kaiser Makes War Speech to a Great Crowd in Berlin.

'A FATEFUL HOUR HAS FALLEN'

"Envious Peoples Everywhere Are Compelling Us to Our Just Defense."

WEDDING IN ROYAL FAMILY

"Nuptials of War" of Prince Oscar and the Countess Von Bassewitz.

THE REICHSTAG SUMMONED

To Meet in the Royal Palace and Vote Credits If Needed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 31.—An imperial decree proclaiming the empire in a state of war was issued today.

It is reported this evening that a proclamation ordering the mobilization of the entire army and navy will be made in the course of a few hours, on the return of the Kaiser to Berlin from Potsdam.

Germany's decision, it is declared, has been forced by an act of "unpardonable disployalty" on the part of Russia. While the exchange of communications which had been initiated by the Kaiser was going on with the Czar, and while the powers were attempting to negotiate on the basis of Sir Edward Grey's proposal, it came to the knowledge of Germany that Russia had mobilized her army and navy. This was deemed an action which Germany could not ignore.

[The above dispatch received at 11 A. M. yesterday was one of the last permitted to go out of Berlin in English.]

Kaiser Makes a War Speech.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, August 1.—The following despatch from THE NEW YORK TIMES Berlin correspondent, dated Friday, 11:10 P. M., was received in London at 4 o'clock this morning. It was telegraphed in German on account of the censorship:

"Late this afternoon a crowd of 50,000 people gathered before the Kaiser's palace and cheered again and again for the Emperor and the German empire."

At 6:15 the Kaiser appeared at a window. The enthusiasm of the crowd knew no bounds. Hats, caps and handkerchiefs were waved aloft. In a voice that rang out over the crowd the Kaiser said:

"A fateful hour has fallen for Germany. Envious people on all sides are compelling us to our just defence. The sword is being forced into our hand. I hope that if at the last hour my efforts do not succeed in bringing our opponents to see eye to eye with us and in maintaining peace, I hope that with God's help we shall so wield the sword that when all is over we shall again sheath it with honor.

"War would demand of us enormous sacrifices in property and life, but we should show our foes what it means to provoke (reizen) Germany, and now I commend you all to God. Go to church, kneel before God and pray to him to help our gallant army."

Owing to the risk of war, Prince Oscar, the Kaiser's fifth son, and his fiancee, Countess Ina Von Bassewitz, lady-in-waiting, were formally married in the Kaiser's presence at the castle of Bellevue at 7 o'clock tonight. The real ceremony had been fixed for September. Such a ceremony is known here as "nuptials of war."

The Reichstag has been summoned for Tuesday. It will be opened by the Kaiser in the royal palace, not in its own building. As it has no voice in the decision of war or peace, it will meet to receive the official announcement of the decision of the Kaiser and the Federal council, and, if necessary, to vote credits for war.

The Declaration of Martial Law.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 31.—This official statement, announcing an imperial decree declaring the nation under martial law, was issued today:

"In conformity with Paragraph 68 of the Constitution of the German Empire, Bavaria being excluded, the Kaiser has issued a decree declaring a state of war. A similar decree for Bavaria will be issued."

The proclamation announces military measures on the frontiers, the armed protection of the railroads, the restriction of telegraphic, postal, and railroad services except for military purposes, and prohibits the publication of news of the movements of German troops and war material.

Crown Prince Frederick William has been appointed to the command of the First Division of the Imperial Guards Army Corps.

The report that the Grand Duke Ernst of Hesse was proceeding to St. Petersburg with a personal message from the Kaiser to the Czar was semi-officially denied today. The Grand Duke is still at Wolfsgarten Castle.

The German Federal Council, whose members represent the rulers of the federated States composing the German Empire, issued a decree today prohibiting exports of grain, flour, foodstuffs, meats, animal products, automobile trucks, motor cycles, petroleum, coal tar, and coal oils. This step was said to have been necessitated by the heavy exports of the past few days reported by the Chambers of Commerce.

The German Foreign Office gave assurances this morning that no mobilization order would be issued in Germany today. It had been generally expected that an order for the mobilization of the army and navy would have been issued in the course of last night, and the Government's postponement of this drastic action gave rise to hopes that something might happen to avert the necessity of doing so.

Official quarters found in the Russian ukase calling out the army reserves, however, a factor which greatly aggravated the situation, and amounting, in their opinion, to a direct challenge to Austria-Hungary and Germany.

The general feeling throughout Germany was that only a miracle could prevent war, and another anxious day of waiting for a definite solution of the existing doubts as to whether the crisis would result in peace or war was passed by bankers, business men, and the laboring classes, the latter of whom would have to bear the brunt of the burden in case hostilities should be decided on.

At many of the banks in Berlin army officers were seen making financial preparations for their separation from their families, while many women were there to deposit their valuables in the safety vaults.

Members of the various royal families of Germany spending their vacations away from their homes hurried back today. The Crown Princess returned from Mecklenburg and the King of Saxony came back to Dresden from Switzerland.

Money is almost impossible to obtain, and it is known that at least a dozen brokerage and banking firms are in difficulties and a number of suspensions are apprehended.

The German Government has been putting forth the greatest exertions to prevent the spread of alarming rumors and false news. It ordered the confiscation of four newspapers which had printed an erroneous report that mobilization had been ordered, and the authorities established the strictest censorship over news and other dispatches sent from Germany to places abroad.

All dispatches regarded by the authorities as objectionable are being returned to the senders, and a rigid censorship on telegrams to all parts of the world has been put into operation.

Fear that in case of mobilization the German railroad system would be blocked for ordinary traffic caused a number of municipalities to take steps to increase the stocks of grain in the districts within their jurisdiction. The Berlin City Council commissioned a number of firms to purchase and bring in supplies of grain and flour, and many of the cities near the frontiers followed suit.

The German military authorities have posted notices at Koenigsberg that the railroad station and tracks have been placed under military guard. Nobody is allowed to approach nearer than a distance of 100 yards from the tracks and culverts, and an order says that civilians disobeying the sentries' challenge will expose themselves to the danger of being shot down.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA IN NEED.

May Be Forced to Pledge Gold Plate as Security for a Loan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 31.—Queen Alexandra, sister of the Dowager Empress of Russia, was one of the first to experience the effect of the financial crisis and has been unable to realize the money she requires to meet immediate obligations on securities she holds.

Today a valuation was taken of the gold and silver plate in the treasures at Marlborough House, which after King George's accession was roughly valued at £3,000,000, for the purpose of raising a loan. Unless the money her Majesty requires, which amounts to at least £100,000, is obtainable from the trustees of the Prince of Wales estate, who have a good deal of money on hand awaiting investment, a loan will be obtained on the security of the gold plate.

'Assurances' Given to Russia by the German Ambassador.

WORD OF POSSIBLE PEACE

Comes from St. Petersburg Following a Council of Ministers at Peterhof.

ALL EUROPE NOW ARMING

Russia Summons to the Colors Her Entire Force of Four Million Men.

FRONTIERS MADE BARRIERS

Railway and Telephone Lines Cut and Censorship Put On to Isolate Nations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 1.—The Times prints this morning a dispatch received at 3 A. M. from St. Petersburg which presents the only real peaceful note in the mass of warlike news reaching London.

The dispatch says that an extraordinary council of Ministers was held at Peterhof last evening, and that there was presented to it a modified situation, resulting chiefly from a communication by the German Ambassador, following messages exchanged between the Czar, the Kaiser, and King George.

The correspondent adds:

"The impression among the Ministers is that Germany is now disposed to bring influence to bear upon Austria to resume diplomatic conversations on grounds acceptable to the other European Powers.

"At the time of telegraphing there appears to be some hope of a compromise, but Russia is determined to continue her military measures in order to prevent possible misunderstandings or disappointment, and it must be said that until the results of the conversations now proceeding between the Russian Foreign Minister and the German and Austrian Ambassadors are known it is advisable to subject any feeling of optimism to most extreme reserve."

Czar Has Called 4,000,000 Men.

An earlier dispatch to The Times from St. Petersburg says:

"General mobilization has been ordered.

"Never within the memory of living man has Russia lived through a day of such intense emotion.

"The Government decided on general mobilization late yesterday Forced upon them by German military preparations and considerations of strategy, it became apparent that the Germans were purposely delaying the official notice of their mobilization in order to place Russia in a position of inferiority.

"To hesitate longer would have been to court disaster.

"Curt notices on pink paper, signifying that his Majesty had decided to bring all the forces of the empire (about 4,000,000 men) to a war footing, and ordering reservists without distinction to report at the nearest police station by 6 o'clock tomorrow morning, have been posted on all the street corners.

"Another short notice, printed on white paper, informed the reservists that sums of money ranging from 5 roubles to 15 kopecks would be paid them for their wearing apparel, footgear, body linen, and even handkerchiefs. These notices were posted up at midnight.

For several hours beforehand all foreign and inland telegrams except official dispatches had been intercepted.

"What may be termed the financial mobilization of Russia has been placed on an excellent footing. The Treasury deposits in German and Austrian banks were completely withdrawn a few days ago. The remaining deposits abroad, in the banks of Paris and

GERMAN LINES CANCEL SAILINGS—AMERICANS ABROAD SEEK OTHER SHIPS

London, are sufficient to meet all requirements in respect to coupons of Government and private orders for over twelve months.

"A free balance in the Treasury of over £[illegible],000,000, which was to have been expended in virtue of extraordinary military and naval bills passed by the Legislature, has fortunately not yet been touched, and will serve, therefore, as a reserve credit for the requirements of military operations.

"The State Bank's gold reserve amounts to £174,500,000, and there is a free margin of note issues of over £40,000,000.

"The Ministry of Finance purposes to restrict the operations of peasants, nobles, and land banks.

"There is no sign of anxiety among the State savings bank creditors, while on the other hand the deposits in private banks are actually increasing, owing to the restriction of Bourse operations.

"The Bourse will be closed till Monday unless unexpected improvement in the international situation occurs."

Asquith Told of German Warning.

In the House of Commons yesterday Premier Asquith announced that Russia had proclaimed general mobilization for her army and navy. Martial law, the Premier added, had been proclaimed in Germany, and he understood that mobilization in Germany would follow if the Russian mobilization was proceeded with on a general scale.

Mr. Asquith's statement indicated that Russia had not yet replied to the German request for an explanation of Russian mobilization.

The deduction was drawn that Russia was determined on war, and by delaying her answer sought to gain time. If her answer to Germany had been calculated to satisfy the Kaiser's Government, there would have been no need to delay it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns that Mr. Asquith's statement in the Commons was based on a communication from Prince Lichnowsky, the German Ambassador in London, who called on Sir Edward Grey and notified him that unless Russia stopped mobilizing in twelve hours Germany would mobilize also.

Hopes from New Conversations.

Prior to this hopes had been aroused by the news that the British Government was still continuing its efforts for peace and made further representations yesterday to both Berlin and St. Petersburg. Sir Edward's endeavors were supported by the French Government, which declared that France would not mobilize unless Germany did.

Diplomatic conversations are also continuing at St. Petersburg between the Russian Foreign Minister and the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador. Berchtold, the Austrian Foreign Minister, was also reported last night to be conversing with the Russian Ambassador in Vienna.

In Russia and France these "conversations" are regarded as devices on the part of Germany to gain time while mobilization is pushed forward. Orders for the German mobilization are expected to be issued today. The French response will be immediate.

All the covering troops along the frontier are already on a war footing. Meanwhile the process of arming in Europe continues on a scale which is indicated by the fact that the severest censorship is exercised in regard to all military movements. Holland, Belgium and Switzerland have ordered general mobilizations, and Norway, Italy, Spain and Portugal are now added to the list of countries which are taking "precautionary measures."

SEES GLIMMERS OF HOPE.

London Still Fearful as All Europe Takes Arms.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 1.—In the desperate situation that confronts Europe this morning there are only two factors that give the faintest hope of averting a general war:

First—Russia and Austria are again engaged in direct negotiations.

Second—Great Britain and France are using their utmost endeavors in favor of peace.

Announcement of the renewal of "conversations" between the Russian and Austrian Governments was made early yesterday and roused a faint flicker of hope here.

A report that Prince Henry of Prussia had gone to St. Petersburg was thought a favorable sign, as Emperor William's brother is believed to have more influence over the Emperor of Russia than any one else.

On the other hand, Russia has ordered a general mobilization, and Germany has declared a state of siege, which is undoubtedly a prelude to, if it does not cover, mobilization.

Premier Asquith made this known in the House of Commons when he said:

"We have just heard, not from St. Petersburg, but from Germany, that Russia has proclaimed the general mobilization of her army and her fleet, and that in consequence of this, martial law is to be proclaimed in Germany.

"We understand this to mean that mobilization will follow in Germany if the Russian mobilization is general and is proceeded with."

France has not yet mobilized, but after Cabinet councils, which sat until late last night, decrees were issued, establishing a moratorium and taking other action which could only be determined upon on the eve of war. Unofficially, the French Army is virtually being mobilized.

A very circumstantial, though still unconfirmed report, published in Rome, says that Germany is about to demand from both Russia and France the immediate cessation of mobilization. Still another rumor has it that the German Ambassador has notified the French Government of his early departure.

Great Britain is practically, though not officially, mobilized, and the smaller European States have ordered the mobilization of their armies as a precaution—Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland—to protect their territory from being used as a highway for the belligerents; Norway, Sweden, and Denmark to guard themselves on general principles.

Italy makes no announcement, and while rumor credits her with no desire to participate in the struggle, there is little doubt that she is making ready by mobilization.

Communication across Europe has been cut off, and there is general application of the censorship, with the result that it is impossible to obtain accurate knowledge of what military operations are going on in Servia. All code telegrams are refused.

In short, all the European nations are becoming isolated from each other by railway and telephone.

All the countries involved in the war have prohibited the export of many products, and all the Stock Exchanges in England and Scotland are closed. The European State banks have raised their rates and the Bank of England rate has been doubled.

FRANCE VERY CALM IN MIDST OF CRISIS

Paris Learns That France and Great Britain Are Trying to Avert War.

GRAIN EXPORTS FORBIDDEN

Head of Slav Alliance Asserts Murder of Archduke and Wife Was Planned by Austrians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 1.—The sang-froid of the French in the absence of real news and in the midst of scores of false rumors remains a remarkable feature of the crisis. Their strong, calm patriotism excites profound admiration—especially when one is accustomed to their often irrational conduct in minor affairs.

Premier Viviani's reply to the German note, "France is calm but resolute," is a most accurate picture. Even the assassination of M. Jaurès tonight, which might have resulted in a repetition of the riots of 1870, caused only a momentary disturbance on a small section of the boulevards.

The mounted soldiery riding along the boulevards at intervals arouse the wildest enthusiasm. The police are everywhere, but there is no disorder. At 2 o'clock this morning a crowd fully 5,000 strong is marching past the windows of THE NEW YORK TIMES office and singing the "Marseillaise."

It was noted in several papers last evening that the first battle of the Franco-Prussian war occurred on Aug. 4.

A Council of Ministers held tonight has just communicated its decisions. President Poincaré has signed decrees prohibiting the export of grain and foodstuffs, abolishing the impost on farinaceous products, and extending until Aug. 31 the terms for the payment of obligations falling due within that time. The last line reads:

"The Council has occupied itself as well with foreign affairs."

Notices have been posted at all township halls that motors, horses, wagons and stores will be requisitioned without further notice.

M. Pichot, former Foreign Minister, says in the Petit Journal:

"The die is cast. We are on the eve of war. All the powers are under arms and France must mobilize. We have done our utmost for peace, and we have failed. Germany asks us what we will do in view of Russian mobilization, using terms so harsh as to merit the recall of our Ambassador. Germany wants war. It is not we who have the responsibility of casting Europe into blood and fire. We are forced to it. We will take our revenge for Alsace-Lorraine."

The Paris Daily Mail tonight received no messages from its correspondents in Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, indicating that the wires are cut. Telephone communication with Germany finished at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Matin has no Berlin story, but gives under all reserve a telephone message received from Rome at 1 o'clock this morning that Germany has presented an ultimatum to Russia and France; also that the situation in Italy is completely calm. It is considered unanimously there that Italy should remain neutral. Intervention is utterly unpopular, despite the campaign by the agents of the Triple Alliance.

The Journal says that Turpin, the inventor of melinite, has offered to the Government five new secret war engines, one of such, which would suffice to destroy a dreadnought.

The death of M. Jaurès is not having the slightest effect on the local situation, even the Socialists recognizing the crime as the act of a madman.

Gen. Arthur Spiridowitch, head of the Slav Alliance, in an interview last evening said:

"The plot which resulted in the death of the Austrian heir apparent was the work of Austrian agitators closely related to court circles, who had every interest in the Archduke's death, just as formerly they assisted in the murder of the Emperor's son at Meyerling. In Servia the arrest of an Austrian officer deserter led to that man's confession that he smuggled arms to the Servians who did the deed, which fact, reported from Belgrade, confirms my knowledge that in court circles in Vienna the death sentence on the late heir to the throne had been an open secret for three years.

"Vienna Court personages had every interest in his disappearance before the death of the Emperor. They armed the Servian lad, worked him up to a pitch of Joan of Arc excitement, and let him loose at Sarajevo to do their work. Austrians planned the assault weeks before the Sarajevo murder."

PARIS, July 31.—France and Great Britain are making a final effort to find a way out of the present crisis compatible with the dignity and interests of both Russia and Austria. This is why Premier Asquith postponed making a further declaration in the British Parliament today.

The Temps today relates details of the conversation between Count von Pourtales, the German Ambassador, and Sergius Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, in St. Petersburg yesterday.

Count von Pourtales first asked whether, in case Russia were assured that Austria would not retain any territory conquered in Servia, Russia would stop her mobilization.

To this M. Sazonoff replied "No," and said that Russia could not permit the "execution" of Servia, which had been announced by Austria.

Count von Pourtales then asked M. Sazonoff under what conditions Russia would demobilize.

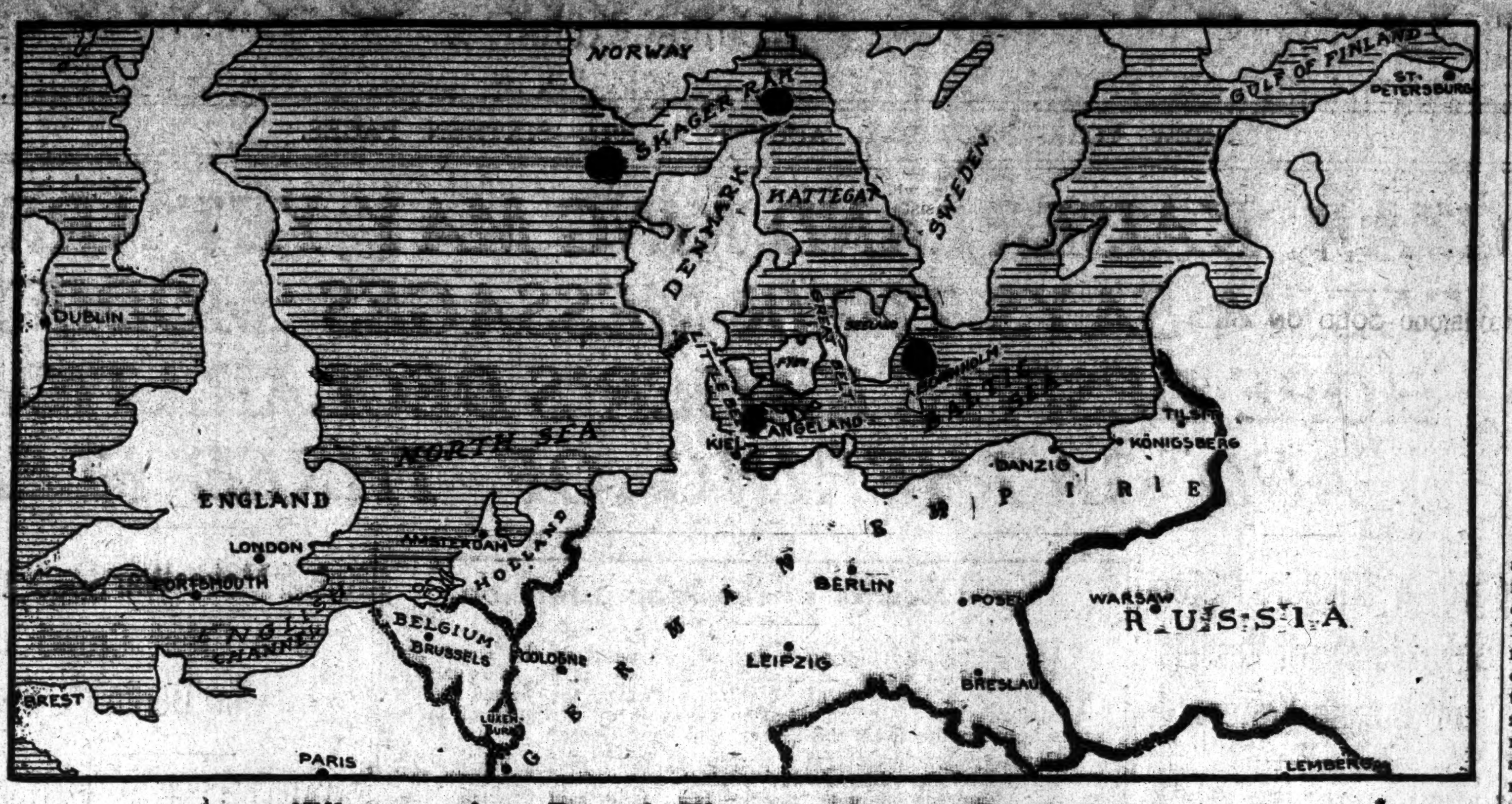
M. Sazonoff answered that any question of this sort must first be raised at Vienna, which had committed acts of war and made declarations which alone had determined Russia to mobilize.

The conversation did not continue any further.

The German Government, on receipt of Count von Pourtales's report, according to The Temps, did put itself into communication with Vienna, which up to that time it had refused to do, "but, to be exact, Germany affirmed that it was not exercising pressure nor having recourse to mediation, but was simply asking for information—nothing else."

The Ministry of Finance issued the following notice tonight:

"The rise in the price of wheat in all the markets of the world, the probabilities that the harvests of France will be below the average, and the prospect of seeing this commodity go into hiding as gold does on the eve of grave eventualities, have decided the Government to prohibit the export of grains and farinaceous foods of all kinds. This measure [illegible] by Belgium and Germany [illegible] supplemented by the prohibition of the export of [illegible]



Where the Rival Fleets Have Gathered.

The black circles on the map indicate where the warships of the rival nations are on guard. The British fleet is at the entrance to the Skagerrak, the German at the entrance to the Kattegat, and the Russian fleet off the island of Bornholm.

Massed Fleets of Three Great Powers Now in the Waters of Northern Europe

GREAT BRITAIN.

Battleships (29).

Iron Duke (Fleet Flagship)

First Squadron.	Second Squadron.
Collingwood	Ajax
Colossus	Audacious
Hercules	Centurion
Neptune	Conqueror
St. Vincent	King George V.
Superb	Monarch
Marlborough	Orion
Vanguard	Thunderer

Third Squadron.	Fourth Squadron.
Edward VII.	Dreadnought
Africa	Bellerophon
Britannic	Agamemnon
Commonwealth	Temeraire
Dominion	
Hibernia	
Hindustan	
Zealandia	

Battle Cruisers (4).

Lion	New Zealand
Queen Mary	Princess Royal

Armored Cruisers

Second Squadron.	Third Squadron.
Shannon	Antrim
Achilles	Argyll
Cochrane	Devonshire
Natal	Roxburgh

Fourth Squadron.

Suffolk	Lancaster
Berwick	Hermione
Essex	

GERMANY.

Battleships (25).

Friedrich der Grosse (Fleet Flagship)

First Squadron.	Second Squadron.
Ostfriesland	Preussen
Thuringen	Schleswig-Holstein
Helgoland	Pommern
Oldenburg	Hannover
Nassau	Hessen
Rheinland	Schlesien
Posen	Lothringen
Westfalen	Deutschland

Third Squadron.	Reserve Squadron.
Kaiser	Wittelsbach
Kaiserin	Braunschweig
Konig Albert	Elsass
Prinz Regent Luitpold	Zahringen

Battle Cruisers (4).

Seydlitz	Von der Tann
Goeben	Moltke

RUSSIA.

Battleships (4)

Andrei Pervozvannyi
Imp. Pavel
Cesarevitch
Slava

Armored Cruisers (5).

Rurik
Gromoboi
Admiral Makaroff
Bayan
Pallada

The British Armada, here included, comprises only the First Fleet, which sailed from Portland Wednesday under sealed orders. The Second Fleet, which is also ready for action, includes fifteen battleships and eight cruisers.

BIG GERMAN LINES STOP ALL SHIPPING

Vaterland and Imperator Not Allowed to Sail—Two Vessels Recalled Here by Wireless.

AMERIKA HELD AT BOSTON

And Other Freight and Passenger Ships at Atlantic Ports—2,700 Booked on Vaterland.

The threatening European situation caused the agents of the Hamburg-American Line, at 45 Broadway, to announce yesterday that their biggest liner, the Vaterland, would not sail at noon today for Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg, as scheduled.

The liner had a record number of passengers for a late Summer sailing—700 first cabin, 450 second, 750 third, and 800 fourth-class passengers. The canceling of the sailing, it was estimated, would cost the company from $215,000 to $225,000.

This was followed by the announcement that the steamship President Grant, which sailed from New York on Thursday for Hamburg, had been ordered by wireless to return to New York instead of proceeding to her destination. She had on board 110 first, 161 second, and 146 third-class passengers.

The formal notice, which was signed by William G. Sickel, the only Vice Director of the Hamburg-American Line in New York, read:

> In view of the uncertainty of the present European situation we have decided to postpone the sailing of the Vaterland tomorrow and the Amerika from Boston, Aug. 1, and the Imperator from Hamburg, July 31. Due notice will be given of the eventual sailing dates.

In addition to the big passenger liner, it was said that several freight steamers of the company would be detained in port along the Atlantic Coast until further orders were received from Hamburg.

Yesterday afternoon the agents of the North German Lloyd Company announced that their steamship Prinzess Irene, due to sail at 11 A. M. today for Genoa, had been canceled, and also the sailing of the Kronprinz Wilhelm for Bremen at 1 A. M. on Tuesday.

A wireless was also sent to their steamship, the Grosser Kurfürst, which left New York at 10 A. M. on Thursday for Bremen, ordering her to return to New York.

Will Arrive Back Today.

Both the President Grant and the Kurfürst were more than 400 miles away when the Captains received the dispatches from the New York agents, and they will probably arrive in port late this afternoon, it was said.

The other steamship lines did not announce any changes in their sailing dates yesterday, with the exception of the French Line, which had notification from Havre that the liner Provence would not sail for New York today, as the Government had taken her over.

The France, which was scheduled to leave Havre on Saturday, Aug. 8, will be hurried up, it was said, and leave that port for New York on Tuesday.

At the Hamburg-American office later Mr. Sickel said that everything possible would be done to take care of passengers who had booked by the Vaterland, and also of the 1,500 passengers booked from Boston by the Amerika. They can either have their passage money refunded or be transferred to other lines.

Mr. Sickel said that Julius P. Meyer, Assistant General Manager and Vice Director of the company, who was in Hamburg waiting to sail on the Imperator for New York, had found himself unable to get out of the city by train, so he had to take an automobile into France. He cabled that he had reached Paris and would try to come on another steamship when he could obtain passage.

When the news of the canceling of the Vaterland became known there was a rush of passengers to the Cunard offices, where fifty of them booked on the Lusitania sailing at 6 P. M. on Tuesday and about 125 booked at the White Star offices for the Oceanic, which sails for Southampton at noon today, via Plymouth and Cherbourg. More would have booked, it was said, but the limit of her first cabin capacity is 250.

The bulk of the first-cabin passengers decided to wait until Monday to see if there was any possibility of the Vaterland's leaving for Hamburg.

Steerage Passengers Clamorous.

One of the passenger officials of the Hamburg-American said that it would be very difficult to let the 2,700 passengers of all classes know that the sailing had been canceled, because a large portion of them were on the trains bound for New York. This was demonstrated in the afternoon at Hoboken, when more than 1,000 third-class and steerage passengers arrived at the pier with their hand baggage. They had passage tickets in their hands and loudly demanded admittance to the pier. Notices in German, Italian, French, Russian, and other languages had already been posted on the gates stating that the sailing of the Vaterland had been indefinitely postponed. Mingling with the crowd of disappointed passengers were about 1,000 longshoremen, who have been thrown out of work by the order.

When the steamships on their way to New York arrive in port next week the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Lines will have six vessels each tied up here and they will occupy all their piers, it was said.

The passengers who were seen in the steamship offices yesterday afternoon making inquiries for accommodation all appeared to accept the situation, and many said that it must be regarded as the fortune of war. It was estimated that orders for more than $3,000 worth of fruit and flowers for passengers had to be canceled, and more than 3,000 extra telephone calls were made to the Hamburg-American Line after the announcement had been made.

Among those who were to have sailed on the Vaterland today were the Duchess of Marlborough, Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, William A. Rockefeller, Judge Charles H. Duell, Mrs. William FitzHugh Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thorley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Franklin McFadden, John R. Morron, Major and Mrs. F. V. Hoppin, and others.

Other Ships Held Here.

In addition to the steamships lying idle in New York, the North German Lloyd will have the Friedrich der Grosse in Baltimore, the Neckar in Galveston, and the Breslau in New Orleans, while the Hamburg-American Line will have the Amerika in Boston and the Cincinnati, which arrives there on Aug. 7; the Prinz Oskar in Philadelphia, and the Bulgaria in Baltimore.

Among the freighters tied up in New York are the Armenia, that was loading for China, the Nassovia for South America, the Kiowa of the Standard Oil Company, and the Hagen, a motor ship.

The agents here appeared yesterday to be confident that the British ships would continue running, whatever happened in Europe, as well as the Holland-America and Red Star Lines. At the Fabre Line office it was said that the Sant' Anna would sail today for Marseilles and Mediterranean ports and that the Patria would leave Palermo on Monday for New York.

Max Strauss, agent of the Russian-American Line, said that the Dwinsk had sailed from Libau on July 28 and was now out of the danger zone in the North Sea, as her track was north of Scotland away from the channel ships. He added that the Czar, now in port, would leave on Tuesday for Libau, and the Russia was due to leave on the same day from the other side.

Howard Phelps, agent of the Austro-American Line, said that no notice had been received from Trieste regarding any alterations in sailings, and the Martha Washington would arrive on Sunday and sail again on Saturday, Aug. 8. The Kaiser Franz Joseph I. was due to leave Trieste today for New York, he said.

On the Austro-American and Russian-American lines it was said, 800 reservists had been booked to go back to Austria to fight and 100 Russians and 50 Servians booked by the Uranium Line. Outside the steerage offices in State Street and lower Broadway were several members of the Socialistic Party, who argued with their countrymen and endeavored to prevent them from going home to take part in the wars. Several of the Russian and Servians had donned their old uniforms, ready for service and had their wide, baggy trousers tucked into great leather boots.

The agents of the Cunard Line said that they expected the Mauretania would leave Liverpool today with a full cabin list, and that the Lusitania would leave New York on Tuesday in the same condition, as by that time a number of passengers from the Vaterland would have made up their minds as to what they were going to do.

William Hartfeld of 24 Whitehall Street, agent for the Italian Royal Mail lines, said that as far as he could see at present there would be no interruption in the Italian steamship service to Naples, Palermo, and Genoa.

Charles Von Helmolt, general manager of the North German Lloyd, said yesterday afternoon that the George Washington, arriving on Sunday, and the Kaiser Wilhelm II., due on Tuesday would be kept at their piers in Hoboken with the Kronprinz Wilhelm, Prinzess Irene, Barbarossa, and Grosser Kurfürst, which would be there ahead of them.

In addition to the Oceanic sailing today for Southampton, there will be the Zeeland of the Red Star for Antwerp, the Minnewaska for London, Orotava for Southampton, via West Indies, and the Saxonia for Naples.

Apart from the passengers from the German steamships that were laid up yesterday, there were not many cancellations, it was said. The Saxonia had about twenty cabin passengers who backed out on account of the war, and she will leave today at noon with 84 instead of 104, in the first cabin.

There were a number of persons who went to Thomas Cook & Sons to send money abroad to their families who wanted to get home. They were informed that the bank rate was [illegible] English pound, and then only in small amounts. One man wanted to send $2,500 to his wife and family [illegible]erland and offered to pay that rate without the cable, but the manager of the banking department said that he could not issue the draft.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—As a result of the German Government decree of a state of war the sailing of the Hamburg-American Line steamer Rhaetia from this port today for Hamburg with fifty cabin and 150 steerage passengers and a large general cargo was canceled by the home office. The sailing was indefinitely postponed.

Marine insurance rates here rose today from a normal of 1 per cent. to 10 per cent., and even at the high rate the great majority of the companies here refused to transact business.

SAVANNAH, July 31.—The German steamer Hohenfelde has been ordered to remain in this port indefinitely because of the threatening war in Europe, Capt. Hulft, master of the vessel, announced to-day. The Hohenfelde arrived here on Tuesday.

MANY HERE AWAIT SHIPS.

Some Voyagers Feel Relief When Vaterland Cancels Sailing.

The announcement that the Vaterland would not sail today stirred up something akin to excitement in the lobbies of the big hotels. People kept arriving during the day from different parts of the country, expecting to leave for Europe today, and many others had been spending from two days to a week at the hotels here preparing for the journey.

In the bearing of some of these a decided nervousness was observable all day Thursday, which actually changed to relief yesterday morning when the definite postponement of the sailing of the big liner was announced. They had paid for their tickets, but the idea of being on a German ship when Germany might be actually at war, with French war vessels, and possibly English battleships, hovering off the Scilly Islands, made them a little less anxious to leave home and friends, especially when they considered that, if they once got across, how would they ever get back?

In the main, however, the feeling over the postponement of the sailing of the Vaterland seemed to be one of pure disappointment, so far as guests at the hotels were concerned, and the intention generally manifested was to wait in New York or near by for a few days or a few weeks in the hope that the situation soon would permit another sailing date to be announced for the liner.

One man who arrived at the Waldorf with his family yesterday obviously was better pleased over the announcement regarding the Vaterland than were members of his family.

"I have been wanting for a long time to spend a couple of weeks here," he said, "and this is my opportunity. I never liked the old ocean, anyhow."

J. Scott Parrish, a Richmond banker, who had planned to sail on the Vaterland, reached the Vanderbilt several days ago. In the party with him were Mrs. Parrish, Miss Eleonor W. Parrish, J. Scott Parrish, Jr., Mrs. George F. Winch, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Twombley, Miss Phyllis Twombley, and Miss Beatrice Pray. Mr. Parrish, who intended going to Berlin on a business trip, received two letters and a cable dispatch advising him to postpone his coming, and he expects to wait hereabout for further news. Mr. and Mrs. John D. Little and Mrs. Little's brother, S. S. Dunlap, of Atlanta, when they were told at the Vanderbilt that the Vaterland would not sail today, at once tentatively made reservations for the next sailing of the Lusitania. Mr. Little said that, having come thus far, he didn't feel like giving up his trip. Mr. and Mrs. C. P. O'Malley of Scranton, Penn., decided to wait here for further developments, and Mrs. A. Starke of Paris and Mrs. H. W. Wortham of Dallas, Texas, canceled their passage.

It was said at the Knickerbocker that forty persons who had engaged passage on the Vaterland had announced that they would remain in New York until there were further developments in the situation.

Business at some of the near-by resorts has been very slack of late, owing to the cold weather and the rain. Alfred S. Amer, proprietor of the Edgewood Inn, Greenwich, said he believed this would be the last week-end for the resort hotels of the whole season so far. It is the general belief that many persons who had planned to go to Europe in the next few weeks will come East anyhow, and then if there is difficulty in getting passage across will spend their holidays in and near New York or in New England.

ON THE RECALLED SHIPS.

Passengers Who Sailed on President Grant and Grosser Kurfuerst.

The first and second cabin passengers on the two German ships that have been recalled are the following:

President Grant.

FIRST CABIN.—Hugh Alexander, Philadelphia; Mrs. Bender, New York; Dr. and Mrs. Bellows, New York; Mr. and Mrs. A. Bertig, St. Louis; Mrs. Kathryn Bradford, New York; Miss May E. Bernard, New York; H. O. Bodine, Joaquin Bonila, William F. Cremins, New York; Miss Elisabeth Chamberlain, Chappaqua; Nicholas Douty, Philadelphia; Miss Elise Marie Dolitzscher, Chappaqua; Mr. and Mrs. Theodor Fest, Philadelphia; Miss Wilhelmine J. Fest, Philadelphia; Miss Emilie Fiero, Seattle; Miss Marie Foley, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Julius Frankel, Philadelphia; Dennis J. Galligan, New York; Paul Gowa, Nordhoff, N. J.; Mrs. T. F. J. Hanran, New York; Dr. A. C. Harrison, Baltimore; William Hirshberg, Atlanta; Mrs. Grace A. Hawley, Taylorville, Ill.; Miss Martha Hawley, Taylorville, Ill.; Prof. and Mrs. James M. Hart, Ithaca; Mrs. H. Kempner, St. Louis; Miss Fannie Kempner, St. Louis; Miss Mary J. Keenan, Philadelphia; Mrs. Mariane Lagan, New York; D. Loveman, Nashville; Miss Elsbeth Loewenthal, New York; Miss Maria Gerard Messenger, Chappaqua, N. Y.; Miss Anna V. Mahoney, New York; A. W. Mente, New York; Frau Kapt. Mussmann, Brooklyn; Heinz Mussmann, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Jared T. Newman, Ithaca; Miss Mary L. Newman, Ithaca; Charles H. Newman, Ithaca; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Nichols, St. Louis; Miss Eleanor Nichols, St. Louis; Miller Nichols, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Nichols, St. Louis; Mrs. Belen B. de Pardo, Havana; Miss Clara Pardo, Havana; Miss Belen Pardo, Havana; Miss Abigail Pardo, Havana; Mrs. E. Petersen, Bayonne; Miss Helga Petersen, Bayonne; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Phillips, New York; Miss Ruth Palmer, Mrs. Ella E. Phillips, New York; Capt. E. K. Roden, Scranton; Joseph Scadron, New York; Mr. and Mrs. V. S. Sobel, Nashville; Miss Jane M. Speakman, Philadelphia; Charles H. Seiz, New York; Miss Caroline Schmokes, Newark.

SECOND CABIN—Miss Martha Bach and Miss Clara Blank, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bandler and infant, Cleveland; Miss Dora Bruggemann, Miss Anna M. Beckmann, and Isaac Berg, New York; Mr. and Mrs. John Cichosz, Henryk Cichosz, Miss Lucya Cichosz, and Leonard Cichosz, Brooklyn; Henry Cohn, Cleveland; Ferdinand Danziger, Mrs. Caroline Dischler, and Miss Anna Fischer, New York; Mrs. Louise Fritchie, Miss Lisette Fritchie, and Miss Minnie Fritchie, McKeesport; Paul Gertsch and Mr. and Mrs. John Grossnicklaus, Chicago; Charles Heitmann and Henry F. Heitmann, Rossville; Mrs. Magdalene Hulle, Chicago; Joseph Husar, New York; Mrs. Meta Ilse, Brooklyn; Miss Marie Kienle, New York; Mrs. Anna Kohn, Miss Olga Kohn, Miss Helda Kohn, and Miss Hona Kohn, Cleveland; Dr. Hurt Krug, Milwaukee; Robert Kummer, Chicago; Mrs. Marie Lafrantz; Miss Elizabeth H. Mathie, New York; Mrs. Helen Maylan, Ridgewood; Mr. and Mrs. Max Muller, Mrs. Dora Pain, Miss Ruth Pain, and Miss Minnie Pepe, New York; Mrs. Dorothy Rell, Flushing; Miss Anna Maria Remde, New York; Mrs. Katharina Sattles, Buffalo; Miss Mary Sonpup, Newark; Robert Schmidt, Brooklyn; Ferdinand Tiustos, Cedar Rapids; Christian Vagts, Brooklyn; Mrs. Selma Vollrath, Hans Vollrath, Jr., and Robert Vollrath, New York; John Volpmann, Hoboken.

Grosser Kurfuerst.

FIRST CABIN.—R. W. Ballard, C. T. Boyd, New York; Miss Adele Gosler, Miss Emma Gosler, Gustav Gosler, New York; Miss Clara Haurisen, Miss Matilda Haurisen, Indianapolis; Mrs. A. Katzenstein, Hugo Kirbach, Mr. and Mrs. Theo W. Knauth and infant, Miss Barbara Knauth and maid, Mr. and Mrs. A. Koenigsberger, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kohler, Chicago; Dr. H. Muller, Germany; Mrs. A. O. Piazotta, Miss Virginia Piazotta, Miss Fay Kimbro Piazotta, Shelbyville; Mrs. C. W. Roediger, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Stattmann, Stuttgart.

SECOND CABIN.—Mrs. I. Altman, Miss Frieda B. Altman, Leo S. Altman, Leo Buckmiller, William Berger, Mrs. Helena Bluhm, Mrs. Augusta Bormuller, Mrs. Louisa Behrends, Miss Susanna Behrends, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Dietzen, Mrs. Louise Emmeluth, Miss Gertrude Emmeluth, Miss Auguste Emmeluth, Detleff Emmeluth, Miss Catherine Funke, Mr. and Mrs. Constantine Hanna, Mrs. Hona Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Horn, Mrs. Selma Knott, Miss Lillian Knott, Miss Rose Kollmann, Mrs. Elise Kirschner, Mrs. M. A. Moseman, John F. Minges, Oscar Nilson, R. Peterson, Mrs. Fanny Rothberg, Miss Irene Staley, Ole Sunderland, Karl Steuer, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schildknecht, Morris Schildknecht, Desiderius Trojan, Remy Trojan, Miss Eva Weiss, and Theodore C. Winter.

WILL ARM LA PROVENCE.

France Takes Over the Liner for Service of the Country.

PARIS, July 31.—The steamship La Provence of the French Transatlantic Line was today requisitioned by the French Minister of Marine for the service of the republic. She is to be armed at once and therefore has been withdrawn from the transatlantic service.

The France, which is not an auxiliary cruiser, will sail on Tuesday.

Jean Jules Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States, and his wife had engaged passage on the Provence.

Myron T. Herrick and Mrs. Herrick were to sail for America on the France on Saturday next week, but as her sailing date has been advanced they cannot go by that vessel. Mr. Herrick will not present his letters of recall on Aug. 3, as previously arranged, owing to the enormous amount of work falling on the embassy. He will take official leave of President Poincaré on the day before his departure, which has not been fixed.

EXODUS FROM GENEVA.

But Americans Are Going There From Other Countries, Also.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, July 29.—The exodus of Americans, who have been staying in Switzerland continues, but many across the neighboring frontiers are entering, especially from Paris and Rome, awaiting steamships.

No American money except gold is accepted here.

TO ASK HERRICK TO WAIT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—President Wilson tonight directed the State Department to send a request by cable to Myron T. Herrick, the retiring American Ambassador at Paris, to remain there and continue to exercise his diplomatic duties until the arrival of his successor, ex-Congressman William G. Sharp of Elyria, Ohio.

TOURISTS IN PARIS ARE IN WAR PANIC

Flock There by Thousands, Fearing That They Won't Get Ships Home.

HARD PRESSED FOR FUNDS

Steamship Agent Reassuring—Sobbing Women in Need of Funds Besiege Our Consulate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 31.—The war panic struck American tourists with full force today. From all parts of the danger zone they came fleeing to Paris, and on arrival here were confronted with the necessity of getting out quickly or preparing for a protracted stay in case immediate mobilization ties up railroad lines. The news that the Imperator would not sail, followed a few hours later by the news that La Provence had been requisitioned by the Minister of Marine, caused the wildest excitement. Americans by thousands crowded the embassy, the Consulate, the banks, and steamship offices, the majority possessed with the single idea of getting aboard one of the few remaining ships tomorrow. Meanwhile there were new rumors every moment—one that English ships would cancel their sailings.

From all the excited steamship managers, agents, and clerks only one voice was heard, which in some measure brought order out of chaos—at least in the busy orbit in which its owner moved. It was the voice of Nicholas Martin, the veteran agent of the International Mercantile Marine, who as agent of the White Star Line went through the Franco-Prussian war and the commune. While others, even including diplomatic and consular officials could only guess as to the best course to pursue, taking the general proposition that America was the best place in days like these, Mr. Martin, basing his statements on his own experience, asserted that the panic was silly. He said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"The American, Holland-American, and Red Star Lines probably will not change a single sailing date, as will likely also be the case with the White Star Line. This alone insures every American getting back because, while I have no official instructions, I assume that, in case of outbreak, ships will be used for first and second class passengers only.

Says All Will Get Home.

"There certainly will be no steerage demand. There will be no raising of prices. I believe I can guarantee that every passenger will get his ship. In the Franco-Prussian war, right up to the siege of Paris, we ran trains to Calais. In case of mobilization, the Government undoubtedly will need every train for several weeks. During that period we will get our passengers to the coast, if necessary, in wagons. After that, undoubtedly the regular trains will run to Cherbourg.

"The panicky feeling is groundless. Paris won't starve, for we have the west country to draw upon. The most Americans can suffer is inconvenience in waiting and arranging for funds."

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent made a long tour of the city this afternoon, visiting all the railroad stations. At Montparnasse Station the streets were jammed with vehicles carrying families fleeing southward. Incoming trains were filled with soldiers coming to join the garrisons. Americans from the southern resorts in general report such places as Vichy, Aix, and Contreville deserted. There was the same situation at the D'Orsay and Lyons stations. At St. Lazare du Nord the majority of the passengers were Americans and Britons, fleeing to London. There was much confusion and excitement at the news that all Calais trains would be sent by the Boulogne-Folkestone route because of the mining of Dover Harbor.

Notices also were posted that no German trains would go beyond Liège. At the Gare de l'Est similar notices were posted. Trains, all filled with home-going Germans, end their runs at the frontier. What is occasioning anxiety for Americans with friends at German resorts is the notice that all train service is interrupted to Alsace-Lorraine.

Tourists Besiege Our Consulate.

At the American Embassy the full staff, including Mr. Herrick, is working until late at night issuing passports, giving advice, and coping with the heavy mail. Most of the callers are permanent members of the American colony and others who desire to remain here. There was a feeling of relief today at Mr. Herrick's announcement that he would not present his papers to President Poincaré until Monday. At the American Consulate the crowd was different in character, being made up principally of tourists of small means.

Most of them were utterly bewildered. The Consular office was closed at 6 o'clock with crowds still besieging the place. For an hour after the closing THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent stood at the entrance with William H. Crane, the actor, who had called late to see Consul General Thackara. Most of those in the crowd were women tourists, including many school teachers. Several were sobbing because it was utterly impossible to obtain funds. One party arrived this morning and wanted to know if it was safe to stay "just a few days to see the town." Dozens are unable to pay hotel bills on account of the banks' refusal to cash checks. In fact, all Americans are seriously embarrassed financially, except those with letters of credit on French banks or carrying paper of American banks and express companies. To the majority the advice is given either to get to England, where martial law is unlikely, or not so rigorous, and also where they have the advantage of understanding the language, or to go to Cherbourg to await a ship.

The holders of tickets on American liners are the most envied of mortals. Huge prices are being offered, but are finding no takers. Announcement has been received at several American houses today that the railways would accept no goods for America. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent also learns positively that the fashion openings have been abandoned, and that inasmuch as all business is at a standstill many houses are likely to close. Five and twenty franc banknotes were issued this morning, a measure that alleviated the money scare. But there is still a distinctly comic side to the grim situation, as hungry folk with 100-franc notes in their pockets are going from restaurant to restaurant until they find one where change is obtained as well as dinner.

Additional names of those booked on the Provence and not sailing are the Rev. P. M. O'Connor, Thomas J. Madden, John Harrington, Alice Dovey, Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, Lyman D. Hall, C. L. Moody, Prof. and Mrs. Bert Reese, who intended returning on the Imperator; Judge Norman S. Dike, Mrs. F. T. Crocker from London, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Newhouse, who have gone to London; Judge and Mrs. A. H. Shaw from Venice, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Gilroy.

Gerald Hamilton has gone to England, Senator and Mrs. Fairchild got away for Zurich, and Senator Clark and family are remaining.

Mrs. Alexander Duer arrived today for a passport. She will remain at Villa Fontainebleau.

All the American colony is following the example of the French bourgeoisie and filling their larders. There are heavy runs on all provision houses in the city.

TOURISTS LEFT IN THE LURCH.

Canceling of Imperator Causes a Rush for Other Ships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 31.—All day crowds stopped in front of the Hamburg-American offices to read this ominous announcement posted in the windows:

"Owing to the unclear political situation, we are compelled to postpone the sailing of the Imperator."

The Imperator was to sail from Hamburg today and Southampton tomorrow with a crowded saloon, owing to the height of the homeward rush. Many Americans had booked, including Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Adler, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Beard, Miss Eleanor Blodgett, Mrs. Mary S. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. F. Freese, William Kleine, Oscar M. Seifer, Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Costley, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Vander Poel, John O. McReynolds, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Cochrane and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Cutler, Mr. and Mrs. U. J. Gaynor, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Lo[illegible], Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Peters, Mrs. A. Baldwin Sloan, and Mrs. Harold H. Weekes.

Thomas Nelson Page, Ambassador at Rome, called on Mr. and Mrs. Gaynor, who are taking his room on the Mauretania. Mr. Page has received orders to return immediately to his post.

John Wilson, the President's cousin, and Mrs. Wilson did not learn until late in the afternoon of the Imperator being cancelled, and too late to get accommodations on the Mauretania. They are at the Savoy with trunks all packed. They are still trying to get an early passage on anything.

Edward H. Sothern, when he heard the Imperator was cancelled offered $1,000 for a cabin for Julia Marlowe, willing himself to sleep in the steerage if necessary. He finally secured accommodations on the Mauretania.

Louis Mann, one of the last travelers from Carlsbad on the last Orient express, learned the Imperator was canceled on reaching London. He got a room on the Mauretania.

This evening it was reported that the Mauretania's sailing was likely to be canceled. No confirmation of the report was obtainable.

Dr. Charles H. Mayo and Dr. F. [illegible] Murphy had an early tip that the Imperator would not sail and were at the offices early yesterday morning. They were fortunate to get a passage on the Mauretania.

D. Montgomery of New York, a guest at the Savoy, got the last room on the Mauretania, a small inside one, but was glad to get anything.

The London office of the Hamburg-American Line received a telegram this morning from the home office stating that it would send advices on Saturday night whether the Imperator would be allowed to sail on Sunday. The northern cruise of the Victoria Luise was also canceled.

The offices of the White Star Line were crowded with Americans anxious to get home. The clerical force was inadequate to cope with the rush. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was told cancellations in sailing had been ordered.

A thorough canvass of shipping circles and tourist agencies today disclosed the fact that absolutely no measures had been taken or even thought about for the repatriation of Americans in case of a general war. Responsible people are at a loss, though fully realizing the grave responsibility of taking the initiative and formulating plans to take care of the thousands of Americans who may be forced to seek a haven of refuge in England from the Continent.

An official in close touch with the situation said:

"I suppose all the big British ships will be taken off as a measure of precaution, while the German steamers will be commandeered by their Government. Some 20,000 or more Americans who will come from the Continent will be marooned here for weeks, maybe months, which means intense hardship to tourists with slender means, while if the English fleet is beaten by the Germans the frightful food shortage, suffering, and misery to which American refugees will be exposed is inconceivable."

The embassy attachés were rushed all day filling out emergency passports for hundreds of Americans still going to the Continent. It is said it is the first time since the Franco-Prussian war that the embassy has been called on to issue emergency passports for European countries other than Russia or the Balkan States. Most applicants ask the embassy's advice, and while the staff are unable officially to advise them against Continental travel, they point out the fact that rail travel for ordinary travelers is extremely precarious, as it is likely to be suspended at any moment, leaving Americans marooned.

Americans not bound on business are going mostly to Switzerland, whither the rush continues unbroken. Many also are going to Paris, Belgium, and Holland, whence they could easily return, though scores of Americans are still going to Austria, including many surgeons attending the Clinical Congress, who are sticking to their original plans and say they are determined to see the famous clinics of Vienna, war or no war.

The new Boston Garter does two things well—
—constantly keeps the socks smooth, without straining.
—relieves your leg of the [illegible] and drag and heat that come [illegible] a rubber leg band.
Weighs less than half an ounce.
A quarter at your dealer's.
Velvet Grip
NEVERBIND Boston Garter
PATENTED
George Frost Company
Makers of Boston Garters

LONDON EXCHANGE CLOSED—BANK RATE UP—SOME FAILURES HERE

WAR NEWS FORCES FOUR FIRMS TO QUIT

S. H. P. Pell & Co. and F. J. Frederickson & Co., Cotton Houses, Assign.

FLOWER & CO. CLOSE DOORS

Stock Exchange Concern Had Considered Liquidation—Philadelphia Failure with New York End.

Three New York firms and one Philadelphia house suspended business yesterday as a result of conditions due to the international situation. The most sensational of these suspensions was that of S. H. P. Pell & Co., which demoralized the Cotton Exchange and caused a cessation of business for the day. The two other firms connected with the Cotton Exchange which could not meet their obligations were F. J. Frederickson & Co. and Homer, Howe & Co. of Philadelphia, which has a branch here.

One of the failures was that of a Stock Exchange house. Flower & Co. of 49 Broadway were obliged to assign in the morning. It was understood the action was largely owing to the difficulty of reaching customers to get them to protect their margins. Frederick S. Flower, the senior member, issued a statement to the effect that the house, before it was caught in the present slump, had decided to liquidate.

S. H. P. Pell & Co. announced their assignment about half an hour after the Cotton Exchange had opened. Their large commitments had ill-prepared them to face the crisis which had arisen so suddenly, and it was rumored on the Exchange that they had been forced to sacrifice 40,000 bales on Wednesday and 100,000 bales on Thursday at a heavy loss. As prices broke 40 or 50 points yesterday at the opening the firm was in no condition to resist further onslaughts.

The firm, which was established in 1899, with S. H. P. Pell, Charles A. Kittle, and Howland Hagerty Pell as members and Col. R. M. Thompson as a special member, at first carried on a steady, conservative business. Recently it branched out widely. It endeavored to establish relations with growers all over the South, and set up a telegraph system with wide ramifications through the cotton-growing States. As a result it had been affected by nearly every failure in the Southern cotton trade and had more than its due share of litigation. It was recorded as a creditor for $100,000 in a failure at Charleston. It was said yesterday on the Exchange that the firm's activity had not added to its popularity, and so it was in no position to recoup itself when the market broke suddenly. The concern did a Stock Exchange business, but was identified mainly with cotton.

Theodore H. Price as Assignee.

Its general assignment for the benefit of its creditors was made to Theodore H. Price, himself once a large operator, who had been through an experience similar to that of the Pell concern, and J. Edwards Wyckoff of Butler, Brown, Wyckoff & Campbell. Late in the afternoon William Allen Butler of Mr. Wyckoff's firm issued a statement in which he said:

> It is not possible at the moment to give any estimate of the assets and liabilities, but the accountants are at work upon the books, and at the earliest possible moment the results will be laid before the creditors at a meeting to be called for that purpose.
>
> All of the creditors who have been communicated with express sympathy with the firm and a desire to co-operate in enabling the resumption of business, and it is believed that the restoration of normal conditions, and reasonable forbearance on the part of those to whom the firm is obligated will enable a speedy adjustment of the firm's affairs to be accomplished.

Col. Thompson, the special partner, is the father-in-law of Stephen H. P. Pell, the senior member, but it is not known how great is his interest or liability. He was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury and fined $4,000 in connection with the cotton pool managed by James A. Patten, with which Mr. Kittle also was connected.

Outside of his business interests, Col. Thompson has long been prominent in New York life. A graduate of Annapolis, with two or three years of actual service in the navy, he has been a warm supporter of the Navy League and has been the donor of the cup which is played for annually in the football game between West Point and the Naval Academy. He has been President of the New York Athletic Club, and also President of the Olympic Committee which took the American team to Stockholm. With his daughter, Mrs. S. H. P. Pell, he took particular interest in the celebration of the tercentenary of Lake Champlain and restored old Fort Ticonderoga.

The second failure on the Cotton Exchange had been anticipated the day before. The small firm of F. J. Frederickson & Co., of which H. M. Koster was the office manager, was forced to suspend. Mr. Frederickson said that his misfortune was the result of general conditions, and one particular account to which undue credit had been granted. He admitted that there had been some speculation, but said that he was busy all day on the floor of the Exchange and so could not be aware of all that was going on in his office.

Homer, Howe & Co. was merely the branch of a Philadelphia firm. Counsel for it in that city stated that its failure was due directly to the suspension of a New York house, and the concern was understood on the Exchange to have close relations with S. H. P. Pell & Co. An assignment was made in Philadelphia for the benefit of creditors, and although no detailed statement was made it was announced that its stock transactions were in good shape. The suspensions had no effect on other concerns.

Flower & Co., Once Famous.

The firm of Flower & Co. was entirely a Stock Exchange house. It assigned to Charles H. Werner of Hatch & Sheehan. He said he had not had time to look into its affairs sufficiently to make a definite statement, but he understood that all the collateral loans were amply secured, and if the creditors had patience their claims would be met.

Frederick S. Flower, senior member, had this to say:

"Since the recent death of one of the active members of our firm we have been liquidating the firm's affairs with the intent of retiring from business.

"For the purpose of facilitating that end and to conserve our assets under the existing financial conditions Mr. Charles H. Werner of the law firm of Hatch & Sheehan has been requested, and has consented, to act as our assignee. Liquidation will proceed as rapidly as possible."

Flower & Co. have offices at 49 Broadway on the ground floor. Benjamin C. Van Dyke, Frederick S. Flower, John S. George, and Charles H. George, the members, had thought of retirement as early as last April.

The Flower firm in its time played a great part in Wall Street's history. In the days of ex-Gov. Flower it was one of the largest operators along certain lines. He died unexpectedly on May 12, 1899, and his death gave rise to what was known as the Flower panic. Great preparations were made as soon as his death was known to prepare for the opening of the market on Saturday, May 13, and large supporting orders for the stocks with which he had been particularly identified were in evidence as soon as the Stock Exchange began business.

IMPORT TRADE HERE MENACED

Almost Total Suspension of Foreign Commerce Feared.

Extreme pessimism reigned yesterday in local importing circles when it became known that the [illegible] had canceled all sailings of the vessels, pending the outcome of the European war situation. Importers in all lines of business declared that an almost total suspension of the import business of the country was at hand unless a way was found to avoid a general war in Europe. Great difficulty is also expected in moving American exports should war come, owing to the very limited tonnage under United States register or neutral flags.

The foreign commerce of this port for the Government's fiscal year ended June 30, including both imports and exports, aggregated $1,897,176,349. A large part of this business is transported under vessels flying the British, German, French, and Italian flags. With these nations all at war, the opportunity of shipping merchandise either way will be greatly limited, even if goods are sent in neutral bottoms.

Many importing firms in this city received cable advices yesterday from manufacturers and exporters in the principal countries of Europe with whom they do business, telling of the probability of a general war, the taking over of the railroads for military purposes, as well as governmental prohibition of the sailing of the regular merchandise carriers.

Still more ominous was the rise in the rate of exchange abroad. This feature of the war situation reached such proportions that large importing houses issued cable orders to stop buying goods on the other side. In many instances goods have been advanced from 10 to 15 per cent. in Europe the present week, and yesterday handlers of canned peas, beans, fish, and other canned food advanced their selling prices 5 per cent.

Gustave Porges, Secretary of the Strohmeyer & Arpe Company, importers of canned goods, described the situation, so far as American importers were concerned, as "terrible."

"The rise in the rate of exchange," said Mr. Porges, "has gone to such a point that it is no longer possible to buy goods abroad. It is bad enough about the goods already bought, but which it may be impossible to ship to this country. It is a terrible situation to contemplate, and unless war is stayed it looks as though the bottom would entirely drop out of the American import business. Our prices are advancing, and it seems that a big boost is to be given to the already high cost of living."

A representative of one of the houses doing a nation-wide business in many lines of goods made in Austria, Germany and France, said their connections in Austria cabled that owing to the war with Servia and the complete mobilization of the Austrian Army it would be impossible to fill many of the New York firm's orders. Advices from Germany and France received yesterday were to the effect that if a general war were precipitated orders could not be executed.

Wholly apart from the inability of foreign manufacturers and exporters to fill orders stands the probable prohibition by the interested Governments of many lines of exports. Germany issued a decree of this kind yesterday, and importers said they look for similar action by the other European powers. In any event, if a general war comes, importers are advised that deliveries on orders will be out of the question. Textile imports of all kinds are expected practically to cease, while raw wool imports from Russia and Turkish ports will stop. It is also feared that American textile manufacturers will be unable to replenish their stocks of dye-stuffs, the bulk of which are produced in Germany and France.

Altogether the present situation confronting importers contains elements never before met with in the business here. The day's developments in Europe seemed to dispel the last hopes of the most optimistic that the war clouds would blow over and normal trade conditions would be restored. It was conceded at the Custom House that a general European war was bound to cut down the import revenues at this port, which the last fiscal year amounted to $197,078,807.36.

CZAR ORDERS MOBILIZATION.

St. Petersburg Population in Frenzy of Patriotic Excitement.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 1.—The correspondent of The Times, telegraphing from St. Petersburg, says:

"A general mobilization has been ordered. Never within living memory has Russia lived through a day of such emotion. The Government decided on mobilization late Thursday. This step was forced upon it when it became apparent that the Germans were purposely delaying their official notice of mobilization in order to place Russia in a position of inferiority. To have hesitated longer would have been to court disaster."

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—An Imperial proclamation calling all the army reservists in St. Petersburg to the colors was placarded today.

Another ukase declares martial law in Finland and Finnish territorial waters.

The mail train for Germany did not leave St. Petersburg tonight, and the line of boats running to Stockholm, Sweden, has been stopped.

Great Britain is making a final effort to find a formula acceptable to the antagonists, but there is little hope of success, owing, as is announced here, to Germany's attitude.

The Emperor today gave an audience to the German Ambassador, and subsequently presided over a full Council of Ministers attended by the Chief of the Army General Staff.

The population of the Russian capital kept awake throughout the night, and the streets resounded with the din of patriotic demonstrations. A quick succession of special editions of the newspapers kept the excitement at boiling point, and the vendors had a hard time in supplying those anxious to read the latest dispatches, which in many cases were read out aloud to the public round about.

Huge processions paraded the streets, the demonstrators carrying banners and portraits of the Emperor. Loud cheers were raised for the Emperor and the army.

The tension of feeling was so great that utter strangers on the street in their patriotic excitement greeted and embraced one another.

The seriousness of the situation appeared to be fully realized, and virtually every one cast aside his personal affairs, which were considered to be quite overshadowed by the country's call to duty.

AUSTRIA'S REPLY TO RUSSIA.

Orders Complete Military and Naval Mobilization.

VIENNA, July 31.—Complete military and naval mobilization was ordered by the Austro-Hungarian Government tonight in reply to the Russian mobilization.

The official Gazette announces that Emperor Francis Joseph also has called the Landsturm to the colors, owing to the mobilization ordered by Russia.

The Gazette adds that the action taken by the Emperor has, as always, no aggressive tendency, and is solely in the nature of a precautionary measure for the indispensable protection of the monarchy.

"Conversations" between Russian and Austro-Hungarian diplomats were being continued this evening. The Russian Ambassador yesterday and today had prolonged interviews at the Ballplatz. Although no reports of the "conversations" have been published, it seems to be admitted again this evening that a European conflict is not inevitable.

The tension in Vienna was greater today than at any time since the start of the international crisis, although nothing definite had occurred to change the situation for the worse. The Neue Freie Presse insists that Russia must cease to procrastinate and say distinctly and unreservedly what she intends to do.

Popular enthusiasm in connection with the war against Servia showed no sign of abatement. An appeal for Red Cross nurses met with an immediate response from 1,000 women and girls belonging to all classes of society, who called at the hospitals and registered their names.

Archduchess Maria Theresa applied to Emperor Francis Joseph for permission to be enrolled as a Red Cross nurse.

It has become known here that the Austrian plan of campaign is to attack Servia chiefly by way of Bosnia, while the armies on the Danube, in the north, simply occupy positions and remain temporarily inactive. The course of operations at the front is not known in any way to the [illegible]

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SOARS STILL HIGHER

London Cables Sell Up to 6.75 and Demand Sterling on London Goes to 6.

$11,025,000 GOLD ON LINER

As Withdrawals from Sub-Treasury Continue, Supply Is Rushed in from Other Cities.

Though it seemed that the maximum rates that could be demanded for foreign exchange had been touched in the frenzied markets of previous days, new extremes were reached yesterday on urgent transactions where necessity outweighed all questions of cost. London cables, quoted at $6.25 and $6.35 by one of the biggest banks, with none on hand to sell except to favored customers, were sold in fairly large amount by another at $6.75. Demand sterling on London, normally around $4.865, sold at $6. Paris cables sold at $3.75, at which rate a dollar of United States money bought only 3¾f. One of the ablest foreign exchange bankers in the world, asked about the market, threw up his hands.

"It's just criminal; that's all," he cried.

Meanwhile gold continued to be drawn out of the local Sub-Treasury and to pour in from Government vaults in other cities. Cancellation of the sailings of German ships upset some engagements, and there was confusion about the figures, but the Sub-Treasury lost $4,200,000 to Europe and $1,550,000 to Canada. The day's announced engagements were $2,050,000 for London by the Guaranty Trust Company, $1,500,000 by Kidder, Peabody & Co., $150,000 by August Belmont & Co., $2,000,000 to Canada by the Bank of Montreal, and $600,000 to Europe by Goldman, Sachs & Co., a total of $6,300,000. The difficulty of getting bottoms and insurance was acting as a deterrent to exports. The gold engaged by the Guaranty Trust was held here by London banks, which arranged themselves for the insurance.

Marine underwriters were loath to assume new risks, but the rate was held at Thursday's record figures, $10,000 to the million, this price covering all risks. Merchandise, protected against war risks alone, was quoted at from 3 per cent. to 5 per cent. No insurance could be obtained for German vessels even before it was learned that sailings had been canceled.

British Underwriters Lose.

British underwriters, panic-stricken at the unfavorable turn in affairs, took a big loss through reinsuring risks assumed on the American liner St. Louis, which left these shores yesterday. Risks which they had taken at one-half of 1 per cent. before matters became so serious were transferred at 2 per cent., which means that on every million dollars of gold the original underwriters lost $15,000.

More than $11,000,000 went out in the gold room of the St. Louis, setting a new high record for a single ship. The consignors, with the several sums, were as follows:

Lazar Freres	$2,000,000
Bankers Trust Company	1,700,000
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	1,500,000
National City Bank	1,200,000
Ladenburg, Thalman & Co.	1,000,000
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	1,000,000
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	750,000
Speyer & Co.	500,000
Mechanics and Metals Bank	350,000
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	300,000
Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.	250,000
National Bank of Commerce in New York	175,000
Hanover National Bank	100,000
Bank of New York	100,000
Hard & Rand	100,000
Total	$11,025,000

The Treasury Department is closely watching its diminishing supply of gold at New York, and strengthening it by shipments from other points. Another $10,000,000 came from Philadelphia yesterday by parcel post, and was delivered at the Sub-Treasury. More gold is on the way from more distant cities.

The shipment was made by parcel post, and Chief Postal Inspector James T. Cortelyou, Second Assistant Postmaster General Joseph Stewart, and Alexander Stevens, General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, arranged the details of the Philadelphia shipment.

400 Bags of Gold.

A guard of ten Postal Inspectors, with magazine pistols, squatted on 400 canvas sacks containing the gold as the single mail car carrying it was drawn out of the Broad Street Station.

The bags were the usual canvas sacks used for registered mail. On Thursday night the clerks at the mint loaded each with $25,000 and stacked them up to await the call of the delivery wagons. Wagons from the Parcel Post Department carted them to the station. Armed guards sat on each wagon, but their weapons were hidden and there was nothing in the external appearance of the little caravan to indicate anything more than the usual deliveries. At the station the gold stood for a few minutes in the delivery room, watched by the guards until it was transferred to the mail car.

Two Philadelphia shipments are the first specie transfers that the Government has made by parcel post. Formerly such work was done by the express companies, but officials say that it is accomplished more cheaply and expeditiously by the new method.

Philadelphia Mint officials refused to say whether any more shipments were contemplated or how much gold was left in their possession after the heavy drains of the last two days.

GOLD AT PREMIUM IN PARIS.

Bank of France Besieged by Anxious Holders of Paper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 31.—Although the Bank of France this morning started to issue notes of 20 francs and 5 francs, it is almost impossible to get change, and large premiums had to be paid for changing the notes into gold and silver, one of the great banks even asking a premium of 2 per cent. for changing 100 franc notes into smaller ones.

Outside the Bank of France, where legally all notes must be changed without a premium a crowd gathered at 4 A. M., and at midday 250 policemen had gathered to keep it under control. It stretched from the Rue Radziwill past the Palais Royal to the Rue de Rivoli. The authorities made special arrangements and had opened a number of extra pay desks. Women were very numerous in the crowd and some of them brought camp stools and bags, containing books and fruit, ready to wait the whole day.

Tomorrow the Bank of France will devote its eight branch offices in Paris to changing large notes for the newly issued small ones.

A clause under which depositors in French savings banks are only able to withdraw $10 in a fortnight has been put into force, and all immediate cash payments over the counter have been suspended.

The shortage of gold and small change is causing the greatest inconvenience. "You can get a meal here if you have small change," is the notice posted outside many cafés today, and even fashionable hotels and shops are exhibiting smaller and more guarded hints.

At the Bank of France today the [illegible] persons are said to have been unable to reach the cashier's counter during the day. At many other banks the cashiers were withdrawn from the desks and checks could not be cashed.

Bank of France notes of the value of 5 and 25 francs made their first appearance today, and it is expected that they will be largely used in paying artisans' weekly wages, while salaries of clerks and others who are paid monthly will also consist of notes, owing to the shortage of coins.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, July 31.—Gold was at 1½ per cent. premium here today. English sovereigns were selling at 28f. each instead of the normal rate of slightly more than 25f.

A Cabinet council is to be called tomorrow to consider an extension of the terms of payment for obligations falling due.

The apprehension of the smaller trades people here have gone to such an extent that many refuse to take the new Government 20f. and 5f. bills.

Department stores are doing about only half their usual business, owing to the lack of small change. Managers of large concerns say that the mail has shrunk to a third and a quarter of its usual proportions.

WAR INSURANCE HIGHER.

Rates on British Shipping Increased—Trebled on Some Routes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 31.—Underwriters again were fully occupied today in writing insurance against war risks. In all cases rates were considerably higher than yesterday. Against any of the four Powers, Great Britain, Germany, France and Russia, being involved in the war within three months, 60 to 70 guineas per cent. was paid, and a very large amount of business was done. In connection with shipping the rate on British vessels on most routes were trebled at 60 guineas per cent., or to the continent 100 guineas.

Rates on vessels under other flags were equally high, and in some cases higher.

High rates again were paid on specie bound from the United States. More attention was given to grain from Canada and frozen meat from the River Plate, while heavy rates were paid on merchandise in various continental ports.

Private property in this country is being insured against war risks, the rate being 5 guineas per cent for twelve months.

WON'T PAY GRAIN INSURANCE.

London Buyers Resent New Demand of American Shippers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 31.—Notification by American grain merchants to buyers on this side of their refusal to carry out existing contracts unless war insurance is paid on the cargoes has caused considerable anxiety on the Baltic Exchange. The British view is that as the grain contracts stipulate "free of all risk" this is breaking away from the customary agreement and is destined to throw upon the buyer of the grain and the owner of the ship which carries it the financial responsibility.

A meeting of the Corn Trade Association was held today and notification was sent to New York, holding that the shippers must undertake any insurance that was necessary. According to The London Times, the inner significance of the move on the part of the American grain merchants lies in the fact that some of them sold short and the enhanced price of wheat caused them to be faced by serious loss.

ARMOUR SAVES WHEAT TRADE.

Helps Entangled Firms and Sells Heavily on Exchange.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Armour's millions today rescued the wheat trade from panic.

Instead of chaos, resulting from a settlement day in the midst of a war market, with possibility of scores of firms being embarrassed, the Board of Trade was enabled to maintain its record of never having closed, no matter how great the emergency.

Tonight not a single failure had taken place, seventy-five entangled firms and individuals on 'Change receiving from the Armour people whatever aid they required.

George E. Marcy, President of the Armour Grain Company, circulated word on the floor of the board, partly in person and partly through his lieutenants, that any member who was in trouble need only come to him. Before nightfall the Armour Company had taken over 8,000,000 bushels of open trades, which, if not transferred, were in danger of not being settled in due contract time on the expiration of business hours at the end of the month.

In addition to the relief given indirectly, President Marcy ordered the sale of 2,000,000 bushels of wheat in the open market, and was thus largely instrumental in preventing Chicago prices from following the wild upward spurt which in Liverpool today was followed by a severe fall. The Armour sales of wheat were supplemented by simultaneous disposal of 1,000,000 bushels of corn and an equal quantity of oats. These sales were afterward covered by numerous gradual purchases, whenever pit conditions would allow without disturbing the course of prices.

Mr. Marcy said tonight:

"The Chicago Board of Trade today owed a duty to the country not to close. It was not a similar case to that of the Stock Exchange in New York. Millions of bushels of grain in transit had to be cared for and the effect on railroad and other interests had to be taken into account. Grains are commodities almost wholly unlike stocks and bonds."

A clear idea of the strain that reached a climax today is given by one experience today. On a single trade one firm of excellent standing was called on for $650,000 in margins—$400,000 at first and $250,000 on a second demand.

SHARP BREAK IN WHEAT.

But Produce Exchange Decides to Stay Open for Trading.

The Produce Exchange stayed open yesterday and there was a sharp break in the price of wheat. The expectation of the heavy demand on the American harvest from a continent at arms was checked by the discovery that for the moment at any rate there was no means of sending the grain abroad. With the sailing of the Vaterland and the Amerika canceled and the President Grant recalled by wireless before she was many miles out, it was seen that the problem of getting grain to Continental ports was likely to be a troublesome one. So dealers were averse to buying heavy stocks for shipment, only to have it left in storage here for an indefinite period.

Moreover war risks have sent insurance up to a prohibitive figure and foreign exchange is so disorganized as to make trading with Europe very difficult. Prices were breaking badly here, while in Europe they were advancing. At the same time the conditions made for a much calmer state of affairs on the Exchange than had prevailed in the last day or two. Many traders rather than face the uncertainties of the international situation stayed out of the market altogether and there was little excitement.

Toward the end of the afternoon, although buyers still remained timid, offerings fell off and there was a slight rally. At the opening for September futures the price was [illegible], as compared with the [illegible] asked at Thursday's close. This proved to be the highest price of the day, as the quotations fell off until they reached the low price of [illegible]. [illegible]

LONDON EXCHANGE CLOSES ITS DOORS

Appeals of 100 Firms, Facing Ruin, Force the Governors to Take Action.

BANK RATE IS DOUBLED

Financiers Confer with Asquith About Suspending Bank Act Which Compels Payments in Gold.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 1.—The Stock Exchange closed yesterday morning until further notice, the Bank of England in the afternoon raised its rate from 4 to 8 per cent., and last evening a consultation was held between Premier Asquith and leading financiers to decide whether the situation necessitated action to allow payments in paper by the Bank of England instead of gold.

Although the latter course was decided to be unnecessary at this moment, the day's developments were unprecedented in the history of London finance. In some quarters there was a disposition to criticise the measures taken as panicky, but the preponderant opinion was that they were necessary safeguards.

First of all the closing of the Stock Exchange was necessitated by the fact that the settlements of the Continental Exchanges had been deferred sine die. English houses were thus debarred from receiving payments to which they were entitled. The Derenberg Company's failure Thursday was due to a French firm not meeting its liabilities, and at least fifty London houses, and some say more than 100, would have been hammered had the Exchange been open, because they were unable to obtain the Continental settlements due them.

Another reason that influenced the Stock Exchange Directors was the fact that the market had ceased to be an open one, owing to the absence of buyers, and would have been merely a dumping ground for the Continent.

Need of Small Bank Notes.

The proposal that is seriously put forward in responsible quarters that power should immediately be obtained for an issue of £1 bank rates would, it is felt, be similarly greeted as measures to ease the strain put upon the monetary situation here by the grave disorganization of Continental finance.

It is the same with the bank rate. It is to the advantage of London, as the world's monetary centre, that the Bank of England should grant accommodation on normal terms as long and as freely as possible, but when internal gold payments of the Continent have been virtually suspended and foreign banks began to exercise to the full the powers they possessed (because of their existing credit balances here) of taking gold out of this country to the centres where it is commanding a big premium, it became virtually necessary to take drastic protective measures, and the only course consistent with the Bank's powers was to raise the Bank rate so as to penazie the creation of credit and attract gold back to the Bank.

Yet it is realized that even this high rate does not prohibit gold exports, and if the Continent persists in taking metal from this country, Government intervention in the form of an embargo on such exports may have to be put in force.

The deputation of financiers who visited Premier Asquith last evening requested him to authorize the suspension of the Bank act and allow the Bank of England to issue notes beyond the limit prescribed by statute. The joint stock banks found it impossible yesterday to cope with the demand for gold and had to make big demands upon the Bank of England. As it was they were compelled to give in exchange for checks only 10 per cent. in gold and the rest in notes. Depositors then hurried across to the Bank of England to convert the notes into gold.

Treasury Ready to Take Action.

To protect the Bank, many financiers thought the Bank act must be suspended, but an official announcement issued last night said, in effect, that this step was not yet necessary. The announcement read:

"Interviews have taken place between the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and representatives of the Bank of England and leading joint stock banks in regard to the financial situation, and it is understood to have been decided that the situation it not at present such as to justify any emergency action in regard to a supply of legal tender currency, but in the event of further developments taking place, necessitating Government action, the Treasury will be prepared to take such action immediately."

Whether banknotes and gold will remain interchangeable commodities is doubtful, and an issue sooner or later of £1 notes for the payment of wages, &c., is generally expected if the present situation continues.

One financial expert, who takes a gloomy view of the situation, says:

"The facilities of credit have gone. The liabilities of credit are likely to go, too. In plain words, we are moving toward a moratorium. The moratorium is a device familiar in semi-civilized countries, where it causes comparatively little inconvenience, but in England it is absolutely unknown and the result is absolutely incalculable once it is resorted to and so long as it is effective. A creditor cannot enforce payment of a debtor. The acceptor of a bill need not meet it. A customer cannot be forced to pay for his purchases."

Competent persons [illegible] that the [illegible] day to get gold was most unnecessary. From an early hour the bank was besieged by crowds of timid persons who had been frightened by the news from abroad into the belief that paper money was valueless and came to change notes into gold.

The siege at first took the bank officials by surprise. They allowed the besiegers to assemble around the inner entrance to the bank in mildly excited groups. Many of them were women, who stood nervously fingering their notes and wondering all the while if the bank was able to pay them gold for their paper.

As the people entered the Bank and passed along the counters gold was rapidly given them for their notes.

All day long the procession went on, and toward the closing time there were one or two slight scrambles for position near the door by persons who feared to leave over the changing of notes for the day.

After the announcement of the increase of the Bank rate the Clearing Bankers' Committee considered the question what rate should be allowed on deposits, and after much discussion decided that the rate should be 4 per cent. on this being settled.

Discount houses and bill brokers met and determined to allow 4½ per cent. for money at call and 4¾ per cent. for money at notice.

The amount of business done by the discount houses was very small, as might be expected; in fact, apart from providing themselves with money they did practically nothing, and no rates can be quoted for loans or discounts.

The Times, dealing editorially with the raising of the Bank rate to 8 per cent. and the decision of the Bank to make its rate 10 per cent. for short bills, says:

"The latter was a course of action not unconnected with the proposal which was under consideration for obtaining the Government's consent to suspend the Bank Charter act of 1844 in order that the Bank may, if necessary, be able to issue notes without holding gold against them." It goes on:

"We may remind the public that this course was first taken in 1847 and repeated in 1857 and in 1866. It has in the past been promptly effectual in restoring confidence when a genuine 'panic' occurred. The knowledge that it will be taken again if circumstances call for it may reassure any timid people now.

"In the opinion of the Government, it is not yet necessary, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer can give the Bank authority to act merely by an official letter from the Treasury, and it is announced today that should the situation require he will do so.

"Whether any still more drastic step may be needed should war unhappily involve this country has still to be considered. We may remark that the crisis abroad has developed so rapidly that it is perhaps not unnatural that the joint stock banks yesterday should have erred rather on the side of caution with regard to giving coin to private customers in change for checks. A certain amount of unnecessary inconvenience may have been incurred through their insisting on giving notes even for comparatively small amounts, but we believe that this was a result of attempts in certain quarters to obtain gold for some large checks to an unreasonable extent."

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is informed on high authority that this is a reference to a German bank.

The Economist says that the suspension of the Bank act is expected, owing to the impossibility of obtaining remittance from abroad. It is doubted whether it will be enough to meet the situation. If the crisis continues, more extensive measures of protection may become necessary.

GOLD SHIP NOW AT SEA.

Speculation as to Fate of Kronprinzessin Cecilie if War Comes.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—There is much interest and speculation here over the fate of the North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie in event of war being declared before her arrival at Bremen. The vessel sailed from New York on last Tuesday carrying a large amount of specie, and is due to touch at Plymouth and Cherbourg.

It is presumed here that in the event of war she might elect to return to New York or to reach Germany by way of the North of Scotland. The Daily Telegraph suggests that the steamer, even if she tried to reach New York, might be captured by a British or French cruiser before she was able to get into American territorial waters.

BUENOS AIRES BOARD OPEN.

But Stock Transactions Limited—Banks Not Greatly Affected.

BUENOS AIRES, July 31.—Although the European crisis has caused a sensation here, the Stock Exchange was open today and business generally was going on, though in diminished volume. Foreign commercial houses are alarmed over the situation.

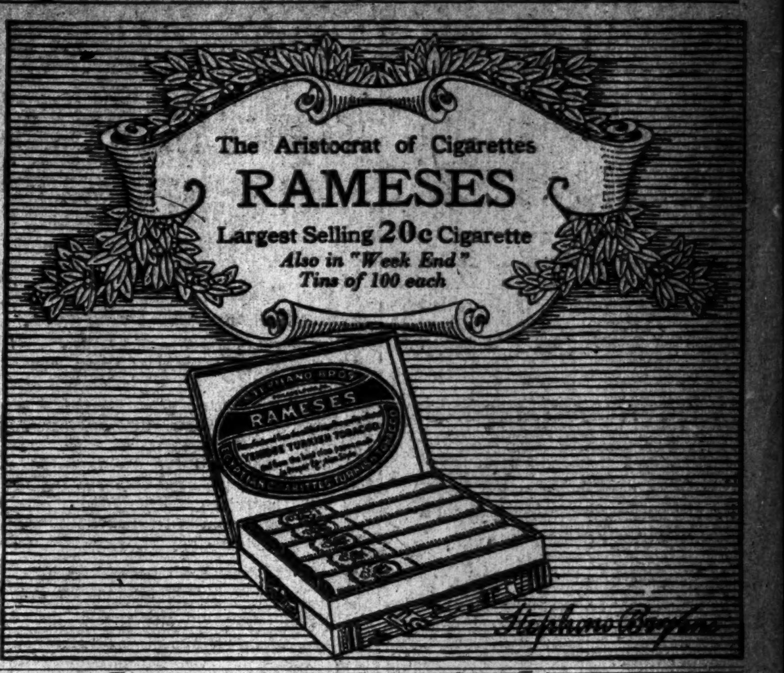
The national banks are not much affected by the crisis, but many of them will not accept ninety-day drafts on Europe.

Run on Belgian National Bank.

BRUSSELS, July 31.—Upward of 10,000 people besieged the National Bank this morning to withdraw their balances, but by midday the run had greatly subsided.

Few Dealings on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 31.—Transactions on the Bourse today were fewer and the quotations were almost without significance. The private discount rate was 4¼ per cent.


The Aristocrat of Cigarettes
RAMESES
Largest Selling 20c Cigarette
Also in "Week End" Tins of 100 each

GERMANY CUTS TELEPHONES.

International Trains Also to be Held Up at the Border.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 1.—That Germany is cutting off all telephonic communication with neighboring countries is indicated by several dispatches received by The Daily Mail this morning.

A Copenhagen dispatch says:

"Telephonic communication between Copenhagen and Berlin and telegraphic communication between Copenhagen, Rostock, and Mecklenberg-Schwerin are interrupted."

A Brussels dispatch says:

"Since 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon there has been no telegraphic communication between Antwerp and Berlin. The railway authorities have just received an intimation from Cologne that international trains cannot pass the German frontier."

A Paris dispatch says:

"Telegrams from Brussels report that bridges on the Luxemburg frontier over the Moselle have been occupied by German troops and barricaded with wire and rows of wagons."

A Hamburg dispatch says:

"Soldiers and gendarmes are guarding the Kiel Canal and all bridges over the Elbe day and night."

From Kiel comes this dispatch:

"Large transports of ammunition are being forwarded by train to Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, and Cuxhaven. Visitors are forsaking the North Sea seaside resorts. Large numbers have left Heligoland, a German maritime fortress in the North Sea and a popular Summer resort, as it is feared that the island will be closed to the public by the naval authorities. Great quantities of coal are passing through Hamburg."

A Paris dispatch says:

"Telephonic communication between France and Germany has been interrupted since 4 P. M."

No Berlin dispatches have been received in London. The British Post Office has been informed from the German frontier that no German land telegraph line is available. The German telegraph system is apparently being reserved for military purposes exclusively.

GOVERNORS CLOSE STOCK EXCHANGE

Continued from Page 1.

bracing one another, and the general feeling was one of great relief.

Outlook Changed Overnight.

Heads of the Morgan banking house and officials of the Exchange on Thursday night agreed that there was no necessity for closing the Exchange. The serious developments overnight put an entirely new face on the matter, and although it had been tacitly understood that no action would be taken without further conferences the brokers did not wait for the initiative to close to come from the bankers.

No one was more surprised at the sudden change in front than some of the Governors, who did not learn of the meeting until it was ended. There was hardly a dissenting voice in the financial district when the decision was announced, for it was apparent that the top-heavy market caused by the pressure to sell from abroad meant that in place of the usual fractional price changes quotations would break by points. In such a market no one could protect a margined account. Some of the specialists in active issues had their books full of selling orders, without a share on the buying side.

The Governors set no time for the reopening of the Exchange, but the impression was that it could not possibly come about before Tuesday. A committee consisting of Mr. Noble, Donald G. Geddes, Ernest Groesbeck, Henry K. Pomroy, and Samuel F. Streit was named to pass on questions of delivery, receipt of securities, and other technical aspects arising from the action. Notice was sent out that all deliveries had been suspended until further notice, to avoid embarrassing the purchasers of stocks in Thursday's market who might be unable to get their usual banking accommodations.

One of the men who exercised a strong influence in causing the decision to close the Exchange represented a big odd-lot house. He said to his fellow-brokers, in substance:

"The men in our line bought upward of 350,000 shares yesterday for odd-lot purchasers. It is an impossible task to get this stock split up and delivered so that we can get our money for it today. To go furtrer in view of what we expect from today's market would be impossible, for it would involve borrowing millions to carry us until we could get our deliveries through and collect the checks."

Clerks Worked All Night.

For three successive nights most of the employes of the big odd-lot houses worked until daylight trying to clear up the transactions. Yesterday they were near the breaking point. The floor members of these houses were on the floor before the opening, as usual, fixing up their books, but it was a question whether they would have attempted to execute the orders attributed to them. Such a volume of stock in less than 100-share lots as was bought on Thursday never before had been purchased in a single session.

For an hour or two after the announcement from the rostrum the floor of the Exchange presented an unnatural appearance. Where a gargantuan roar was wont to rise the quiet was so marked that men unconsciously subdued their voices. On the big black squares at the sides of the room hundreds of numbers showed as the operator left them when business ceased. Members of the Exchange walked about the room at a loss for something to do.

Outside, Broad Street was filled from curb to curb by a silent crowd of brokers, whose activities had been stopped by the decision of the big board. The quietus on the trading was effective, since no broker connected with an organization could buy or sell a share without incurring risk of suspension. The dealers in unlisted securities conducted a little trading, but the uncertain position of the banks toward financing commitments made the dealings, even in the Standard Oil issues, negligible.

The only stock quotations available in this country yesterday were those made upon the Consolidated Exchange, which opened as usual half an hour earlier than the time for opening the "Big Board." As soon as it was known on the Consolidated that the Stock Exchange would not open the "Little Board" closed. Considerable excitement attended the opening dealings, but transactions were limited to the issues named below, although a number of others were quoted:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
220	Am. Smelting	52½	52½	52½	52½
80	C., M. & St.P.	86	87	86	87
200	Reading	141	141	141	141
350	Union Pacific	115	115	113¼	113½
330	U. S. Steel	52¾	52¾	51¼	51¼
100	West. Union	51⅝	51⅝	51	51
1,280					

Soon after 10 o'clock the Clearing House approved the action of the Exchange Governors, as did Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and most of the New York bankers. The following notice was sent out on the ticker:

"The Chairman of the Committee on Clearing House announces that all checks for differences due the Clearing House have been certified, and members are notified to call for drafts at the usual hour."

It was announced on the Consolidated Exchange that all Clearing House sheets and checks had gone through without a hitch. The President, Mr. de Aguero, said:

"Bowing to the combined wisdom of the banking world, the Consolidated Exchange voted to close for the time being, believing that a spirit of co-operation is essential to the well-being of the Street."

It was the general understanding, both among brokers and among bankers who called at the Morgan offices, that no brokers' loans would be called, pending a reopening of the Exchange. It was felt that in view of the impossibility of selling collateral to protect the loans brokers should not be called upon to take up their obligations.

Lest the closing of the Exchange be followed by private dealings in brokerage offices for cash, the Stock Exchange officials took occasion to call the attention of members to a clause in the constitution forbidding such practices. This section provides that

"Dealings upon any other Exchange in the City of New York, or publicly outside of the Exchange, either directly or indirectly, in securities listed or quoted upon the Exchange is forbidden. Any violation of this rule shall be deemed to be an act detrimental to the interest or welfare of the Exchange."

Exchange Closed Twice Before.

With the Exchange closed money brokers did a little business on the floor. The First National Bank put out a million dollars at 6 per cent., another at 7 per cent., one at 8 per cent., and a fourth at 10 per cent. The National City Bank sent no money to the floor, but loaned closed to $4,000,000 over the counter. Other big institutions made call loans over the counter.

The Stock Exchange was closed on Saturday, May 11, 1901, but only that clerks worn out by the strain imposed by the Northern Pacific panic of May 9 might have a holiday to rest.

In 1873 the Exchange closed as a result of a panic. A stringency in the money market in that year had caused a general unsettlement in the stock market and almost a panic occurred on April 1. The rates for carrying stocks were quoted as high as ¾ per cent. to 1 per cent. a day. A big slump occurred in the Summer months and houses in the Street failed. On Sept. 18 the famous firm of Jay Cook & Co. suspended, and two days later the Executive Committee of the Stock Exchange ordered the Exchange closed. The panic was then at its height, and it was not until Sept. 30 that business was resumed.

While no one would vouchsafe a guess at when it would be possible to reopen the Exchange, Mr. Noble made a significant answer to a friend who was pressing him for an opinion. Mr. Noble lives on a sloop during more than half the year.

"When I lower sails and make things tight for a squall, I don't break out canvas again until the squall has passed by," he said.

MORGAN URGES COOLNESS.

Time for Security Owners to Keep Their Heads, Says Banker.

It appeared yesterday that J. P. Morgan, head of the banking house made prominent by his late father, had taken the lead in guiding bankers in the situation created by the war alarms. Mr. Morgan presided over the first conference of bankers, which was held at his office on Thursday night, and again yesterday at two or more informal meetings held in the Recess Club at 60 Broadway. After an early conference with leading financiers Mr. Morgan issued this statement yesterday morning:

"Alarming as the news is from Europe, I am still hoping that there will not be a general war. While the gravity of the present situation can hardly be exaggerated, there is still the opportunity for the sober second thought of the people of Europe to prevail over their first impulses. If the delicate situation can be held in abeyance for a few days I should expect a rising tide of protest from the people who are to pay for war with their blood and their property.

"The situation of the American security market during the last two days has been a splendid illustration of the inherent soundness of financial conditions in this country. While we all earnestly hoped that the New York Stock Exchange might be kept open, the situation is fraught with so much uncertainty that it seemed necessary in the interests of the whole country to close the exchange.

"It is essentially a time for the owners of American securities to keep their heads. Bear in mind that the actual properties represented by American securities will not suffer greatly by a European war. During the past few days the American people have been buying back American securities at low prices. Presumably they will pay for those securities with their wheat and other products at high prices.

"It is idle to say that America will not be hurt by a general European war. The wholesale waste of capital involved in such a catastrophe would result in a distribution of losses the world over, but the loss here would be infinitesimal compared with the losses to the countries immediately involved. There is no doubt that the whole American people will co-operate to restore normal conditions throughout this country at the earliest possible moment."

CLOSING WISE, SAYS HEPBURN.

Banker Explains the Action of the Stock Exchange.

A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Chase National Bank, who was one of the bankers present at the Morgan conference which recommended the Stock Exchange be kept open, said that the change overnight fully justified the decision of the Governors to suspend operations.

"With Exchanges closed all over the world," he said, "there was no course open to the New York Stock Exchange but to follow suit—otherwise we would be keeping open market where all the world could sell, and utilize the resulting credit in taking our gold. For instance, Canadian Pacific, said to have 67,000 stockholders and to be owned mainly on the Continent of Europe, has been selling by the ream here for many days. Although it has suffered a shrinkage in value, it nevertheless sells now for good prices, about 160.

"There certainly is no reason why the ownership of Canadian Pacific should be transferred from the Continent of Europe to New York at this time. We cannot furnish a market for international securities, and should not at a time like this. The closing of the Exchange, under the circumstances, was wise."

Smoky Fireplaces
Made to Draw
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
[illegible]

CONGRESS TO PROVIDE FOR MORE CURRENCY—COTTON EXCHANGE CLOSES.

BANKERS ARRANGE FOR MORE CURRENCY

Temporary Machinery of Federal Reserve Act Called Into Play, Washington Helping.

SENATE PASSES AMENDMENT

Equalizes Additional Circulation Privileges—House Will Act Today and Bill Be Signed.

Steps were taken yesterday by leading bankers here to put into working order the existing machinery for the issue of additional national bank notes should the need of more currency arise out of the present situation caused by the swiftly moving events of Europe.

One of the factors in the situation is the gold export movement, which, if continued on a large scale, might put a strain on gold reserves here. The closing of the Stock Exchange will have a great effect in checking this export movement, inasmuch as most of the gold sent abroad lately has gone to pay for the stocks that Europe has been dumping on this market.

The situation was taken up at a series of conferences, and it was decided that the temporary provisions of the Federal Reserve act which provide for additional currency pending the establishment of the Federal Reserve system, be brought into play, at least in a preliminary way. These provisions consist of the re-enactment, in a modified form, of the Aldrich-Vreeland act, providing for the issue of additional banknote circulation based on commercial paper, as well as on bonds, under the auspices of National Currency Associations. The issue of notes through this machinery will, therefore, amount practically to an anticipation of the similar system provided by the Federal Reserve act.

The Executive Committee of the National Currency Association of New York was one of the bodies that met yesterday, following a meeting of the Clearing House Committee. Both meetings took place as part of a continuous conference of bankers, most of whom were members of one or the other committee and several of whom were members of both.

Among those present were Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank and President of the National Currency Association; Francis L. Hine, President of the First National Bank, President of the Clearing House Association and a member of the Currency Association's Executive Committee; William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Baank, Acting Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, a member of the Currency Association's Committee, and one of the Directors-elect of the Federal Reserve Bank of this district, and James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce, and a member of both committees.

To Put Banks All on Equality.

The temporary provisions of the Federal Reserve act were gone over carefully with a view to seeing whether the Currency Association and the member banks were in a position to take full advantage of them. It was found that some of the banks could not qualify as applicants for the issue to them of currency under this law, because of a provision restricting such issues to member banks "having circulating notes outstanding secured by the deposit of bonds of the United States to an amount not less than 40 per centum of their capital stock."

Banks that have found circulation based on Government bonds unprofitable in recent years have reduced the amount to less than 40 per cent., and others have never had as much as that, so it was decided that Congress should be asked to eliminate this provision in order that equal facilities might be afforded to all national banks.

Senator Owen, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, and Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury, who were in communication by telephone with J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and several of the national banks during the day, were consulted on this proposed amendment, and they agreed to undertake to have it passed promptly and signed by President Wilson. The amendment was passed by the Senate yesterday, and, it is expected, will be passed by the House today.

Messrs. Woodward and Hine, delegated by the National Currency Association, went to Washington last night to help matters along by explaining the purpose of the amendment to members of Congress and others. They will also make arrangements for the forwarding of blank banknotes to this city, in order that everything may be in readiness for their issue at any time. Notes to the amount of $500,000,000 were printed shortly after the passage of the Aldrich-Vreeland act, which was re-enacted by the Federal Reserve act, and these notes since then have been stored in the United States Treasury.

The Aldrich-Vreeland act, which was passed in 1908, pending more deliberate measures for the modernization of the currency system through the work of the National Monetary Commission then appointed, provided for the formation of National Currency Associations by national banks for the purpose of rendering available, under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Treasury, as a basis for additional circulation, any securities, including commercial paper, held by a national bank. This includes bonds of all kinds, but not stock, which national banks are not authorized to own.

Restrictions on the Issue.

The securities so used are to be deposited with and transferred to the Currency Association in trust for the United States. The officers of the association are thereupon authorized to make application in behalf of the bank to the Controller of the Currency for an issue of additional circulating notes to an amount not exceeding 75 per cent. of the cash value of the securities or commercial paper so deposited. The percentage is increased to 90 in case of the deposit of approved State or municipal bonds.

The amount of notes issued on the security of commercial paper is restricted to 30 per cent. of the bank's unimpaired capital and surplus. All the members of the association are made jointly and severally liable to the United States for the redemption of the notes. In order that the additional circulation may be retired when the need for it has passed, each bank issuing it is taxed for the first three months at the rate of 3 per cent. a year on the average amount of such notes in circulation, and afterward an additional tax rate of one-half of 1 per cent. a year for each month until a tax of 6 per cent. per annum is reached, which shall continue until they are retired.

Similar provision is made for the issue of additional notes by individual national banks on the deposit of bonds, but not commercial paper, with the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Aldrich-Vreeland Act was extended to June 30, 1914, when it was found that the report of the National Monetary Commission, in the form of the so-called Aldrich bill, would not be adopted by Congress without material modification. When the Federal Reserve Act was passed, although it was expected that the new system would be in operation before June 30, its provisions, with some changes, were continued until June 30, 1915, to bridge any gap that might occur between its expiration and the establishment of the reserve system.

Clearing House Statement.

The Clearing House Committee also had a meeting in the morning, after which it issued the following statement:

"There was a meeting of the Clearing House Committee this morning, in view of the closing of the New York Stock Exchange and its bearing on the general [illegible]. It was the opinion of the [illegible] that the business and financial situation of New York and the entire country was sound, but that the [illegible] dence and self-control on the part of the United States; that the closing of the Stock Exchange was a precaution by reason of the disposition of all Europe to make it the market for whatever it wished to sell that in this country there was no occasion for any serious interruption of the regular course of business, either financial or mercantile."

CO-OPERATION BY CONGRESS.

Senate Passes Currency Amendment and House Will Do So Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Senate this afternoon, with little debate and without a dissenting voice, amended the temporary provisions in the Federal Reserve act so as to make them more generally available for additional currency pending the establishment of the Federal Reserve system. The amending bill was then sent to the House, where the leaders say they will pass it tomorrow.

Under the terms of the Aldrich-Vreeland act, which was continued until June 30, 1915, by the Federal Reserve act, there are now in the vaults of the Treasury $500,000,000 of additional national bank currency printed and ready for issue. To this mass of available circulating medium Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, referred today in a statement he issued approving the closing of the New York Stock Exchange. But the history of the Aldrich-Vreeland act is that it has not once been used, though the presence of such a provision on the statute books several times has been referred to as a valuable reserve.

In the Federal Reserve act the Aldrich-Vreeland law was amended in some particulars. The amendment adopted by the Senate today simply authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion to set aside the limitation in the law that provides that only those banks shall avail themselves of its provisions that have in circulation notes secured by Government bonds to an amount equaling 40 per cent. of their capital stock. The amendment would be of particular benefit to large city banks that for the most part have issued only legal minimum of national bank notes.

Senate Acts with Celerity.

The Senate acted with celerity. Mr. McAdoo visited the Capitol and conferred with Mr. Owen of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and a few other members. Mr. Owen then saw other members of the committee and suggested a meeting at 10 o'clock tomorrow; finding no opposition, he decided to have a meeting at once.

The amendment already had been drafted, and, after the briefest explanation of the general idea, it was adopted unanimously. The committee filed into the Senate. Then, with a brief statement that the report of the committee was unanimous, Mr. Owen read the amendment, as follows:

> A bill to amend Section 27 of an act approved Dec. 23, 1913, and known as the Federal Reserve Act.
>
> Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that Section 27 of the act approved Dec. 23, 1913, known as the Federal Reserve act, is hereby amended and re-enacted to read as follows:
>
> Section 27. The provisions of the act of May thirtieth, Nineteen Hundred and Eight, authorizing national currency associations, the issue of additional national bank circulation, and creating a national monetary commission, which expired by limitation under the terms of such act on the thirtieth day of June, Nineteen Hundred and Fourteen, are hereby extended to June thirtieth, Nineteen Hundred and Fifteen, and Sections fifty-one hundred and fifty-three, fifty-one hundred and seventy-two, fifty-one hundred and ninety-one, and fifty-two hundred and fourteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which were amended by the act of May thirtieth, Nineteen Hundred and Eight, are hereby re-enacted to read as such sections read prior to May thirtieth, Nineteen Hundred and Eight, subject to such amendments or modifications as are prescribed in this act: provided, however, that Section nine of the act first referred to in this section is hereby amended so as to change the tax rates fixed in said act by making the portion applicable thereto read as follows:
>
> National banking associations having circulating notes secured otherwise than by bonds of the United States shall pay for the first three months a tax at the rate of 3 per centum per annum upon the average amount of such of their notes in circulation as are based upon the deposit of such securities, and afterward an additional tax rate of one-half of 1 per centum per annum for each month until a tax of 6 per centum per annum is reached, and thereafter such tax of 6 per centum per annum upon the average amount of such notes.
>
> Provided, further, that whenever in his judgment he may deem it desirable, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to suspend the limitations imposed by Section 1 and Section 3 of the act referred to in this section, which prescribe that such additional circulation secured otherwise than by bonds of the United States shall be issued only to national banks having circulating notes outstanding secured by the deposit of bonds of the United States to an amount not less than 40 per cent. of the capital stock of such banks, and may permit national banks, during the period for which such provisions are suspended, to issue additional circulation under the terms and conditions of the act referred to.

Merely a Precaution.

"The Stock Exchanges of practically all Europe and of New York have closed," said Mr. Owen. "The Bank of France, the Bank of England, and the Imperial Bank of Germany have practically suspended specie payments. Many of the larger banks of this country holding the reserves of the country banks have not issued circulating notes to the 40 per cent. requirement. I ask, therefore, that in order to protect this country the amendment be adopted at once."

"Of course," said Mr. Smoot, a regular Republican of Utah, "the situation in the world today justifies hasty action, but I fear that such action may spread alarm on the ground that this country is involved internationally. If the idea is that this amendment will help the banks, of course it is good. But if the idea gets out that the banks are unable to take care of themselves, it will not be good. But, since it has been called to the attention of the Senate, I have no objection to it, though I wish it could have gone the ordinary course."

"I agree with the Senator from Utah entirely in what he says," replied Mr. Owen, "but I think the amendment should be adopted, to put this sum of money at the disposition of the country. The country was never in a better position to stand the strain, and the Treasury's condition could not be better. There are fifteen hundred million dollars in gold and silver in the Treasury and trust funds today. There are one hundred and thirty millions in free gold, and one hundred and fifty millions in the gold reserve.

"This is a splendid condition, and the fact that this amendment will put $500,000,000 within reach of the country will keep people from asking for it. Knowing they can get it, nobody will ask for it."

"The Treasury statement," assented Mr. Smoot, referring to a copy of it on his desk, "shows unusually good conditions. Nothing can disturb this security as long as the people retain their confidence in the banking institutions."

"While we are in no particular danger," added Mr. Nelson of Minnesota, the ranking Republican of the committee, "the Treasury Department has recommended this provision, as it guards against any contingency that may arise. I hope it will pass at once, not because of any need, but because it will have a reassuring effect. I may say I am authorized to make this statement by the committee."

Several members of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, including Chairman Carter Glass, filed into the Chamber to see the measure adopted and listened to the remainder of the debate. What they heard was a speech on free silver by Mr. Thomas of Colorado, an old Bryan follower.

The amendment was then adopted by a [illegible] without a dissenting [illegible]

CLOSE COTTON BOARD TO STOP FAILURES

Slump in Prices Brings a Loss of from $7 to $10 a Bale in an Hour and a Quarter.

THREE FIRMS GO UNDER

Market Rallies Somewhat from a Drop of 200 Points Before Managers Decide to Close.

After it had been open for business for an hour and a quarter yesterday morning and had witnessed scenes unprecedented in the memory of the oldest broker, the Cotton Exchange closed its doors until Tuesday morning. In the short time it was open yesterday the suspension of three firms, one the large commission house of S. H. P. Pell & Co., was announced, and it was recognized that if business was continued and prices continued to fall no one could foresee the outcome.

In the brief period that business was in progress the fluctuations in price were extraordinary. The market had opened weak, with a break of 50 points below the closing prices of Thursday, but there was a rally of 50 points. Some of the brokers had vague hopes that something would turn up to clear the international situation, and noted with relief that Liverpool had not followed the break in the markets on this side of the ocean.

But before the better feeling could be established, the announcement of the failure of the Pell firm was made. This was about 10:30 o'clock. At once the bottom fell out of the market. Brokers had stood on Thursday a decline of from 65 to 90 points, and had seen the market open with another 50-point drop. Many were determined to close out their commitments at any figure which they could obtain. They plunged madly into the pit, and the senior members of firms who had not done any active floor trading for years were seen jostling to get their offers accepted.

Prices broke again, and this time they went down from 140 to 200 points below the closing price of Thursday, and the confusion was made worse by the fact that, as many firms refused to execute new orders, cotton for August, October, December, and January deliveries was sacrificed at 9½ cents a pound—that is, a maximum loss of from $7 to $10 a bale. When it seemed as though nothing would stop the slump, support arrived from the strong spot interests and other large Wall Street houses, and this soon carried prices up from 100 to 125 points.

Then the Board of Managers took action. At 11:16 o'clock Edward K. Cone, President of the Exchange, announced that the session was suspended and that the Exchange would be closed until Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. It will not open on Monday, as the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, which had decided on a suspension for the end of the week, would not transact any business in the normal course of events on Monday, as it is an English bank holiday.

The excitement on the Cotton Exchange yesterday was said by old brokers to have exceeded even the wild days which came with the Sully failure. In 1 hour and 16 minutes it was estimated that 400,000 bales were traded in, single purchases being made of 25,000 bales just before closing. Orders executed practically simultaneously were as much as 20 points apart, so demoralized was the market. December cotton opened at 11 cents, after closing at 11.45 the night before. During the brief period of optimism it recovered and went as high as 11.50. Then, with the announcement of the Pell failure, it fell to 9.60, and in the final rally came back again to 10.80.

Coming after six months of very dull trade the flurry found nearly all the members of the Exchange prepared. Only two New York houses and one Philadelphia firm with representatives here were caught. With cessation of business over the week-end it is anticipated that all differences in contracts in the local markets will be adjusted.

The two cotton concerns which suspended yesterday in addition to S. H. P. Pell & Co. were F. J. Frederickson & Co. and Homer, Howe & Co. of Philadelphia. Neither failure had any appreciable effect on the course of the day's business.

A good deal of criticism was expressed by some Cotton Exchange houses when the result of the attempt to do business had been seen, at the action of the managers of the Exchange in not following the example sent by the New York Stock Exchange and other Exchanges the world over. It was pointed out that it was rash in the extreme to suppose that New York alone could bear up against the flood of selling orders, which were pouring into it from every quarter, and that the Exchange was exceedingly fortunate to have come out of the strain as well as it did.

The friends of the manager pointed out that it was a very much more serious matter to close the Cotton Exchange than to order a suspension of business on the Stock Exchanges. They deal in commodities, which can be bought and sold anywhere, quite as well, although less conveniently, than on the regular Stock Exchanges. The Cotton Exchange, however, deals in contracts, which can only be executed on the New York Cotton Exchange. So that while a man pressed for money might find a way of disposing of his stocks without the aid of the Stock Exchange, a dealer in cotton is forced to use the Cotton Exchange or hold on to whatever contracts he has. The Cotton Exchange made this rule to meet the situation created by its closing:

> Margins called before close today at 11:16 A. M. shall be deposited today, based on closing prices.
>
> Cotton received on August notices to be paid for on Monday, Aug. 3.
>
> Clearing House sheet will go through as usual today.
>
> Rangers and differences of today's business will go through Clearing House on Tuesday.
>
> Attention of members is called to Section 73 of By-Laws, Paragraph 4, allowing three hours in which to close out contracts of failed members.

Only once before in the history of the New York Cotton Exchange was it closed. That took place in March, 1888, after the failure of James W. Harle, a large Atlanta operator. On that occasion the Exchange was shut for a week.

CLOSE IN NEW ORLEANS.

Directors of Cotton Exchange Suspend Session After Big Slump.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 31.—The cotton market was brought to an abrupt end in the middle of the morning session today by the Board of Directors, who considered that the European situation warranted the suspension of business.

In the hour and a half the market was open prices dropped in a spectacular manner. At their lowest the trading months were 106 to 135 points under yesterday's last prices. The range of prices for the day was 120 to 134 points. The close was at a net loss of 69 to 70 points.

Heavy buying by profit-takers on the short side at one time resulted in a violent upheaval which put the market 7 to 10 points over yesterday's close. From this there was an equally violent drop, based on the news of the failure of Northern cotton firms, and resulting in the wildest scenes the cotton market has witnessed in years.

There was a great accumulation last night of selling orders in brokers' hands. The filling of these orders caused a drop of 38 to 43 points on the first call.

CURTAILS OIL PURCHASES.

Chief Buyer in Pennsylvania Field Restricts Business.

OIL CITY, Penn., July 31.—The Seep Purchasing Agency, which is the principal buyer of Pennsylvania crude oil, issued an order to its agents today restricting purchases of oil until conditions in Europe become more clearly defined.

No more than 100 barrels of crude oil will be purchased from any one producer or firm.

FOOD PRICES HERE FIRM.

Local Retailers Think Any Change Will Be Downward.

The prices of provisions in New York City have not been affected by the war situation in Europe, and retail dealers interviewed yesterday generally were agreed that foreign developments would cause no violent fluctuations. If there should be any changes in prices, they believed the trend would be downward. Produce exporters and wholesale dealers, on the other hand, were non-committal.

C. A. Koelsch of Koelsch Brothers, one of the oldest dealers of Washington Market, said:

"It is possible that a widespread war in Europe will divert from Germany and England the immense beef shipments from Argentina. In this way the United States will become the natural market for Argentina's beef. Our people will benefit by this increased supply, which will cause, if anything, a fall in prices.

"In the same way I believe that products of the whole of South America and of Canada now shipped to foreign ports will be turned to the United States. If the different nations involved in a European conflict are going to take over the vessels of all the foreign steamship companies, I don't see how there is to be any export business. The markets of this country are bound to be flooded, and a general decline in prices will follow."

Charles Weisbecker, head of the Weisbecker Markets in West 125th Street and at 110th Street and Broadway, said:

"I don't believe our prices will be affected unless by the usual seasonal fluctuations. A suspension of shipping undoubtedly will pile up the markets in the United States. Naturally our supply will be greater and the prices lower."

Coffee Exchange Closes.

The Coffee Exchange was closed yesterday, and will not resume business until Monday. Even then the Directors may, if they see fit, order it to stay closed. With the large Hamburg market not sending yesterday any quotations, and the Havre market already closed for some days, there did not seem any reason why the exchange here should continue to try to do business.

AUSTRIA REASSURES ITALY.

Not Seeking More Territory in Starting the Conflict.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 31.—Large mass meetings to protest against war were held in Rome, Brescia, and Milan. The gathering in the last place was presided over by the new Socialist Mayor.

In view of Italy's misgivings regarding possible encroachments in the Adriatic, particularly in the region of Mount Lovtchen, the Montenegrin fortress which dominates the Austrian naval base, Cattaro, Austria has given the Foreign Office here renewed assurances that she does not aim at territorial acquisition.

There is a great slump of tourist traffic all over the country, particularly at the health resorts, which annually attract thousands of visitors from Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Rumania for the bathing season. Foreigners are hurrying home from all parts of Italy, but even now the matter of departing from the city is not an easy matter, because of the suspended communications, consequent upon the requisition of ships.

DUTCH ARMY CALLED OUT.

Austrian Government Steamer Detained for a Time.

THE HAGUE, July 31.—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland this afternoon issued an urgent decree ordering the general mobilization of the Dutch Army.

The Commandant of the fortress at Ymuiden detained the Austrian Government steamer Arod when she arrived here today from Fiume by way of Algiers. She has on board thirty-one cadets from the Austrian Navigation School undergoing training for the navy. The Commandant asked the Government for instructions, and in the meantime placed a military guard on board the vessels. Later the Arod was released, and proceeded for Amsterdam.

BELGIUM MOBILIZES.

All Belgian State Railway Trains Into Germany Suspended.

BRUSSELS, July 31.—The Belgian Government tonight ordered general mobilization.

The official Gazette explains that the Belgian Government ordered the mobilization because it learned that Germany and France were about to mobilize.

Cavalry detachments have been sent to the eastern and southern frontiers.

The National Bank has had coined 20,000,000 francs in gold.

The German imperial railway administration today informed the management of the Belgian State Railways officially that all international trains into Germany had been suspended.

SWISS CALL TO ARMS.

American Naval Officers in "Europe's Playground" Going Home.

BERNE, Switzerland, July 31.—The Federal Council today ordered the mobilization of all men between 20 and 48 years of age capable of bearing arms.

Several American naval officers on leave in Switzerland were recalled today on orders from Washington.

Food has risen in price from 10 to 20 per cent., and the Swiss Government, in the expectation of the outbreak of war, is accumulating large quantities of wheat and corn for the military and the people.

SPANIARDS FOR SERVIANS.

Merchandise Shipments from Germany to Spain Suspended.

BARCELONA, Spain, July 31.—Street manifestations in favor of Servia were organised here today, but were dispersed by the police.

The agents of German export houses at Vigo received instructions today that shipments were suspended until further notice.

ALL MILITARY EYES FIXED ON WAR STAGE

General Staff at Washington Making Close Study of Europe's Plans for Conflict.

TEST OF LONG PREPARATION

Germany Regarded as Ready, but Army Men Scout Idea That She Can Surprise France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—General Staff officers of the American Army, whose province it is to be alert as to the military plans of the great powers, the composition, disposition, strength, and qualifications of their armies, are making a special study of every aspect of the imminent general war in Europe. For years they have studied the paper strength of the armies of Europe.

Europe is now virtually on a war basis, though officially the American Government knows of only one declaration of war—that of Austria-Hungary against Servia.

An officer of the General Staff was asked tonight for an opinion as to the time required for mobilizing the foreign forces likely to be engaged. He replied that Germany was ready for instant mobilization of her armies.

"The Russian Army," he said, "is widely distributed, and for this reason it requires longer to mobilize it than to assemble the army of a compact nation like Germany, with a wonderfully well-organized military machine. The bulk of the army of Russia in Europe is west of a line drawn north and south through Moscow. It would not require long to mobilize that portion of the army west of Moscow. If the mobilization were to be complete and were to include the movement of troops from Asiatic Russia and Eastern Russia toward the German or Austrian frontiers, it would require a long time.

"The system of mobilization in Germany is the best in the world. For forty years German staff experts have been preparing for just such an emergency. They have evolved plans for almost any emergency. These have been tested in manoeuvres, and everything needed for instant action is ready. Plans for the invasion of every European country and for mobilizing her armies for that purpose have been worked out by the German officers. At the outbreak of hostilities every officer in the service is notified by telegraph. Every man in the German fighting machine knows the place assigned to him and what he has to do a few hours after he enters the field."

All Under Secret Orders.

Officers of the General Staff here assert that every officer is in possession of secret military orders that enables him to take his proper place on the gigantic military chessboard without further instructions. In a German mobilization the entire railway system is handed over to the Military Railway Department, a special branch of the service that exercises control over the transportation of the army, its supplies and equipment. There are 8,000 men in the three railway regiments of the German Army. In mobilization and war they assume control over the entire network of railways. Germany's railway cars are built with the idea to their possible use in army operations. This is a matter of public knowledge to every one who has traveled in Germany who has been told the meaning of peculiar hieroglyphics painted on the front corner of each car. These legends indicate the number of horses, men, and the weight of the guns each car can carry in war.

The Russians have constructed their frontier railway lines with a different gauge, so that German rolling stock would not fit them. But to meet this the Germans have built the trucks of their cars in such a way as to be adapted to the Russian tracks without much difficulty. The French railways have been built with a special view to their military use. They parallel one another in their approach to the German border.

Army officers assert that France, Germany, and Russia are each able at any time to move 800,000 men without delay. Each of these nations can put more men into the field, but this number is always instantly available. It is estimated that there are from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 trained men in Germany who have seen military service and could be called into service. There are three sets of reserves. When these are summoned to the colors each man knows where he is to go. When he arrives there he finds his uniform, accoutrements, and officers awaiting him.

France Also Ready.

It was suggested to a General Staff officer tonight that Germany might be able to take France unprepared, administer a severe defeat, and then turn on Russia. It was likewise suggested that Austria might treat Servia similarly, defeat the Serbs in a short, sharp campaign, and then join Germany in an attack on Russia. He said it was the general belief of military men that France was better prepared now for war with Germany than she was in 1870, and that if the French Army proved as worthy in the field as it looked on paper it would not be defeated so easily by the Germans. He ridiculed the idea that Germany was superior enough to deal a right hand blow at France and then rebound upon Russia. He thought the German plans would involve simultaneous campaigns against both France and Russia, unless France remained passive, in which event the bulk of the German Army, he thought, would be aimed at Russia. On the Russian frontier the German forces will be able to count on strong aid from the Austrians, whose army is regarded here as being in tiptop shape and developed along German lines under German influences.

Likely to be a Short War.

There is speculation as to the length of the war. Again it is insisted by military men that this cannot be guessed until it becomes known what nations are engaged. Officers said, however, that modern wars have been comparatively short and sharp. They say that with the introduction of modern weapons the dignified slowness which characterized former military operations vanished. The Franco-Prussian war of 1870 was declared July 15. The decisive battle was that of Sedan, Sept. 2, 1870, which came forty-nine days after the declaration of war. The Austro-Italian war of 1866 was declared June 20. Its decisive battle was that of Lissa, on July 20, thirty days afterward. The Austro-Prussian war of 1866 was declared on June 16; the decisive battle was that of Sadowa, on July 3, seventeen days later. The war of 1859 between France and Austria was declared on May 3, and its decisive battle was fought June 24, fifty-two days later.

Financially Germany is always ready for a great war. She keeps on hand a great war treasure for just such a contingency. It is kept in the famous "Julius Turm" in the Fortress of Spandau, near Berlin, where there are 120,000,000 marks. This is part of the Franco-Prussian war indemnity. Under German law this "war chest" can only be used for the requirements that arise at the outbreak or during a war. In the event of a declaration of war the Reichsbank of Germany would take charge of this war treasure, and is authorized by law to issue banknotes to three times the amount, that is, for 360,000,000 marks. Germany is the only nation in the world that has a "war fund" and is at all times financially mobilized for war.

RECALL BRITISH CRUISER.

Berwick Returns to Havana and Hurriedly Takes On Coal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 31.—The British cruiser Berwick, which left here for Vera Cruz last Saturday, returned today and is hastily coaling tonight.

The officers say they do not know her destination, but admit having received sealed orders.

The officers of the Berwick eagerly inquired concerning the destination of the German cruiser Karlsruhe, which sailed from Havana yesterday under sealed orders, and with her bunkers and decks heaped with coal. The Berwick's officers said they had overheard the Karlsruhe talking by wireless this morning.

ENGLAND CALMLY FACES WAR.

English Capital Unexcited, But Ready for the Issue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 1.—Although in some quarters the anxiety of people to obtain gold yesterday from the Bank of England was interpreted as a sign of panic, the newspapers this morning deprecate the idea that any such state of the public mind exists.

The Times says:

"Nobody who had failed to read in yesterday's papers of the grave news from the Continent would have realized from the demeanor of Londoners last night that Europe was in a condition to which modern times offer no parallel.

"Restaurants, theatres and music halls were filled with the usual throng of pleasure seekers, and although the possibility of a European Armageddon was discussed here and there, the casual observer would not have gathered that we were in the midst of a crisis the issue of which no man can foresee.

"Even late at night when the reports that Russia had struck were published in special editions of the evening papers there was no excitement.

"This calmness of demeanor was strangely in contrast with the situation in the foreign capitals, where scenes of enthusiasm were occurring.

"In London in order to find any suggestion of excitement it was necessary to visit those restaurants and eating houses in the West End, where an Englishman feels that he is a foreigner or an intruder. Here one heard little groups of foreigners, Frenchmen, Germans, and others discussing volubly the most minute details of the military position.

"The English are traditionally phlegmatic and cool when faced by the prospect of strife, and there is little doubt that the calmness of London today is due not to failure to recognize the gravity of the position, but to quiet faith in the future.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 1.—Facing the most perilous epoch in their history since the threat of a Napoleonic invasion, the English people are the calmest nation of Europe. On Thursday they felt that the decision whether Great Britain was to be drawn into a general European war was hanging in the balance; now they believe it is a probability rather than a possibility.

There have been no "demonstrations," no flag waving, no music hall patriotism, but there is apparent among all classes a sober determination, if the Government says that the nation's interests and obligations require her to take up arms side by side with Russia and France, to see the business through to the bitter end.

The change that has come over the temper of the country within a week is marvelous. A week ago the people were wrapped up in prize fights, the Goodwood races, the Cowes regatta, vacations on the Continent; now they are asking only can the British fleet play its part in protecting the island from isolation, which means in the first instance, can it destroy the German Emperor's navy. They are concerned also as to where food supplies can be maintained and to what extent private fortunes will be impaired by the financial upheaval of the war.

Regarding the whereabouts of the British fleet and the preparations of the British army, nothing comes out. There is a popular belief that the fleet is in the neighborhood of Flushing, in the North Sea, but the truth is known only to the members of the Government.

The wholesale prices of food have increased by leaps and bounds, but the retail dealers have not yet raised prices, with the exception of bakers in the provincial cities, who added 25 per cent. to their price of bread.

AMERICAN EMBASSY AS NEUTRAL CENTRE

Mr. Gerard, in Event of War, Will Protect British and French Interests in Berlin.

SCRAMBLE FOR PASSPORTS

But Hotels Reap Unexpected Harvest Owing to Americans' Desire to See German "War Lords."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 31.—Ambassador Gerard's American vacation plans have been abruptly hung up by the European political complications. Mr. Gerard planned to leave Berlin at the end of this week for a ten days' sojourn in Venice, then to return to Germany and sail on the Vaterland on Aug. 12; but he has now decided not to go away while the situation bristles with danger.

If a general European war starts, of course, the Ambassador will abandon all thought of going to the United States. The American Embassy in Berlin would in that event be practically the only independent diplomatic establishment of the first rank left in the German capital. Mr. Gerard would undoubtedly be intrusted with the representation of England's and France's interests and the protection of their respective subjects and citizens, in the same way that Mr. Washburn, the American Minister to France during the siege of Paris, looked after the interests of Germany.

If Armageddon comes, the embassies of Russia, France, and Great Britain in Berlin would, of course, immediately close their shutters. The embassies of Austria and Italy, as allies of Germany, would remain open.

Even Russia might ask Uncle Sam to look after her interests here, as the only other diplomatic establishments of embassy rank are those of Japan, Turkey, and Spain, which would hardly come into consideration.

Mr. Gerard has been keeping in constant touch hourly with developments. The Ambassador has had frequent conferences at the Foreign Office, and, owing to his pleasant personal relations with the Ambassadors both of the Triple Alliance and Triple Entente powers, has been in a unique position, being able to learn the views inspiring each of the rival groups.

Mrs. Gerard probably intends, if it is possible, to adhere to her plan to sail on Aug. 12. She will proceed directly to Montana to her paternal ranch, where she never fails to spend the Summer holidays.

The embassy has done a land-office business in issuing passports this week, tourists who never before felt the necessity of such documents investing $2 apiece in engraved papers which bespeak the protection and assistance of foreign Governments for United States wayfarers. James Speyer of New York was one of the applicants for passports.

A "How are we going to get home?" panic has seized American tourists in Central Europe. The realization that if England's navy is involved in a European war life on the Atlantic on even the finest liner de luxe will be fraught with danger sends a cold chill down the spine of many a "cure" guest and Continental automobilist who had hitherto felt no misgivings about returning to America at his leisure. Nine out of ten are now busily figuring what steamers will safely carry them home. They know it is the business of warships not only to destroy an enemy's warships, but also to capture or sink passenger ships. They are occupied, therefore, with trying to figure out on what route the peril is the least.

The crisis is proving a blessing in disguise to the Berlin hotels. They are experiencing the welcome novelty of entertaining Americans who stay a week or ten days instead of the customary two or three days. The bottling up of Carlsbad, Marienbad, and other Austrian spas is mainly responsible for this state of affairs. Half the Americans now in Berlin were bound for Bohemian watering places, and are now remaining here until they can make up their minds regarding their plans.

The unprecedented spectacle of seeing the world's greatest military nation girding itself for war provided the greatest conceivable excitement for American tourists in Berlin this week. One and all seemed disappointed, however, not to see the Kaiser or the Crown Prince galloping wildly up and down Unter den Linden, there being an apparently popular conception among Americans as to what Germany's war lords ought to be doing at such an hour.

Among the interested onlookers at the historic scenes now taking place in the German capital this week were Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and his bride; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Mandel, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice L. Rothschild, Mrs. J. W. Schwabach of Chicago, Mrs. George Quintard Horwitz, Miss Eleanor Newhall, Mrs. Andrew R. Dougherty, Miss Dorothy Cadwalader, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph C. Stewart, and Miss Margaret B. Wilson.

Lieut. Col. J. B. MacLean, the well-known Toronto publisher, and Mrs. MacLean are among the numerous Carlsbad refugees awaiting developments at the Adlon.

Other arrivals in Berlin are Mrs. W. M. Clarke and the Misses Dorothy and Lois Clarke of New York.

BRITAIN'S EAST FLEET SAILS.

Hongkong, the Naval Base, Is Preparing for Hostilities.

PEKING, July 31.—The British fleet today deserted Wei-hei-wei and sailed at midday with sealed orders, thus carrying out longstanding orders. The British regard the place as not worth defending.

Hongkong is to be made the British naval base in Chinese waters, and in case of war the German possession of Tsing-tau will be blockaded.

Wei-hei-wei had no fortifications, while Tsing-tau is fortified on both the land and the sea sides. The Germans think that the fortifications will afford them ample protection.

The British vessels on leaving Wei-hei-wei took every effective man with them.

The crews from the British river gunboats, dismantled at Hankow yesterday, are to be taken on board the battleship Triumph, which has hitherto been manned by only a nucleus crew.

The Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elisabeth, on which the guard from the Austrian Legation embarked a few days ago, will not attempt the voyage home, but will remain at Tsing-tau.

The Italian gunboat, Sebastiano Caboto, also is sailing toward Tsing-tau.

German bluejackets today dismantled the gunboat Vaterland at Hankow.

HONGKONG, July 31.—Most active preparations are going on here in view of eventualities.

The Canadian Pacific steamer, Empress of Asia, has been chartered by the Government, and guns are being mounted on board.

AGAINST ENGLAND JOINING.

The Jewish Chronicle Opposes Action That Will Aid Russia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 31.—The Jewish Chronicle publishes a strong protest against English participation in a European war. It says:

"Such action would amount to an outrage and crime. Why should England send the flower of her manhood to defend Russian interests, to sustain an effete and barbarous autocracy on its tottering throne?

"Such an unholy and bloody alliance could be recommended only on the ground of what is called the balance of power. In the name of this idol Europe has been dyed in blood time and again without securing that object for long."

BURDEN ON THE CABLES.

Business Under European Strain Has Become Very Heavy.

The several cable companies in this city have been called upon to handle a greatly increased business as a result of the war cloud in Europe. It was estimated by the manager of one big company last night that the volume of business was at least 50 per cent. over normal. He added that this great volume of business was being handled so far with but slight delay, but that it was keeping all hands hustling.

"The greatest increase in business," a manager said, "is in press dispatches. This is a condition which is always expected, and is the first we are prepared to grapple with. The other business is divided about equally between what we call social cables and business messages. The increase in messages now amounts to 2,000 a day. This number is steadily going upward."

The number of eastward messages has also mounted upward. Those having business connections in the "war zone" are endeavoring to get a line upon their interests or learn how they are affected by present conditions. Then there is a steadily rising volume of messages from relatives or friends here to those abroad.

At the office of the German-American Cable Company it was said that the business had increased 50 per cent., and that it was being handled without delay. All the companies note the increase in "night traffic."

THINKS KAISER IS BLUFFING.

But McClure Says He Has a Loophole for Escape.

S. S. McClure, the publisher, who has been in Ireland for a month and visited six counties, arrived yesterday on the Cunard liner Lusitania. He said that the trouble in Ulster would be tempered by the war on the Continent of Europe.

"There will never be home rule in Ulster," Mr. McClure added, "for the majority there will never accept it. They are not hysterical, but calmly determined."

When asked for his opinion regarding the chances of a serious European war, Mr. McClure said he thought that the German Emperor was bluffing and that he had been "called" by Russia and France, but had left a loophole through which he could get out at any moment.

JULY *Advertising* in the Sunday New York Times was **47,224** agate lines ***in excess*** of the same period last year. This is a greater gain than the combined July gains of all other New York Sunday newspapers which showed any gain during July.

9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Closed Saturdays during July and August.

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Those Who Buy at August Sale Prices Make Fine Investments!

WASHINGTON PROMPT IN EMERGENCY—FOREIGN SHIPS MAY BE UNDER OUR FLAG

WASHINGTON ALERT TO AID SITUATION

Congress Extending Currency Privileges of Banks--American Registry for Foreign Ships.

HASTEN RESERVE SYSTEM

Warburg Will Appear Before Senate Committee Today—Board Probably Complete Within a Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Wilson Administration lost no time today in showing its intention of doing everything in its power to prevent injury to American finance, trade, industry, and commerce as a result of the danger of a general European war.

Secretary McAdoo issued a statement in which he approved of the closing of the New York Stock Exchange and indicated a willingness to apply the terms of the temporary provisions of the Federal Reserve act so as to enable national banks to issue additional currency on the basis of State, county, and municipal securities. As a further indication of the Administration's willingness in this direction, Secretary McAdoo assented to a suggestion of New York bankers that the act be amended so as to permit national banks, which had less than 40 per cent. of their capital invested in Government bonds to issue currency notes under the provisions of that statute.

The Senate, at Mr. McAdoo's suggestion, acted promptly in making the necessary amendment to the law, and the measure was passed unanimously. The House will pass the amendment tomorrow. Many of the New York banks would be prevented from taking advantage of the law unless the act were so amended. The debate in the Senate reflected the sound financial condition in the country.

President Wilson's interest in the situation was shown when he quickly adopted a suggestion by Mr. Redfield, the Secretary of Commerce, that steps be taken at once to amend the Federal laws so as to permit foreign merchant craft that would have to retire from the seas during a general European war unless they could obtain registry under the flag of a nation not engaged in the struggle to be transferred to the merchant marine of the United States.

The President sent for leaders in Congress and, as a result of his conference with them, they will study the question with a view to bringing in a bill for immediate enactment, that will enable foreign merchantmen to obtain American registry. The Panama Canal act provides that foreign merchant vessels may obtain American registry if they have been built five years and are owned and officered by Americans. The Congressional leaders with whom the President consulted today will study the matter with a view to amending the law so as to remove these restrictions.

Mr. Warburg Consents to Appear.

The situation created by the warlike conditions in Europe had still another important result. This was that Paul M. Warburg, at the earnest solicitation of President Wilson, agreed to appear before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency and submit to examination as to his fitness for membership on the Federal Reserve Board for which he had been nominated by the President.

The willingness of Mr. Warburg to come before the Committee immediately after it had been understood that he would not consent to subject himself to the attack which Senator Bristow had announced that he intended to make on the New York banker, was the outcome of his quick understanding of the fact that if the Federal Reserve Board were complete in its membership and undertook to put the new banking and currency law into operation, the Government and the country would be in an advantageous situation to deal with any financial situation arising from the conditions in Europe. Mr. Warburg will be here tomorrow.

On all sides in official and Congressional circles it is being pointed out that the United States is in a very advantageous position to deal with whatever reflex action may come to this country through the perturbed conditions in Europe.

The statement of the Secretary of the Treasury was issued after consultation with President Wilson, who was in hearty accord with Mr. McAdoo's views as to the excellent financial condition of the United States. The statement follows:

> We are keeping in close touch with the situation. The Treasury Department will help as far as it legitimately may in New York or in any other part of the country, where it becomes apparent that assistance is needed.
>
> The Aldrich-Vreeland act, as amended by the Federal Reserve act, is still in force, and the terms upon which currency may be issued under that act are now so favorable that resort may be made quickly and effectively to it to meet any emergency. It must be remembered that there is in the Treasury, printed and ready for issue, $500,000,000 of currency, which the banks can get upon application under that law. This is in addition to the resources of the Treasury.
>
> In view of the closing of the foreign Stock Exchanges, the action of the New York Stock Exchange, of which I have just learned, in closing temporarily, is a reasonable measure of protection to American interests.

America's Great Stock of Gold.

Secretary McAdoo declined to add anything to the statement, but other officials of the Treasury Department who were in the confidence of the Secretary and knew his views pointed to the fact that the United States had a vastly larger supply of gold than any other country and that the Government would be able to take advantage of the currency law so as to enable the banking and business communities to feel at ease. It was said also that Secretary McAdoo was co-operating with the bankers in the country and that the Treasury stood ready to lend all the assistance that might be required.

These officials said that the Secretary's statement was not intended to give the impression that applications had been made for permission to issue additional currency. On the contrary, they said, no such application had come to the Treasury from any of the associations of national banks authorized under that act. The only purpose of Secretary McAdoo in giving out his statement, it was asserted, was to let the bankers and the country generally know that the Government would see to it that they should have the fullest co-operation in handling the business situation.

One of the most important officials of the Treasury cited figures of gold imports and exports. He said that in 1910 there had been exported $118,500,000 in gold, while the imports of gold had amounted to $43,339,000, so that the net exports were only a little more than $75,000,000. In 1913 the amount exported was $77,000,000 and the imports were $69,000,000, showing a net exportation of only $8,000,000. For the fiscal year ended on June 30, 1914, there had been exportations of $112,000,000 and importations of $66,500,000, leaving the net exportations at $45,500,000. In 1909 the excess of exports over imports was $47,500,000.

"So you see," said the Treasury official, "that in the last fiscal year the excess of gold exports was smaller than in any year for the last four years."

The same official pointed out that the United States was in a further position of vantage through the fact that the gold production of this country was about ninety million dollars a year.

The Treasury has now on hand the largest amount of gold it has ever held at any one time, the grand total being $1,022,901,869, of which $786,549,522 is coin and $236,352,347 is bullion. Against this mass of gold are outstanding gold certificates to a like amount. This stock of gold is ten times the total drain of gold from the United States this year, beginning with Jan. 1.

In addition to the stock of gold stated above, the Treasury has the gold reserve fund of $150,000,000, reserved against outstanding greenbacks and Treasury notes. The total net balances in the Treasury today are $295,165,482. The Government has the extraordinary power of relieving any stress in any part of the country by the deposit of Government funds, and Secretary McAdoo today announced that the Treasury stood ready to aid the banks in all localities.

Hasten New Currency System.

After a conference with the President, Secretary McAdoo expressed the belief that there would be no further serious delay in getting the new reserve bank system fully organized and in operation. President Wilson has not yet signed the commissions of the three members of the board whose nominations have been confirmed. This is because it is desired that the entire board go into office at the same time and because of doubt as to the ability of the temporary Committee of Organization to proceed further with the organization of the twelve reserve banks after any part of the Federal Board had been inducted into office.

The confident belief was expressed today that the remaining two members of the board would be appointed and would qualify within the next week and the new banking system speedily set in operation. The international character of the Federal Reserve banks under the new law is broad and flexible in the matter of dealing in gold coin and bullion or in making contracts for the loan of gold coin or bullion based on hypothecated United States bonds or other security.

The closing of the New York Stock Exchange was approved at the White House and the Treasury Department, where satisfaction was expressed over the discretion shown by the Board of Governors, and it was said that the business of the country would be in no wise impeded by a cessation of active operations for a few days or until the people had time to become accustomed to the situation.

The Washington Stock Exchange, which deals mainly in local securities, followed the example of similar bodies in other cities and suspended business for the day.

One of the sidelights of the situation was the more definite expectation that the Interstate Commerce Commission would make no further delay in promulgating the long-looked-for rate decision, and that probably the decision might be handed down tomorrow, the commission availing itself of the opportunity while the New York Stock Exchange was suspended.

WHAT IS CONTRABAND OF WAR?

Shippers Worry Over Possible Confiscation of Cargoes.

The question, What constitutes contraband of war? is causing the greatest concern to shippers, and the perplexed state of the international law on the question is making it difficult for steamship men to know when they are carrying a cargo that is reasonably safe from confiscation, in the event of further declaration of war in Europe.

While the definition of contraband is elastic there is now an international list of articles which can never at any time be contraband. The most important of these articles to America is cotton, which heads the list of non-contraband goods. Of almost equal importance is the fact that gold is on the conditional contraband list. Gold becomes contraband if it is shipped to a nation involved in war, and is liable to seizure by ships of the enemy of that country.

Cotton was placed on the non-contraband list at the London Naval Conference, although it had been treated as contraband by Russia during the Russo-Japanese war. While the London declaration has not been ratified by all nations, it is practically certain, according to Dr. Ellery C. Stowe, Assistant Professor of International Law at Columbia University, that its shipment would not be interfered with by any European nation in case of a general war.

Absolute contraband, which is always liable to seizure, consists of war material, guns, ammunition, military vehicles, &c. Other articles except those on the non-contraband list may be treated as contraband by a belligerent after giving notice to neutral nations of the articles which it has classed as liable to seizure.

Conditional contraband is liable to seizure at no time except when it is destined to the territory of an enemy, and then it can be seized with as little ceremony as if it were actual war material. Article 33 of the London declaration is as follows:

"Conditional contraband is not liable to capture except when found on board a vessel bound for territory belonging to or occupied by an enemy or for the armed forces of the enemy, and when it is not to be discharged at an intervening neutral port. The ship's papers are conclusive proof both as to the voyage in which the vessel is engaged and as to the port of discharge of the goods, unless she is found clearly out of the course indicated by her papers and unable to give adequate reasons to justify such deviation."

Article 24 is as follows:

"The following articles, susceptible of use in war as well as for purposes of peace, may without notice be treated as contraband of war, under the name of conditional contraband.

1. Foodstuffs.
2. Forage and grain suitable for feeding animals.
3. Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes suitable for use in war.
4. Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.
5. Vehicles of all kinds available for use in war and their component parts.
6. Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.
7. Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock, and material for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones.
8. Balloons and flying machines and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognizable as intended for use in connection with balloons and flying machines.
9. Fuel; lubricants.
10. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.
11. Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.
12. Horseshoes and shoeing materials.
13. Harness and saddling.
14. Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments."

A neutral vessel is liable to capture when more than one-half of its cargo is contraband. The war vessel making the seizure may measure her contraband by value, volume, weight, or the freight rate, and if it can bring the contraband up to more than one-half of the cargo by any of the four methods it may make a prize of the ship.

The following are the articles which can never be classed as contraband, according to Article 28 of the London declaration:

1. Raw cotton, wool, silk, jute, flax, hemp, and other raw materials of the textile industries and yarns of the same.
2. Oil seeds and nuts; copra.
3. Rubber, resins, gums, and lacs; hops.
4. Raw hides and horns; bones and ivory.
5. Natural and artificial manures, including nitrates and phosphates for agricultural purposes.
6. Metallic ores.
7. Earths, clays, lime, chalk, stone, including marble, bricks, slates, and tiles.
8. Chinaware and glass.
9. Paper and paper-making materials.
10. Soap, paint, and colors, including articles exclusively used in their preparation, and varnish.
11. Bleaching powder, soda, ashes, caustic soda, salt cake, ammonia, and sulphate of copper.
12. Precious and semi-precious stones, pearls, mother of pearl, and coral.
13. Clocks and watches.
14. Fashions and fancy goods.
15. Feathers of all kinds, hairs and bristles.
16. Articles of household furniture and decoration; office furniture and requisites.

Of course, all non-contraband articles may be seized by a belligerent if they are conveyed in a ship flying an enemy's flag or if more than half of the remainder of the cargo is contraband.

One article enacted by the London Naval Conference which will operate to the advantage of the United States in case of a European war, according to authorities on international law, is the definition of "conditional contraband." Under this declaration, foodstuffs and commodities which are not war materials in themselves can only be declared contraband when they are destined for the territory of a nation at war.

For instance, if this country received orders from Germany for wheat or flour, it could ship the shipment to Amsterdam, which would probably be neutral, and it could be forwarded thence to Germany. Under the old rule a nation at war with Germany could seize the shipment on the ground that Germany was the ultimate destination.

INTERNATIONAL LAW PROTECTS THE MAIL

Belligerents Must Forward Letters Even When Taken from Confiscated Ships.

BUT DELAYS ARE LIKELY

"Right of Search" at Sea Now Established, Says Dr. Stowell—Seizure of Reservists Probable.

Letters addressed to European nations at war or that may become involved in war are certain to reach their destination eventually, although considerable time may be lost in transmission. The London Naval Conference of 1908-1909 obligated belligerent nations to respect first-class mail and to forward it with all possible dispatch, even when taken from a confiscated ship. The parcel post and other classes of mail are not protected.

If a general European war is declared, however, the delay for even first-class mail is likely to be great. For instance, the Hamburg-American liner Vaterland, which was to have left here today for Hamburg, would have been loaded with between 800 and 900 bags of mail. Since orders have been given to hold the Vaterland in this port, most of that mail has been transferred to the Oceanic of the White Star Line, which makes port in Europe at Plymouth, Southampton, and Cherbourg.

But all two-cent letters for Germany have been held up. The two-cent rate, which was established two years ago, is only for mail which is carried direct to Germany.

"The two-cent mail to Germany will be shipped on the first German ship to leave," said Assistant Postmaster Thomas F. Murphy yesterday. "In case the sailing of German ships is stopped indefinitely, it is difficult to say what will be done with the two-cent mail. That will depend on orders from Washington. These will be new problems and will have to be met as they arise. Letters to Germany with five-cent postage may be sent in ships of other countries."

Dr. Ellery C. Stowell, Assistant Professor of International Law at Columbia University, who took the classes of John Bassett Moore during his connection with the State Department, said yesterday that, even before the rule obligating belligerents to respect letters had been made, nations were not disposed to interfere with mail.

Nations for Mail Safety.

"Cable and wireless telegraphy put an end to the use of mail to any practical extent for war purposes," said Dr. Stowell. "Nations realized their common interest in having mail sent safely, and have made international laws to protect it. It is a rule now that when a mailboat is searched by a nation at war the search shall be completed as speedily as possible and the vessel permitted to go on its way. If the mailboat is confiscated for carrying contraband, it is the duty of the nation making the seizure to see that the mail goes on its way. If necessary its shipment on a neutral vessel must be provided for.

"Searching mail has been practically abolished among nations because it is impracticable. The mail matter is too vast for the waste of time in looking it over for communications that may bear on war. Parcel post, however, may carry contraband articles, and it is not afforded the same protection as mail.

"Suppose that Russia and Germany were at war. Mail sent from this country to Russia could be landed at Amsterdam in Holland. Even though it were bound for an enemy, there would be no objection on the part of Germany to its passage through German territory before reaching Russia.

"On the other hand, railroads would be in use for military purposes and mail might meet with long delays. The rule for the protection of mail was reached from a lesson learned during the Russo-Japanese war, when the seizure of a mail ship by Russia caused great inconvenience to several European nations.

"The question of the rights of passengers on a ship seized as a prize is very different, but the rule is that their safety must be looked after. Ordinarily they are taken on the ship on which they are found to a neutral port or to the country of the warship making the capture.

"Under some circumstances, however, the seized vessel may be sunk, and in that case neutrals are taken care of aboard the warship making the seizure.

Right of Confiscation.

"A belligerent has the right to confiscate a ship flying an enemy's flag or a neutral carrying a cargo more than half of which is contraband. Ordinarily the rule is that the ship cannot be destroyed; it must be taken to a prize court for adjudication. If, however, convoying the prize would endanger the security of the warship or jeopardize the success of operations in which it is actually engaged the warship may sink its prize.

"But it is another case with passengers who may become soldiers. The London declaration provides that officers and men actually enrolled in the forces of an enemy may be taken out of a neutral ship which is then ordinarily allowed to proceed on its course. In the case of reservists and others returning to enter an army, but not already incorporated with it, they may not be captured, according to strict international law.

"It is a delicate point, however, to discriminate between an actual soldier and a reservist. A belligerent finding reservists of an enemy on a ship would be likely to detain them, insisting that they were enrolled soldiers, and to take the chance of an adverse judgment from The Hague or some international tribunal at a later date.

"'The right of search' is now established. America has abandoned the position it took in the war of 1812 and Great Britain has abandoned the position it took upon the Trent incident during the civil war. The Declaration of London affirmed the right, and a precedent was set by Italy during the Italian-Turkish war, when the Italian warship Volturno took several Turkish officers from the British steamer Africa bound from Hodeida to Aiden. Great Britain made no protest, in spite of the determined position it had taken upon the Trent incident.

"The London Declaration has not been accepted by all nations, but its rules are almost certain to be obeyed in case of a great war. Neutrals would insist on having what they are granted by the London Conference, and belligerents are not likely to attempt to withhold it.

"A nation which makes a mistake and takes non-combatants from a neutral ship on the supposition that they are soldiers of an enemy is liable to reasonable damages before a court of arbitration. Such a case is now pending against Italy for its seizure of supposed Turkish officers from a French vessel."

OPPOSES CHANGED LAW.

W. M. Brittan Speaks for Owners of Coastwise Ships.

W. M. Brittan, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Steamship Association, at 17 Battery Place, which includes all the coastwise lines, said yesterday afternoon that the association had just learned that an attempt was being made in Washington to rush an emergency bill through Congress to permit foreign vessels to come under the American flag regardless of age. Mr. Brittan opposed any such bill, saying:

"The American Steamship Association is opposed to any such measure that would bring all the old junk afloat under the American flag to the detriment of American steamship owners who have had to pay 50 per cent. more to build their vessels in their own country and pay 50 per cent. higher wages to have them manned by American crews."

MAY GIVE OUR FLAG TO FOREIGN SHIPS

President Takes Up with House and Senate Leaders Question of War Safeguard.

EXPORTS MIGHT BE STOPPED

New Law to Permit Registration Here Will Probably Be Proposed by the Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—If war is declared between Germany and Russia, broadening the theatre of the Austro-Servian conflict, and threatening to draw the British and French nations into the European military maelstrom, the Wilson Administration may find it necessary to seek immediate emergency legislation to permit the American registration of foreign vessels.

In the trade across the Atlantic there are only six vessels of American registry. They are the St. Louis, St. Paul, New York, and Philadelphia of the American Line, and the Kroonland and Finland of the Red Star Line. War involving England, France, Germany, Austria, Russia and possibly Italy would practically mark the beginning of a world-wide tie-up of vessels flying the flags of these nations. They would be subject to capture by the enemy. Such a contingency would be disastrous to the American export trade, for it would be difficult to obtain steamers that might safely approach European ports with wheat, flour, clothing and other American products for which there would be an increased demand during the war.

The six ships of the American and Red Star Lines would not be able to handle the traffic. It was for this reason that the Wilson Administration today informally began the consideration of remedies for such a situation.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield called at the White House after he had heard unofficially of orders given to German and other liners, not to leave their ports on either side of the Atlantic until further notice, and invited the attention of the President to the situation that might follow such a paralysis of international commerce.

The President sent for Senator Kern and Representative Underwood, who are the respective floor leaders of the majority party in the Senate and House, and the usual Friday Cabinet meeting was dispensed with in order to afford the President an opportunity to go over the steamship situation with the Congressional leaders. No decision was reached at today's conference, which adjourned with the understanding that the Congressional leaders were to canvas the existing merchant marine and navigation statutes for the purpose of informing the President as to what steps might safely be taken to bridge the chasm that would surely follow the declaration of war between Germany and Russia.

May Allow Foreign Ownership.

One suggestion following the conference was that the existing law, which requires foreign-built vessels to be American-owned to obtain American registry, may be modified so as to enable vessels now flying the foreign flag to enter the American foreign trade under the American flag on terms that would be satisfactory to the owners of those vessels. It was suggested that the law might be amended so as to allow American registry to be granted to foreign-built vessels if Americans have a part interest in the ownership of the vessel. Another obstacle to American registry for foreign-built vessels has been that once under the American flag these vessels would have to carry a larger percentage of American crews than when sailing under foreign flags.

The existing law reads:

> Seagoing vessels, whether steam or sail, which have been certified by the Steamboat Inspection Service as safe to carry dry and perishable cargo, not more than five years old at the time they apply for registry, wherever built, being wholly owned by citizens of the United States or of any State thereof, the President and managing Directors of which shall be citizens of the United States and no others, may be registered. Foreign built vessels registered pursuant to this act shall not engage in the coastwise trade.

This is the law now governing the granting of American registry to foreign built vessels. It is found in Section 4,132 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the Panama Canal act of Aug. 24, 1912. No foreign built ships have been admitted to registry under this law. None are anxious to take advantage of this section of the law, as it now stands, in time of peace, and they could not take advantage of it during any crisis incident to the impending war without completely divesting the vessels of their foreign ownership.

Other sections of the law stipulate that vessels admitted to American registry shall take on American crews, and there are additional stipulations that would render it impossible for these vessels to take out American registry as a temporary safeguard, during a war in which they might be in danger of capture while flying the flags of one of the combatant nations.

But it was pointed out today that if the foreign shipping service in which American produce is shipped were paralyzed during a war the result might prove very disastrous for the American export trade. It was suggested that it might be possible, if no other solution could be reached, to grant these ships American registry for and during the term of the war, in order that they may continue to engage in the American export trade.

Would Drop Five-Year Limit.

Some members of Congress are inclined to the belief that if Germany and England become involved in war and their merchant ships are withdrawn from the ocean trade, it would be wise for Congress to remove the five-year limitation in the Panama Canal act and make it possible to admit ships of any age to American registry. Judge Joshua W. Alexander, Chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, has been in favor of the passage of such a law, and is prepared to press a pending bill on this subject if the Administration says the word. It was argued tonight that such a law would permit British and German ship lines to reorganize as American companies and place their vessels under the American flag. Others do not believe that such an amendment would go far enough, and that other legislation would be necessary.

A similar situation arose during the Administration of Gen. Grant during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. On July 15, 1870, Gen. Grant sent a special message to Congress dealing with the subject. He said that "the interests of the country will be advanced by the opportunity offered to our citizens to purchase vessels of foreign construction for the foreign trade of the country. An act to this effect may be limited in its duration to meet the immediate exigency."

SHIPS UNDER U. S. FLAG.

London Declaration Provides Against Any Subterfuge.

Articles of the London Declaration adopted by the London Naval Conference of 1909 make it difficult or nearly impossible to carry out the plan under consideration at Washington for registering ships, flying the flag of a belligerent nation, under the American flag and allowing them to continue in commerce as neutral ships.

An authority on international law who was present at the London Conference said last night that Great Britain, foreseeing the possible rise to shipping supremacy of this country in case of a general European war, had secured the adoption of the articles which will interfere with the plan to fly American flags over fleets of foreign ships in case of a great European conflict.

According to the London Declaration, ships of a European nation flying the American flag would have to prove that their sale was bona fide in order to avoid capture by enemies of their former country. Even if the sale could be proved, the nation seizing such a ship could not afterward be held liable for damages.

The London Declaration has not been ratified by all nations which took part in it, and this country might insist that it is not binding, but, in case of war, it would make foreign shipping under the American flag a very precarious thing.

Chapter V. of the London Declaration is as follows:

"Article 55. The transfer of an enemy's vessel to a neutral flag, effected before the outbreak of hostilities, is valid, unless such transfer was made in order to avoid the consequences to which an enemy's vessel, as such, is exposed. There is, however, a presumption, if the bill of sale is not on board a vessel which has lost its belligerent nationality less than sixty days before the outbreaw of hostilities, that the transfer is void."

GERMANS DENOUNCE ENGLAND

We Are Being Misled by British Journalists, Koelble Says.

Much feeling against the English was expressed at a meeting of 200 delegates of the United German Societies at Maennerchor Hall last night and England was denounced for alleged "coloring of the news" in the present European troubles. Russia and the Slav nations were included in the denunciations as parties to a plan to discredit Germany and the Kaiser. A protest was entered against the printing in American papers of news "colored by English prejudice for Germany and all things Germanic."

Presiding at the meeting was Alphonse G. Koelble, a lawyer, the same man who led the demonstration against Andrew Carnegie at the peace gathering in Carnegie Hall on Dec. 12, 1911. Mr. Koelble has come out frequently in inflammatory statements against England, and he repeated last night his belief that England was using the United States as a tool to further her own ends. This country, he said, was being led to believe that Germany was the aggressor in the present troubles. He asserted that Germany, and particularly the Kaiser, were for peace, but added that Germany would not tolerate much longer the gibes of her enemies.

Seconding Mr. Koelble in opposing the English was Prof. Ernst Richard, Professor of German at Columbia University. Prof. Richard is President of the American Peace Society, and he said last night that the two rôles of peace advocate and war lecturer were somewhat paradoxical. But conditions, he said, forced him to extremes.

Dr. Richard said there were 12,000,000 Germans in the country and 30,000,000 more of German descent. They would not tolerate the furthering of anti-German sentiment as promulgated by English journalists, he said. The question in Europe, he asserted, was strictly one between Austria and Servia and other nations had no business to question Austria's integrity in demanding that the murderers of the Crown Prince and his wife should be tried by others than "murderers."

There were also sharp reproaches for Prof. M. I. Pupin of Columbia, the Honorary Consul General for Servia in this country. Prof. Pupin, it was charged, was trying to stir up anti-German feeling without cause. Resolutions denouncing him were proposed, but did not come to a vote.

The tone of the speeches indicated that the situation in Europe was regarded as most serious. All expressed the belief, however, that the Kaiser's peace plan would triumph.

CITY FINANCES SAFE.

But Controller Warns Heads of All Departments to be Economical.

Controller Prendergast issued a statement yesterday to the effect that the situation in Wall Street was not alarming enough to cause apprehension over the city's finances. The Controller nevertheless cautioned the heads of departments who have the spending of public funds to practice the greatest economy. The Controller was to sail today on the Vaterland, but owing to the unsettled financial situation, due to the European troubles, he changed his plans and will not go abroad. This is the Controller's statement:

> It is, of course, understood that under our present financial system the city borrows for its recurring needs, both for its maintenance expenses and permanent improvements. This means that the city is constantly in the market for money. The requirements of a great war will, of course, tend to restrict the general borrowing capacity, with the natural tendency to high rates of interest. High rates of interest mean an increased cost of government, and it is therefore necessary, in order to borrow as little as possible and avoid advancing rates of interest, that we should spend as little as possible.
>
> After paying the July payrolls to-day, which amount to a little more than $5,000,000, the city will have cash on hand for general purposes in the sum of $42,000,000. All August maturities of short term notes have been met already, and the other outlays for August will amount to, approximately, $17,000,000. This will leave cash on hand on the first of September of $25,000,000.

George McAneny, President of the Aldermen, said he approved of the Controller's sentiments, and urged co-operation on the part of the other city officials.

Store Opens Daily at 8:30

GIMBEL BROTHERS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

The GIMBEL Furniture Sale With Initiative

Opens Wide the Door to Better Furniture and Lower Prices

Today the Sale actually starts with the Furniture Store open all day. The new departures, which have been so warmly praised, are in full completeness for the opening day. We have already told about them in detail, but let us emphasize again the important features:—

The great assortments of practical, beautiful Furniture, distinctive in style, and, above all, of established QUALITY.

The arrangement of the stocks, in correct groupings, with spacious aisles permitting unobstructed critical inspection.

The splendidly low prices, averaging savings of 25 per cent. on our entire stock, covering 100,000 square feet, or almost 2½ acres, of floor space.

An hour's review of the stocks today will tell you more than pages of description—COME!

As Already Announced, for Public Convenience,
The Furniture Store ONLY Will Be Open ALL DAY Today Until 5:30
Use Carriage Entrance, on 32d St., and Express Elevators Direct to Furniture Floors.
All other sections of the Store will be open until 12:30 with many fine Offerings of Midsummer Merchandise.
Delicious Luncheons in the Tea Room, Eighth Floor

Dining Room Suite, $260 from $355

Adam design. Solid mahogany. Ten pieces. Sold separately if desired.

Sideboard, 60 in., $67.50, from $95. Dining Table, 48 in., $55, from $65. China Closet, ½ mirror back, $55, from $75. Side Table, $27.50, from $35. Side Chairs (4), $9.50, from $12. Arm Chairs (2), $14, from $18.50. Slip seats covered in Spanish leather.

Bed Room Suite, $267.50 from $345

Adam design. Solid mahogany Four pieces. Also shown with twin beds instead of one full size. Cane panels in beds. Cane corners in bureau and chiffonier. Shown in Circassian walnut, ivory or cream enamel. Sold separately.

Dining Room Suites

Mahogany, 4 piece, $265, from $375.
Colonial Mahogany, 4 piece, $245, from $365.
Brown Oak, Jacobean model, 3 piece suite, $215, from $335.
Sheraton Mahogany, 4 piece, $280, from $305.
Sheraton Mahogany, 10 piece, $277.50, from $356.
Cream Enamel, 10 piece, $250, from $325.

Odd Dining Room Pieces

Early English Sideboard, $92.50, from $140.
Quartered Oak Sideboard, $47.50, from $60.
Quartered Oak Sideboard, $32, from $40.
Quartered Oak China Closet, $32, from $47.50.
Solid Mahogany Sideboard, $35, from $55.
Mahogany Dining Table, $32 from $45.
Mahogany Side Table, $21, from $42.

Bed Room Suites

White Enamel, 4 piece, $110, from $152.
Adam Model, in Enamel, 5 piece, $145, from $172.
Walnut, 5 piece, $195, from $295.
White Enamel, $212.50, from $320.
Sheraton Mahogany, 5 piece, $350, from $410.
Solid Mahogany, 6 piece, $395, from $580.

Odd Bed Room Pieces

White Enamel Adam Dresser, $45, from $55.
White Enamel Adam Chiffonier, $35, from $45.
Mahogany Adam Dresser, $37.50, from $55.
Mahogany Adam Bed, $22, from $32.
Sheraton Mahogany Dresser, $55, from $85.
Circassian Walnut Dresser, $25, from $33.

Odd Living Room Pieces

Club Arm Chair, in denim, $42.50, from $55.
Mahogany Wing Rocker, in tapestry, $18, from $24.
Arm Chair, Spanish leather, $38, from $47.50.
Mahogany Easy Chair, brown Spanish leather, $28, from $39.
Tapestry Wing Chair, $25, from $40.
Easy Chair, in tapestry, $22, from $35.
Mahogany Parlor Table, $18, from $25.
Mahogany Corner Chair, $22, from $35.
Sheraton Mahogany Table Desk, $90, from $135.
Fireside Chair, mahogany frame, cane seat and back, $18, from $26.
Jacobean Oak Arm Chair, cane seat and back, $12, from $17.

Men's INNOVATION Wardrobes $69 from $125

Solid Mahogany.
Same Wardrobe, fitted for women, $72, from $125.
Men's or Women's in quartered oak, full size, $67, from $120.
Men's or Women's, imitation mahogany, full size, $59, from $100.
Other styles and sizes for men and women, now $19 up, formerly $35 up.

Parlor Suites

In leather, 3 pieces, $150, from $200.
In leather, 3 pieces, $80, from $115.
In velour, 3 pieces, $55, from $70.
Tapestry Suite, 3 pieces, $47.50, from $60.
Elizabethan Mahogany Suite, $125, from $187.50

Office Furniture

Flat Top Oak Desk, 50 in., $19.75, from $25.
Quartered Oak Revolving Chair, $8, from $9.50.
Quartered Oak Arm Chair, $6.75, from $8.
Costumer, oak, with brass hooks, $2.25, from $3.
Quartered Oak Table, 32x42 in., $12, from $15.
Filing Cabinet, 5 drawers, quartered oak front, $20, from $25.
Golden Oak Roll Top Desk, $21, from $28.
Mahogany Flat Top Typewriter Desk, $36, from $45.

Library Table, $27.50 from $45
Bookcase, $33 from $40

Solid Mahogany Table, 50 in. long, Square or Oval Top; Colonial.
Solid Mahogany Bookcase, 45 in. long, Two Sections; Colonial.

Davenport, $85 from $100

Table, $130 from $165

Tapestry Upholstered Davenport, 7 ft. long, Spring Seat and Back.
Library Table in the New GIMBEL Gray Finish, Georgian Oak

CHOOSE 4½% AND SAFETY

Do you care more for the Interest on your money than the Principal?

You can get 6% or more for a while, but will you ever get the Principal back?

The highest type of investment is a First Mortgage on New York City real estate guaranteed by this Company.

Our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates place this security at the disposal of all investors.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO

Capital & Surplus, $9,000,000

176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

MAY CHARTER SHIPS TO CARRY RESERVES

Austrian Consulate Now Is Puzzling Over the Problem of Transportation.

SERBS STILL AWAIT CALL

Many Send Word to Consulate of Eagerness to Fight — Servia Practically Cut Off.

Hundreds of former subjects of Austria-Hungary, Germany, Russia, France, and Servia visited the consulates of those countries yesterday, anxious to get the latest war news. The busiest scene was at the consulate of Austria-Hungary, at 24 State Street.

There, as has been the case since the Vienna Government declared war against Servia, a crowd of men and some women waited in the outer offices all day. The men were as a rule of arm-bearing age, and all were of the Austro-Hungarian army reserve. It was said at the Consulate General that scores of reservists were registering hourly. Letters from reservists in the metropolitan district also were received in batches, the writers assuring Acting Consul General Winter that they were ready to leave for Austria whenever they received orders to join the colors.

Dr. Winter said that owing to the withdrawal of the German liners from the transatlantic trade and the report that the Austro-American liners had been taken over by his Government, it might be necessary to charter vessels belonging to a neutral power in order to get the reservists back to Austria in the event of a general call to the colors.

"In any event," said Dr. Winter, "the movement of reservists will not begin until next week, since in the event the Hungarian and Austrian reservists in America are called out each reserve will receive an individual notification by mail, and it will be a week before these notifications begin to arrive."

Many of the men who called yesterday, according to officials of the consulate, were former citizens of the Dual Monarchy who desired to register under the provisions of the general amnesty proclamation recently promulgated by Emperor Franz Josef. Among the callers also were several men who looked like Serbs. They were there, it was understood, to see if among those who registered were any persons of the Slavic race, and to persuade such persons not to register to fight against their kinsmen in Servia.

At the Servian Consulate, 443 West Twenty-second Street, there was intense activity. Prof. M. I. Pupin of Columbia University, the Honorary Consul General, said that he was receiving assurances from Serbs in all parts of the United States that they were ready to respond to a call to arms at short notice. As yet no word has come from Servia summoning reservists home. The reason probably is that it is impossible practically to communicate by cable with any point in Servia at the present time.

In the neighborhood of the German Consul General in Bowling Green many Germans congregated yesterday hoping for news from Germany. Fritz Fritzschang, Secretary of Consul General Falcke, announced at nightfall that no call for German reservists had been received from Berlin. Many Germans nevertheless registered their names and announced their willingness to answer a call at once. Mr. Fritzschang said that no official news bearing on the European crisis was received at the consulate.

Many Frenchmen also called at the French Consulate General in South William Street, and were assured that France had issued no call for reserves or indicated that any would be issued, so far as Frenchmen in America were concerned. The same announcement was made at the Russian Consulate General in North Washington Square.

GERMAN SAILORS PROTEST.

Transportation of Reservists Discussed at Crowded Meeting.

More than 800 firemen and sailors belonging to the German liners Vaterland, Kronprinz Wilhelm, Barbarossa, and Prinzess Irene, lying at Hoboken, assembled last night in the Atlantic Garden Concert Hall to discuss the resolution offered at a meeting on Thursday night, protesting against the carrying of Austrian Army reservists to Europe on German ships to fight against their fellow-men. It was finally decided that the resolution should be referred to the International Socialistic Conference, which is to be held in Paris on Aug. 9.

Speeches were made denouncing the Kaiser and the Emperor of Austria, and it was suggested that efforts should be made to start a revolt in the German Army.

SENDS 1,200 RESERVES HERE.

Austrian Consul at Pittsburgh Starts a Regiment Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 31.—The first actual movement of the Austro-Hungarian reservists will be made tomorrow when a regiment of Austrians, enrolled at the Autro-Hungarian Consulate in this city will be sent to New York, there to be cared for by the Austrian Consul General until sent abroad.

Officials of the Consulate here expect that nearly 1,200 men will be sent from here. The response to the call was so general that the Consulate offices were kept open late this evening.

Austrians from points as far west as Newcastle, and as far east as Connellsville have been besieging the Consulate for the past week. Many brought their families with them. Only the men will be sent abroad.

KAISER SURE LOSER IS VIEW OF PRINCE

Paraded "Shining Armor" Once Too Often, Servian Tells Students.

CZAR NOW "MAN OF PEACE"

Internal Troubles Menace Germany —Thinks Austria's Mixed Army Weak.

The thing most certain to come out of the present European war crisis, according to Prince Lazarovich-Hrebelianovich, a Servian artillery officer and author, who spoke to the history students of New York University yesterday afternoon, is that the German Kaiser will lose stature and prestige and will be supplanted as a principal figure in Europe.

Prince Lazarovich came to America in 1912 in response to an invitation from David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, to draw up for the use of students of peace propaganda a scientific study of the European military situation.

The present intention of Prince Lazarovich is to hurry back to Servia and offer his services in the war. From 1886 until 1904 he was head of a commission which sought to win back Serb lands from the Turks.

"The Kaiser has already sealed his fate," said Prince Lazarovich, "and he has done it in just the way he had made himself the dominant figure of Europe. That is, he has put on his shining armor and has clanked the Hohenzollern sword. For ten years he has been doing just so each time the peace of Europe was threatened.

"But this time the result has not followed the old formula under which all the rulers of Europe quivered when they heard the clanking of the Kaiser's sword and knelt at his feet calling for peace. The Kaiser as the 'man of peace' is done for. When he clanked his sword this time his 'bluff was called,' as you might say.

"The Kaiser put on his glittering armor once too often. If the peace in Europe is preserved in this crisis, it will not be the Kaiser who preserves it, but the white Czar of Russia. So that Europe will discover a new 'man of peace,' even if there is no general war.

German Internal Troubles.

"With the Kaiser mustering his soldiers the man to whom Europe looks now for the preservation of peace is the Czar. You will make a great mistake in America if you think the situation is a new one. It has been growing for ten years, and for ten years events have been accumulating which were sure sooner or later to bring about the present crisis.

"Take the situation in Germany alone, counting out the Serbs and the Austrians, the two principal combatants involved. In Germany the growth has been toward State Socialism, and State Socialism may be said to be responsible for the present crisis. Germany forty years ago was losing 200,000 emigrants a year to New York City alone, and Germany then was an agricultural country.

"But the Kaiser built up manufactures. He protected the workingmen with laws to make them happy and contented. Family life prospered. Germany quit losing its annual exodus of emigrants to New York. Instead of the 40,000,000 people that taxed Germany's resources in 1870, Germany now holds 64,000,000 people, and industry cannot absorb any more. Germany feels the problem of the unemployed.

"She has got to strike out for colonial possession—and Great Britain has the colonies she needs. If Germany moves aggressively to war in this crisis, it will not be with a view of using up the Russian armies, but of capturing British colonial possessions.

"In spite of the fact that Germany is shaking its sword at Russia, there is no vital problem between these two countries that can't be solved by arbitration. Germany has some of Poland, and if Germany should capture more of Poland it would merely give Germany a larger Polish problem. On the other hand, if Russia should win and should capture more Polish territory than it now has, it would merely be adding to its troubles. Clearly, the thing is not worth while."

Spirit with the Serbs.

Prince Lazarovich presented a large amount of statistical data by which he sought to prove that the fighting now going on in Servia was not such a one-sided affair as might appear from cablegrams giving the relative size of the contending armies.

"The Serb troops," he said, "have spirit and a history of two victorious campaigns behind them. That will count a great deal more than mere numbers on the opposing side, for when you come to examine the situation closely you find that the house of Hapsburg never changes, that it has never changed, and that it has presented in all the wars of the last century, one army after another that has deserted under fire, or has rebelled and taken its own officers prisoners.

"The Serbs know their officers. The men at the top won their way through the hard Balkan war of 1912, in which they never lost a battle, and through the campaign against the Turks in 1913. There is fighting spirit there.

"Many Austrian Colonels would need interpreters to converse with their own soldiers today. And they would have to have interpreters from the ranks, because the officers couldn't help them out. It means there is no spirit in the service.

"Talk of comparative equipment in guns and rifles is idle. The victory is going to be with the men of the best spirit."

Prince Lazarovich said he was refused permission to serve in the war of 1912, but that he hoped for better luck in the present conflict.

STRIKE MAY RESTRICT WAR.

Socialists Say 30,000,000 Men Will Coerce England, France, and Italy.

A strike of 30,000,000 workers in England, France, and Italy will be called at the forthcoming International Socialist Congress in Paris, if it then appears to the world gathering of Socialists that such a movement is the last and only effective means of compelling these three nations to leave Germany and Austria to fight Russia and Servia. Victor Berger, formerly Socialist member of Congress from Wisconsin, and Emil Seidel, formerly Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee, gave out this information last night soon after they arrived in this city on their way to the International Congress of Socialists.

Mr. Berger and Mr. Seidel, when asked if the American delegation would take any active part in bringing about such a strike, said that the initiative would be taken by the European leaders undoubtedly, inasmuch as they were the ones directly affected by the conditions of war. However, the former Socialist Congressman and Mayor let it be known that they would lend all their encouragement to such a plan. Consequently, they are determined to attend the Congress, and since the Vaterland, on which both had engaged passage, is being held in this port at the orders of the German Government, both asserted that they would sail from New York before tonight if they had to work their way across in the stokehole. Mr. Berger said:

"I hope that through a general strike of the transportation workers on the railroads, workers in the coal mines, and in the industries, directly connected with the war, it will be made impossible for France, England and Italy to participate in the conflict that now threatens the whole of Europe, and thus hundreds of thousands of lives, and billions of dollars of expense may be saved.

"The Socialists, of course, can prevent a war if they are strong enough in any nation to refuse to pay the taxes, and refuse to do the work. Thus far they have already succeeded in preventing war during the Moroccan situation. The same way we hope to confine the present war to such an extent that the whole of Europe will not be affected."

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, said at the Labor Temple last night that he had received a cablegram during the day from Carl Legien, Chairman of the German Trades Unions, asking the view of the American labor leaders. Mr. Gompers said he sent this reply:

"All wars are condemnable. The workingmen ought not to hesitate to protest. There can be no backward step in Europe that does not affect us."

HUNGARIANS PLAN A FUND.

Will Give Aid to Families of Reservists Who Fight.

Representative Hungarians met at a luncheon in Luchow's in East Fourteenth Street yesterday afternoon and passed resolutions recommending the appointment of a committee of one hundred Hungarians from all parts of the United States, to raise a fund to be used for the relief of the families of Hungarians who leave the United States to join the armies of Austria-Hungary.

Julius Pernitzer presided, and among those who spoke were the Rev. Dr. Zoltan Kuthy, pastor of the First Hungarian Reformed Church of New York; Emil Kiss, Joseph Horvath, Geza D. Berke, Marcus Braun, and the Rev. Father M. A. Tamassi.

Mr. Pernitzer said that the purpose of the meeting was to put Hungarian residents of the United States in the proper light before the country and to controvert published reports that the Hungarians of the United States were opposed to the present war against Servia.

"We want to make it clear," said Mr. Pernitzer, "that every Hungarian in the United States, whether he is a citizen of the United States or not, is wholeheartedly in favor of the Dual Monarchy's stand in the present crisis and ready to support its cause either by blood or money."

The published statements of Prof. Michael I. Pupin, the honorary Consul General of Servia, were referred to repeatedly by speakers at the luncheon, and the following statement was authorized:

> Prof. Pupin owes his present position of prominence to the Austro-Hungarians of this city. He is a native of Hungary and always espoused the cause of Austria-Hungary among the representatives of the Dual Monarchy in this city. His words on the present situation will not and do not carry any weight with the people familiar with his history.

Before the meeting adjourned it was decided to appoint a press committee which will give out daily reports of the Austro-Hungarian side of the present situation in Europe. The course followed by Austria-Hungary, it was said, had been misrepresented grossly in the United States.

HAVE NEUTRALITY PUZZLE.

Government Officials Watching the Efforts to Recall Reserves.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The strenuous efforts of Austria and Servia to recall from the United States for military service the thousands of their citizens who are employed in American factories have attracted official attention, and the question has been raised whether such activities are being carried beyond the limits prescribed by the neutrality laws.

Advertisements have appeared in many American newspapers calling upon the reservists and other Austrians and Servians eligible for military duty to return to their fatherland for service and offering money for their transportation.

The neutrality laws not only forbid the departure of armed expeditions from the United States directed against a friendly nation, but enlistments are prohibited specifically. The individual foreigner is free to make his way as an individual out of the country, but extension to him of aid in the shape of transportation and expenses and any attempt to direct his movements to certain rendezvous in a foreign country is believed by some officials here to be of questionable legality and akin to enlistment.

It was recalled tonight that in 1856, during the Crimean war, Secretary Marcy expelled from the United States British Minister Crampton because he was concerned in the enlistment of recruits within the United States for service in the British army.

These recruits were directed through consuls at New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati to Halifax, where the British Government had opened a recruiting station, and at that point technical enlistments were made.

AUSTRIANS MAKE APPEAL.

Urge Contributions to Aid the Families of Reservists.

The New York section of the Austrian Fleet Society, of which the late Archduke Franz Ferdinand was the protector, met yesterday and made an appeal to subjects of Emperor Franz Josef in the United States to contribute to a fund to assist the families of reservists who go to fight for the fatherland. The appeal is signed by Dr. Fritz Fischerauer, Vice Consul General of Austria-Hungary; Dr. S. Breitenfeld, and Dr. A. von Grimm. The appeal says, among other things:

> The die is cast. Austria-Hungary has declared war against Servia. Tired of the secret agitations of many years, its forbearance has finally come to an end, and steps have been taken to remove the incubus which has made conditions in our native land so unbearable. Austria-Hungary's proverbial patience is exhausted.
>
> We, who, far away from our beloved Fatherland, are spared the horrors of war, have a sacred duty: To provide for the families of our brave soldiers.
>
> Therefore we appeal to you, countrymen and friends, to heed our request and to contribute, each according to his means, for the families of the Austro-Hungarian reservists.

Contributions may be sent to Alex. von Fest, Treasurer of the Fleet Society, 17 Battery Place, New York.

AUSTRALIANS BEAT GERMANS AT TENNIS

GERMANS PUT OUT OF DAVIS CUP TENNIS

Australasians Will Be Opponents of Britons in Last Preliminary Match.

PITTSBURGH, July 31.—The Australasian tennis players, Norman E. Brookes and Anthony F. Wilding, today clinched their right to play the English team in the doubles match on the turf courts of the Allegheny Country Club at Sewickley, Penn. Brookes and Wilding won the third and decisive point of the semi-finals of the Davis Cup series here by defeating Otto Froitzheim and Oscar Kreuzer, the Germans, in straight sets, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2. On the final tally the score stood at 18 games to 4 and 91 points to 52.

The match was favored by fair weather and again a gallery of a thousand spectators assembled about the almost inaccessible court on the mountain top. It was distinctly a gathering of tennis followers, but they were only occasionally rewarded for their journey, as the concerted team work of Brookes and Wilding easily tricked the Germans into all sorts of positions.

Froitzheim, the German champion, opened the match with the service and in some swiftly played rallies at the net he dropped the game to Brookes, whose keen eye found the openings for passes. Wilding followed with the second service, then Kreuzer, whose service was unusually good, and placed for aces. The little left-hander Kreuzer won the third game on his service, earning every point with the exception of a beautiful smash by Froitzheim when Brookes tossed a low lob to him.

Most of the playing from the Australasian side of the net fell to Wilding. He covered the court ably and put a lot of dash into his game. Overhead he was better than in the singles, while Brookes was slightly off, having lost a total of 17 points in outs and nets for the match, to his partner's 14 points. Each scored 13 placed shots. On the whole Brookes seemed to be inclined to save himself. Kreuzer was inclined to pepper him with drives when the ball came his way, and as a result the two had some lively exchanges.

The lack of anything like a close fight, however, soon had the crowd apathetic. Kreuzer made a stubborn resistance and tried for out of the way shots, which resulted in sensational gets. The issue was too one-sided and after the second set became only a question as to what the score would be. The Germans were outclassed at every turn. The singles will be played tomorrow, Brookes versus Kreuzer and Wilding versus Froitzheim. Summary:

Davis Cup International Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Norman E. Brookes and Anthony F. Wilding, Australasia, defeated Otto Froitzheim and Oscar Kreuzer, Germany, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2.

Stroke analysis and points by games in sets:

FIRST SET.

Brookes and Wilding.....4 4 3 4 6 4 5—30—6
Froitzheim and Kreuzer..2 2 5 1 4 0 3—17—1

Player.	Aces.	Places.	Outs.	Nets.	DF.
Brookes........	1	4	5	4	0
Wilding........	1	4	1	1	1
Froitzheim.....	0	1	5	6	0
Kreuzer........	1	3	4	4	1

SECOND SET.

Brookes and Wilding.....2 8 4 5 4 4 4—31—6
Froitzheim and Kreuzer..4 6 0 3 1 1 0—15—1

Player.	Aces.	Places.	Outs.	Nets.	DF.
Brookes........	1	6	2	2	1
Wilding........	0	5	5	0	0
Froitzheim....	0	1	6	3	0
Kreuzer........	1	3	6	3	1

THIRD SET.

Brookes and Wilding...2 4 5 4 4 4 3 4—30—6
Froitzheim and Kreuzer.4 0 3 2 2 2 5 2—20—2

Player.	Aces.	Places.	Outs.	Nets.	DF.
Brookes........	0	3	2	2	0
Wilding........	0	4	4	3	1
Froitzheim.....	0	4	3	5	0
Kreuzer........	1	3	6	9	0

RECAPITULATION.

Players.	Sets.	Games.	Pts.
Brookes and Wilding......	3	18	91
Froitzheim and Kreuzer...	0	4	52

Players.	Aces.	Places.	Outs.	Nets.	DF.
Brookes........	2	13	9	8	1
Wilding........	1	13	10	4	2
Froitzheim.....	0	6	14	14	0
Kreuzer........	3	9	16	16	2

CANADIAN CRACK LOSES.

R. B. Powell Defeated in Western Tennis by Alexander Squair.

CHICAGO, July 31.—R. B. Powell, Canadian representative in the Davis Cup matches and favorite for the Western championship, fell in the fourth round of the Western tournament today before the prowess of Alexander Squair, who learned his tennis on the public courts of Jackson Park, Chicago. The Chicagoan won two of three sets from Powell before a large gallery at the Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest.

Squair, leader of the University of Chicago squad, was not awed by the reputation of the Canadian, and won the first set 6—3, handling Powell's return with ease. Powell took the second 6—4, outguessing the local player, but Squair overwhelmed him in the third 6—2.

In the semi-finals tomorrow morning Squair will be the opponent of Paul Gardner of Lake Forest and Joseph J. Armstrong of St. Paul will play Heath Byford. The winner of the finals, scheduled for tomorrow afternoon, will play Clarence Griffin of California, the Western champion, in the challenge round on Monday.

Miss Mary Browne of Los Angeles will play her sister, Mrs. R. S. Williams of Chicago, in the finals of the women's singles tomorrow. As it is now certain Miss Gwendolyn Rees of Dallas, Western woman champion, will not appear to defend her title, the winner of the match will take the honor.

The sisters had some trying moments in their semi-final matches today. Miss Browne was forced to play a hard deuce set by Miss Carrie Neely of Chicago, but won 7—5, 6—4. Mrs. C. N. Beard of Chicago easily won the first set 6—2 from Mrs. Williams, but the latter took the next two sets 6—3, 6—4.

In the men's doubles, George N. Church and Dean Mathey of Princeton fought their way through two matches to the finals. In the fourth round they beat Hay and Winston of Chicago 8—6, 6—2, 6—3, and in the semi-finals downed Wiley and Washburn, Chicago, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1.

Darkness prevented the completion of the semi-final match between Byford and Burdick and Gardner and Powell. Three sets were played, Byford and Burdick leading, 6—2, 2—6, 7—5.

In the semi-finals of the women's double Miss Browne and Mrs. Williams defeated Miss Neely and Miss Davis, 7—5, 6—2.

TENNIS CHAMPIONS LOSE.

Pell and Behr Defeat McLoughlin and Bundy in Straight Sets.

Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy, the national doubles tennis champions and members of the Davis Cup team, made a poor showing yesterday on the grass courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge when they were defeated in straight sets by Theodore R. Pell and Karl H. Behr, Eastern doubles champions 6—2, 6—3. The match was the first of a number to be played for the purpose of selecting a doubles team to defend the international trophy. The series will be held in connection with the tournament for New York State championships in singles and doubles.

The showing of the Californians in the first match was a distinct disappointment to the members of the Davis Cup Committee, of management, and big gallery. After the first exhibition McLoughlin took Behr as a partner, while Pell and Bundy made up the second pair. The contest was interesting, each team winning one set. The series will continue this afternoon with two matches. McLoughlin and Bundy will face Hackett and Alexander, the former internationalists in the first contest, and the national champion with Behr will make up the second combination to play against Hackett and Alexander.

Pell was easily the best of the quartet. McLoughlin played his usual spectacular game, but lacked his customary steadiness and drove many balls into the net and out of court. Behr played a strong game. He repeatedly passed his opponents, but was especially effective at the net, where he brought off a number of clever cross court shots. Bundy was far below form, and proved the weakest of the four players. More than once he lost his service, and his direction was faulty and uncertain.

President Robert D. Wrenn and Secretary George T. Adee of the international committee expressed themselves as satisfied with the display, although they declined to discuss the individual merits.

From the start of the first game Pell was conspicuous by his good work. His service was sure and his long drives low and speedy. He varied his play and used plenty of judgment. McLoughlin was called upon to shoulder the burden of the match, but his terrific drives failed to worry Pell and Behr, who drew frequent rounds of applause by their clever team play and the accuracy of their strokes. The first set was a runaway, McLoughlin and Bundy securing but 18 points in eight games. In the second set the first four games went to deuce for a decision, Pell and Behr leading 3—1. The splendid team work of the latter proved too much for the Californians, who were unable to make any headway against the Eastern doubles champions.

The new combination of McLoughlin and Behr did not work very well in the first set of the second match, as the players continually invaded each other's territory. As the contest progressed they improved, but the long lead obtained by Pell and Bundy in the early stages proved too much to overcome, and although it was carried to sixteen games, McLoughlin and his partner were beaten 9—7. The latter quickly found their stride in the second set and began to understand each other's style of playing. Pell's aggressive play proved of no avail, and McLoughlin and Behr managed to make the score 6—2 and earn a draw.

Two important matches were played in the men's championship. McLoughlin defeated the young Californian, Elia Fottrell, 8—6, 6—4, after a hard match. Fottrell experienced no difficulty in meeting McLoughlin's vicious service, and but for the lack of court experience would probably have won the match. In the other contest Thomas C. Bundy surprised the big gallery by defeating Gustave F. Touchard in straight sets. The doubles were drawn last night and will be started this afternoon. The summary:

New York State Championships, Men's Singles.—First Round—Ralph L. Baggs defeated Robert Le Roy by default; J. H. A. Williams defeated M. Cunningham, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4; Walter Merrell Hall defeated L. W. Fisher, 6—2, 6—1.

Second Round—Ralph L. Baggs defeated Norman Johnson, 7—5, 8—6; Hoffman Nickerson defeated T. C. Corwin, 6—1, 6—2; Louis Graves defeated Dr. F. J. Escheveria, 6—3, 6—2; A. H. Coffey defeated J. H. A. Williams, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3; Paul S. Brinsmade defeated Count Otto Salm, 6—2, 6—4; H. S. Parker defeated W. B. Spencer, 6—3, 6—1; C. Ballin defeated Benjamin M. Phillips by default; Walter Merrill Hall defeated Preston Cumming, Jr., 6—3, 6—1; W. D. Bourne defeated Theodore R. Pell by default.

Third Round—Allen Tobey defeated H. R. Burrougs, 6—2, 10—8; S. Howard Voshell defeated H. L. Batch, 6—1, 7—5; E. R. McCormick defeated K. D. Fisher, 7—5, 6—4; Hoffman Nickerson defeated Ralph L. Baggs, 7—5, 7—5; R. Lindley Murray defeated Frederick G. Anderson, 6—1, 6—0; Louis Graves defeated A. H. Coffey, 6—4, 6—1; Frederick C. Inman defeated Paul S. Brinsmade, 6—1, 6—1; Hugh Talland defeated H. S. Parker, 6—3, 6—0; Thomas C. Bundy defeated Gustave F. Touchard, 6—3, 6—4; G. A. L. Dionne defeated A. D. Hammett, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4; Maurice E. McLoughlin defeated Elia Fottrell, 8—6, 6—4; Walter L. Pate defeated W. D. Bourne, 6—2, 6—1; C. A. Wayne defeated M. S. Charlock, 6—1, 6—1.

Davis Cup Doubles Exhibition.—Theodore R. Pell and Karl H. Behr defeated Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy, 6—2, 6—3; Theodore R. Pell and Thomas C. Bundy vs. Maurice E. McLoughlin and Karl H. Behr, 9—7, 2—6.

Miss Cassel Wins Tennis Title.

Miss Clare Cassel added another tennis title to her already long list yesterday when she defeated Miss Ethel Coward, the young schoolgirl, in the final round of the women's singles in the annual open lawn tennis tournament on the Pelham Country Club courts. Miss Cassel won by the score of 6—4, 6—2 after she had won from Miss Bessie Holden in the previous round by the same score.

In the men's singles, Abraham Bassford, Jr., qualified for the final round by a victory over F. T. Hunter, the Cornell student, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3. Bassford will play the winner of the O'Neale-Stiles match in the final round. Two teams in the mixed doubles reached the third round. The summary:

Men's Singles.—Fourth Round—J. S. O'Neale defeated A. D. Bretton, 6—2, 6—3; H. S. Stiles defeated H. L. Bowman, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

Semi-Final Round—Abraham Bassford, Jr., defeated F. T. Hunter, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3.

Women's Singles.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss Bessie Holden, 6—4, 6—2.

Final Round—Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss Ethel Coward, 6—4, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Miss Bessie Holden and J. S. O'Neale defeated Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Black, 6—2, 6—3.

Second Round—Miss Jeanne Watson and Dr. B. F. Drake defeated Miss K. Pencheon and G. W. Miller, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2; Miss Bessie Holden and J. S. O'Neale defeated Miss Ethel Coward and H. Granger, 6—2, 6—3.

NEW YORK FLEET DRIFTS INTO PORT

Resolute Beats Vanitie in Sail from Glen Cove to Smithtown by 14.05.

THE RACE BY FIGURES.

	RESOLUTE. H.M.S.	VANITIE. H.M.S.
Start	11:15:25	11:17:00
First mark	2:31:34	2:39:16
Second mark	5:24:06	5:54:28
Finish	8:17:02	8:30:41
Elapsed time......................	9:01:37	9:13:41
Time allowance	0:02:03	......
Corrected time	8:59:34	9:13:41
ELAPSED TIME BY LEGS.		
First leg, 20½ miles.....	3:16:09	3:22:16
Second leg, 7½ miles.....	2:52:32	3:15:12
Third leg, 7 miles........	2:52:56	2:46:13

Resolute won by 12:02 actual time and 14:05 corrected time.

Special to The New York Times.

STONYBROOK, N. Y., July 31.—The New York Yacht Club's cruising fleet straggled into Smithtown Bay tonight after a long, tedious drifting match from Glencove, with crews fagged out and skippers disgusted. Darkness had set in by the time the first of the racers, E. Walter Clark's schooner Irolita, reached the line, and it was getting on toward midnight before the last of the lot had been accounted for.

Resolute, with Mrs. Stressburger, daughter of Frederick G. Bourne of the Flag Officers' Syndicate on board, drifted past the committee tug the winner over Vanitie after more than nine hours of sailing by 12 minutes and 2 seconds actual, or 14 minutes 5 seconds corrected time. She finished at 8:17:02, Vanitie at 8:30:41, having groped their way in the darkness for nearly two hours. The committee tug kept its searchlight trained on the line in order to show the skippers where to finish.

Not half a dozen boats had got in when the cup yachts finished the longer course. The rest of the fleet were racing for the Navy Challenge Cups and the winners were Irolita for schooners, which finished at 6:41:35, and E. T. Irvin's sloop Pleione, which finished at 7:08:12.

Harold S. Vanderbilt's Vagrant sailed to victory over Demarest Lloyd's Princess in the smaller schooner class, their finishing times being 7:55:54 and 8:06:36, respectively. Edmund Randolph's Sparten finished second of the fifty-footers at 7:22:26, while Carolina and Samuri dropped out and were towed into port.

The fleet will make an early start for the fifty-four mile run to New London tomorrow.

A fresh northeasterly wind greeted the fleet when sails were hoisted in Glen Cove Harbor. The Regatta Committee, H. De B. Parsons, Chairman; Frederick O. Spedden, and J. M. MacDonough, established the starting line from the tug Julia Moran, off Matinecock Point, and signaled the cup yachts to get off ahead of the fleet. The schooners and small sloops were to lay a course of twenty-three miles straight to Smithtown, while Vanitie and Resolute were sent over a Z-shaped course of thirty-five miles. The first leg was twenty and one-half miles to a mark off Pine Creek Point, west of Fairfield, Conn.; the second seven and one-half miles to a buoy three miles east of Eaton's Point on Long Island, and the third seven miles to a buoy off Crane's Neck, at the mouth of Smithtown Bay.

With baby jibtopsails up in stops, the two big racers hovered about the line for ten minutes, Skipper Charles Francis Adams, 2d, keeping Vanitie under his lee as he worked Resolute up to the line. The whistle found them both to windward of the buoy, Resolute in the lead. Mr. Adams sent her around the mark sharply, breaking out his baby jib and crossing on the starboard tack twenty-nine seconds after the signal.

Capt. Harry Haff did not like the position he was in, and swung off in a wide circle, hoping to get back to the line before the two-minute period was up. But the manoeuvres did not pan out as he expected. Vanitie seemed sluggish, and the time limit was up before she could reach the line. She was thirty-seven seconds late in starting.

The wind at this time was blowing eight knots, and there was a strong flood tide, which they had to buck. Vanitie held the starboard tack for twenty minutes, then stood inshore for Oak Neck, Resolute following suit. Near shore they found the wind hauling a bit to the south'ard, and both immediately returned to the starboard tack and laid their course for the first mark. The shift in the wind favored Vanitie, and for a time she gained. Then, little by little, the breeze died out, and the lighter it grew the better Resolute seemed to like it. Vanitie stood up straight in the soft spots. Resolute, with sheets eased a trifle, skipped right along, no matter how light the air was. But the pace was very slow. By 1:30 P. M. they were off Southport, Conn., with Resolute half a mile in the lead.

The rest of the way to the first turn was a drifting match. Baby jibs were displaced by small reaching jibs to catch the puffy airs, and later these kites were hauled in and ballooners broken out. Each change of canvas sent Resolute further into the lead. Mr. MacDonough's power yacht Alacrity was anchored to mark the turn, and Resolute rounded it at 2:31:34 and Vanitie at 2:39:16. They had taken more than three hours and a quarter to cover the twenty-odd miles, and Resolute was 7 minutes 42 seconds ahead.

The sailing of the second leg was a farce. The wind grew still lighter and came in feeble puffs, which kept both skippers busy hunting them out. Vanitie tried to carry her big ballooner for a while, but gave it up and substituted a smaller one. The puffs were now from the southwest, and both skippers began working in toward the Long Island shore to get them.

Mr. Adams did not stray too far from his course in this wind-hunting, but Capt. Haff went so close to shore that some one remarked that he must have wanted to see the Long Island farmers milking the cows. At last, after nearly three hours of drifting, they stirred up a little breeze. Resolute got it first, and being on her course, she was soon able to reach Mr. Cochran's auxiliary yacht Mohican, which marked the second turn. Resolute rounded this at 5:24:06, having taken exactly 2 hours 52 minutes 32 seconds to sail the seven and one-half miles. Vanitie, now a mile or more astern, rounded the mark at 5:54:28, having lost 22 minutes and 40 seconds more on this leg. Resolute was now actually more than half an hour ahead.

The last leg was a run to this port, Resolute relying upon her mainsail and ballooner, while Vanitie flung her spinnaker to port in a desperate effort to cut down the latter's lead. Half way to port Mr. Adams gybed so as to get the off-shore breeze, and the yachts continued to the finish with their positions practically unchanged.

In the start of the "fifties" Carolina, sailed by Brian Alley, was first away, with Samuri second and Spartan and Pleione, the former sailed by W. Butler Duncan, away together. J. P. Morgan's Grayling did not enter, but set sail in the direction of New London.

Harold S. Vanderbilt's Vagrant led the big schooners over the line, while Ogden M. Reid's Lena was first in the thirty-foot class.

BABY SPEED DEMON WINS.

Mrs. Paula Blackton Wins Gold Cup in Lake George Race.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., July 31.—Baby Speed Demon II., owned by Mrs. Paula H. Blackton and entered by the Motor Boat Club of America, was the winner today in the twelfth annual contest for the championship of North America and the Gold Cup of the American Power Boat Association, with a total of twenty-nine points for a series of three races. Buffalo Enquirer, owned by W. J. Connors and entered by the Buffalo Yacht Club, was second with twenty-six points. Ankle Deep, cup defender, owned by Count Casimir Mankowski and entered by the Lake George Regatta Association, was third with fourteen points.

In the second heat of the series, run this morning, the American record of 41 minutes 8 seconds over a thirty nautical mile course, set yesterday by Baby Reliance V., was bettered four seconds by her sister boat, Baby Speed Demon.

Only seven of the ten entries crossed the starting line this morning. The Harpoon was out of it through nonarrival at the lake, and Peter Pan and Hawkeye developed engine trouble. The badly timed starts of yesterday were not repeated, and the boats started the second race well bunched, but before the first lap had been covered were strung out in the order of their finish.

In the deciding race this afternoon only four boats entered. Baby Reliance, yesterday's winner, was unable to repair her broken cylinder. Four others withdrew, having no chance to exceed the high score.

All started, with Speed Demon leading, closely followed by Hawkeye showing for the first time her possibilities. Ankle Deep was third and Buffalo Enquirer fourth. The race was close until the third lap, when Hawkeye began to drop back, and at the start of the fourth lap this boat left the course owing to engine trouble.

A magnificent race, which brought spectators to their feet, was then run by Ankle Deep, which began slowly to close up the mile gap between herself and the leader, Baby Speed Demon. She had decreased the distance by half and was steadily gaining, leaving Buffalo Enquirer far behind on the back stretch of the last lap, when her propellor shaft snapped, bringing her up with a jerk, which threw Count Mankowski, who was driving, into the water. A score of launches went to the rescue, but his last chance to retain the cup was lost.

Baby Reliance crossed the finish line in 43:47, and Buffalo Euquirer, the only remaining contestant, straggled into third place in 47:52. Races were run on the point system, the winner having the highest total for the three races. The score at the close stood, in addition to the first three boats, P. D. Q. IV., 10 points; Baby Reliance V., 9; Tech, Jr., 8; P. D. Q., V., 6; Hawkeye 2, and Peter Pan and Warpoon none.

Tomorrow morning trials will be held for the mile championship of North America. Each boat will have six trials over a mile course, the best time deciding the winner.

Miss Marcus Defeats Mrs. Weaver.

Mrs. W. H. Pouch and Miss Erna Marcus won their way into the semi-final round of the women's singles for the Long Island championship yesterday on the courts of the Woodmere Country Club. Mrs. Pouch defeated Miss E. Schiff, 6—1, 6—2, and Miss Marcus surprised Mrs. S. F. Weaver with a straight set victory. Mrs. Weaver, with Miss Clare Cassel won the national indoor doubles championship on the Seventh Regiment courts last Winter and was expected to reach the final round with either Mrs. Pouch or Miss Cassel. Miss Ethel Coward, the 16-year-old Bronx schoolgirl, defaulted to Miss Hartley in order to compete in the Westchester tournament at the Pelham Country Club. The summary:

Long Island Championship, Women's Singles.—First Round—Miss Eltinge defeated Miss Anne Hanneker by default; Miss Hartley defeated Miss Ethel Coward by default.

Second Round—Mrs. W. H. Pouch defeated Miss Sachs, 6—0, 6—0; Mrs. S. F. Weaver defeated Miss Eltinge by default; Miss Erna Marcus defeated Miss Gilleaudeau, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Hartley defeated Miss Markwell by default; Miss R. Goldman defeated Miss L. Weil, 7—5, 1—6, 6—1; Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss Ferris by default.

Third Round—Mrs. W. H. Pouch defeated Miss E. Schiff, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Erna Marcus defeated Mrs. S. F. Weaver, 6—1, 6—2.

Swimming Record for McGillivray.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 31.—Another Central A. A. U. record was broken today in the final events of the three-day Central Amateur Athletic Union swimming meet, which closed this afternoon, when McGillivray of the Illinois Athletic Club swam the 220-yard dash in 2:33 2-5. This was also a new national record for the distance.

The Illinois Athletic Club team today won the 400-yard relay race in 3:57 1-5. The I. A. C. team was composed of Harry Hebner, Perry McGillivray, Arthur Rathel and Jose Mott. The Illinois Athletic Club won the meet with 97 points. The summaries:

220-Yard Dash.—Won by McGillivray, I. A. C.; Hebner, I. A. C., second; Wood, Northwestern, third. Time—2:33 2-5.

170-Yard Dash.—Won by McDermott, I. A. C.; Wood, Northwestern, second; Buck, unattached, third.

High Diving.—Won by Heyn, unattached; Briggs, Detroit Y. M. C. A., second; Buck, unattached, third.

Boxing at Gibson's Clubs.

There probably won't be any time wasted in fancy sparring when Joe Stacey and Bobby Reynolds are called into action tonight at the Stadium A. C. These lads have a grudge to settle; so has Frankie Conifrey and Eddie Morrissey, who are also down for a ten rounder.

Johnny Howard of Bayonne can have a return match with Mike Gibbons if he can beat George Asche tonight at the Fairmont A. C. Howard, who has drawn with Gibbons, will try his best to stop Asche, but he will have a big task on his hands, as the Philadelphian is going fast just now. In the other ten-round bout Eddie Smith of Yorkville will clash with Willie Schaefer of the Bronx.

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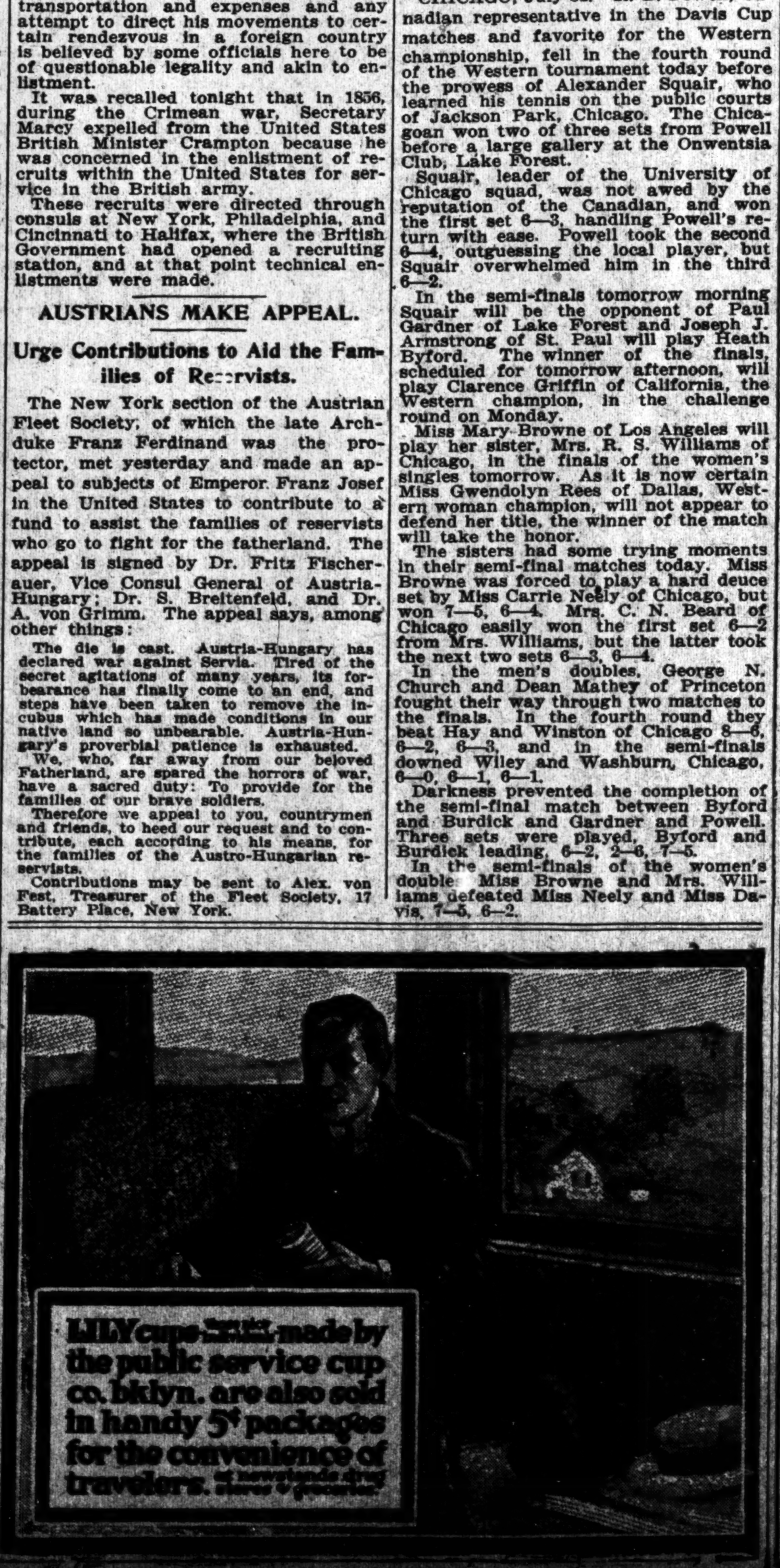

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

In view of the uncertainty of the present European situation, we have decided to postpone the sailings of the steamships "Vaterland" from New York, "Amerika" from Boston August 1st, and "Imperator" from Hamburg July 31st. For the same reason we have also ordered the S. S. "Pres. Grant," which sailed from New York Thursday, to return.

Due notice will be given of the eventual sailing dates.

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For the person in a position to purchase securities outright, or on the Partial Payment Plan, the war in Europe has given a rare investment opportunity. Whether standard securities, upon the reopening of the New York Stock Exchange, will go to lower price levels should not be the principal consideration for the genuine investor. The important fact is that many American securities, owing to foreign liquidation this week, are at levels far below the normal.

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GIANTS LOSE ON ERRORS---YANKEES AND SUPERBAS WIN---EKWANOK AND WESTERN GOLF

LARRY DOYLE 'BOOTS' GAME TO THE REDS

With Double Play in Front of Him He Fumbles Ball and Two Runs Follow.

Just as soon as Manager John McGraw was pried out of the game by Umpire Bill Johnson and Larry Doyle began to mess things, the Cincinnati Reds sneaked up from behind, reduced the Giants' lead of three runs and romped away with the game by a score of 4 to 3.

McGraw's usual mild manner was stirred into disorder by a close decision at second base on Snodgrass in the sixth inning. The manager told Johnson that Herzog, who had the ball, missed touching the runner by "that far," holding his hands about three feet apart to show what he meant by "that far." The umpire's big thumb on his right hand took a turn in an easterly direction, which was the tip for McGraw to follow that general direction. Without a leader the Giants' game lost its aggressiveness, and to make matters worse "Rube" Marquard started to blow in the seventh inning. The Reds hardly ever dare to win when McGraw is looking.

About the only thing that "Rube" had in that inning was the remembrance of that twenty-one-inning game in Pittsburgh. "Rube" Benton, the big Red southpaw, was in fine fettle, and outside of the first inning he did not give the Giants much encouragement to hit.

With the air full of war news, the foreigners on the Cincinnati team are showing lots of scrap. Yesterday Von Kolnitz said to Mollwitz: "I see that Austria and Servia are fighting." "Is that so?" answered Mollwitz, "I didn't know even that they had been matched." Manager Charley Herzog hopes they postpone the war for a few more weeks because he doesn't want to have all his Germans leave him flat.

Milton Stock got the freakiest home run that has ever been made on the Polo Grounds. In the second inning he ripped a sizzling bounder at Niehoff. The ball peeled the player's shins, took a high bounce, and landed over in the last field boxes at the extreme left end of the grand stand.

The Giants went right in to win the game in the first inning. Bescher singled, and Doyle and Burns "died" at first. Snodgrass laid down a safe bunt, and Fletcher shot a double to left centre, counting Bescher and Snodgrass. In the second came Stock's novel home run, and that made the total of the scoring the Giants did all afternoon. For the rest of the period they were running a close second to "Rube" Benton in a guessing match about where the ball was.

The Reds threatened in the third, when they had two runners on the bases, with two out. Herzog rapped a hot liner to right field, which Snodgrass caught with one hand after a hard stab. The first Cincinnati mathematics appeared in the fifth. With one out, Mollwitz was safe on Doyle's error. Clarke fanned. Benton singled, sending Mollwitz to second, and he scored on Bert Daniels's single to right.

Daniels, by the way, was the big hitter of the day. He was so far superior to his old Yankee form that he looked like a new player. He made four healthy hits.

In the seventh, with one out, Clarke singled and Benton was safe on another error by Doyle. Doyle was too anxious to make a double play and lost both men. A wild pitch by Marquard sent both runners along a station. Daniels bounded a hit off Merkle's outstretched hand and scored Clarke. Herzog sent a swift drive down through Marquard, and Benton sailed over with the tying run. Both Daniels and Herzog were nipped at the plate on close plays.

Cincinnati took the game unto itself in the eighth. Niehoff doubled to right and went to third on Groh's out at first, and scored on Moran's single to centre. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dan'ls, rf.	5	0	4	2	0
H'zog, ss.	5	0	1	4	5
T'bly, lf.	5	0	0	2	0
N'h'f, 3b.	4	1	1	2	1
Groh, 2b.	3	0	1	2	4
Moran, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
M'w'z, 1b.	4	1	1	12	1
Clarke, c.	4	1	1	2	3
Benton, p.	4	1	2	0	2
Total	38	4	12	27	16

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, cf.	4	1	2	1	1
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3
Burns, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
S'dg's, rf.	4	1	2	4	0
F'cher, ss.	4	0	2	1	3
M'kle, 1b.	3	0	1	8	0
Meyers, c.	4	0	1	6	2
*Piez	0	0	0	0	0
Stock, 3b.	4	1	3	1	4
M'q'rd, p.	2	0	0	0	2
†Murray	1	0	0	0	0
F'me, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Total	34	3	12	27	16

*Ran for Meyers in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Marquard in the eighth inning.
Errors—Moran, Doyle, (2.)

Cincinnati ....0 0 0 0 1 0 2 1 0—4
New York..........2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2; New York, 1. Two-base hits—Fletcher, Niehoff, Daniels. Home run—Stock. Sacrifice hit—Merkle. Stolen bases—Burns, Mollwitz. Left on bases—New York, 5; Cincinnati, 8. Base on balls—Off Marquard, 1. Struck out—By Marquard, 3; by Fromme, 1; by Benton, 2. Wild pitches—Marquard, 2. Hits—Off Marquard, 11 in eight innings; off Fromme, 1 in one inning. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Johnson.

Two Hits for Cardinals Off Rudolph.

BOSTON, July 31.—Rudolph held St. Louis to two hits today, while his Boston mates made six off Hub Perdue, and won by a score of 2 to 0. The home team fielded snappily, catching the case runner at the plate on the only occasion when St. Louis threatened to score. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Devore, rf.	3	0	0	4	0
W'ted, 2b.	3	0	0	1	4
Con'ly, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
M'v'le, ss.	4	0	2	2	3
S'midt, 1b.	3	1	1	12	1
Deal, 3b.	4	0	0	0	3
Mann, cf.	4	1	3	2	0
Gowdy, c.	2	0	0	3	3
Rud'ph, p.	3	0	0	2	2
Total	29	2	6	27	16

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g's, 2b.	4	0	1	0	2
L. M'e, cf.	4	0	0	5	0
Cruise, lf.	4	0	0	5	0
J. M'r, ss.	3	0	1	2	1
Wilson, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Beck, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2
Snyder, c.	3	0	0	5	0
D'san, 1b.	2	0	0	7	0
Perdue, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Total	28	0	2	24	7

Errors—Schmidt, Rudolph, (2,) Huggins, Snyder.

Boston ....0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 .—2
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Mann, J. Miller. Three-base hit—Schmidt. Sacrifice hits—Whitted, Schmidt, Perdue. Sacrifice fly—Gowdy. Stolen base—Mann. Left on bases—Boston, 8; St. Louis, 3. First base on balls—Off Rudolph, 1; off Perdue, 2. First base on errors—Boston, 1; St. Louis, 1. Struck out—By Rudolph, 3; by Perdue, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	4
Montreal	2	0	1	2	0	3	1	1	.	10	15	0

Batteries—Dale and Howley; Mattern, Heckinger, and Wheat.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	11	0
Rochester	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	1

Batteries—Davidson and McAvoy; Herschey, Duchesnil, Manning, and McMurray.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	7	9	1
Buffalo	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	2

Batteries—Mays and Kocher; Fullenweider, Brandt, and Stephens.

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	7	2
Toronto	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	5	8	3

Batteries—Frill and Kelly; Williams, C. Reynolds, Brucke, and Reynolds.

There's something about them you'll like
Twenty for a Quarter
Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes

HARMON BATTED FROM BOX.

Superbas Break Losing Streak by Defeating Pirates, 9 to 3.

The Superbas broke their losing streak yesterday by defeating Pittsburgh, 9 to 3, in a listless game. One bright spot in it was Zack Wheat's triple with the bases filled, which gave the Dodgers an early lead. Bob Harmon, who started in the box for Pittsburgh, was hit hard, and was displaced by Mamaux in the seventh inning after the home team had scored six runs. Pat Ragan, who was on the mound for Brooklyn, faltered at times, but was bolstered up by his team-mates' good fielding, and lasted the entire game.

Brooklyn took the lead in the first inning, when one run was scored on Daubert's double, Stengel's single, and Wheat's grounder which forced Stengel at second and gave Daubert an opportunity to cross the plate. Pittsburgh tied the score in the fourth inning. Collins opened with a single, went to second while Carey was beng put out at first, and scored on Mowrey's smash to right field.

Zack Wheat's triple gave the Superbas a commanding lead in the fifth which Pittsburgh was never able to overcome. McCarty started for Brooklyn by walking. Ragan got a lucky hit between third and short, and Stengel got a base on balls, filling the sacks. Harmon seemed to be wild, and Wheat started to "wait him out," with the result that three balls and two strikes were called on him. In his exciting situation Harmon grooved one over the plate, and Wheat lofted a high one which struck the right-field fence and went for a triple, clearing the bases.

Brooklyn got three more in the sixth inning. Smith started the trouble in this round by doubling to left, and was followed by McCarty, who got another double to left. Smith scored on the hit. Jack Dalton singled, scoring McCarty. Daubert followed with another single, which sent Dalton to third. Daubert and Dalton then tried the double steal, and Dalton crossed the plate on Gibson's low throw to Wagner.

Dick Egan, who is playing shortstop in the absence of O'Mara, who split his finger on Thursday, provided the fielding feature by his one-hand catch of Kelly's liner in the sixth inning.

With O'Mara on the injured list, Manager Robinson tried a new batting order, with Dalton in the lead-off position and Stengel batting third, which seemed to work well. Egan's showing at shortstop in the last two days has been so good that when O'Mara returns to the game Smith will be benched and Egan tried at third. Smith has been batting and fielding poorly. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
D'ton, cf.	4	2	2	2	0
D'bert, 1b.	5	1	2	13	0
St'gel, rf.	3	1	2	1	0
Wheat, lf.	5	0	1	3	1
C'sh'w, 2b.	4	1	0	2	2
Egan, ss.	5	0	2	2	3
Smith, 3b.	4	1	1	0	3
McC'y, c.	3	2	2	3	1
Ragan, p.	4	1	1	1	3
Total	37	9	13	27	13

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'lins, rf.	4	1	1	4	0
Carey, lf.	3	1	0	1	0
M'rey, 3b.	4	0	1	0	3
W'g'r, ss.	3	0	1	1	5
Kelly, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
K'chy, 1b.	4	1	1	10	1
Viox, 2b.	3	0	0	3	2
Gibson, c.	2	0	1	2	1
*Leonard	1	0	0	0	0
C'man, c.	1	0	0	0	0
H'mon, p.	2	0	0	0	1
†Hyatt	0	0	0	0	0
Mam'x, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	6	24	13

*Batted for Gibson in seventh inning.
†Batted for Harmon in seventh inning.
Errors—Collins, Wagner, Gibson, Smith.

Brooklyn ....1 0 0 0 3 3 1 1 .—9
Pittsburgh ....0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0—3

Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 5; Brooklyn, 9. Two-base hits—Daubert, Smith, McCarty, (2.) Three-base hit—Wheat. Sacrifice fly—Hyatt. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Stolen bases—Wagner, Daubert. Double plays—Mowrey, Konetchy, and Viox; Cutshaw and Daubert. Bases on balls—Off Harmon, 4; off Mamaux, 1; off Ragan, 3. Struck out—By Harmon, 2; by Ragan, 3. Passed ball—Gibson. Hits—Off Harmon, 9 in 6 innings; off Mamaux, 4 in 2 innings. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Cubs Get a Beating.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Philadelphia hit the deliveries of Cheney and Smith hard and had no difficulty in stealing bases, owing to Bresnahan's poor throwing, and won today's game from Chicago 8 to 1. Tincup kept the hits of his opponents scattered and he got excellent support. One-half of the home team's runs were made on home-run drives, Paskert and Becker each sending in a runner ahead of himself with a circuit clout. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	4	1	0	1	5
M'tin, ss.	4	2	3	3	5
B'ker, lf.	3	1	2	3	0
Magee, 2b.	3	1	1	2	4
C'v'th, rf.	4	0	0	1	1
P'kert, cf.	3	2	1	0	0
Lud's, 1b.	4	1	1	12	1
Burns, c.	3	0	1	5	1
Tincup, p.	3	0	0	0	0
Total	31	8	9	27	17

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	2	1	1	3	0
Bates, cf.	1	0	1	1	0
Good, rf.	3	0	1	0	1
K'sley, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
Z'm'n, 3b.	3	0	0	2	2
Saier, 1b.	3	0	1	8	1
Sw'y, 2b.	4	0	0	1	1
Cor'den, ss.	3	0	2	3	3
Br'han, c.	2	0	0	5	1
Archer, c.	1	0	1	1	0
Cheney, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Smith, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Stack, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Williams	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	8	24	11

*Batted for Smith in eighth inning.
Errors—Bresnahan, Cheney, Byrne.

Philadelphia.........0 2 2 0 2 2 0 0 .—8
Chicago................1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Leach, Magee. Home runs—Becker, Paskert. Hits—Off Cheney, 3 in 3 innings; off Smith, 6 in 4 innings; off Stack, none in 1 inning. Stolen bases—Byrne, Martin, Paskert, Burns. Double plays—Saier and Corriden; Martin, Magee, and Luderus; Martin and Luderus. Sacrifice hit—Good. Bases on balls—Off Cheney, 2; off Smith, 2; off Tincup, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 3. First base on error—Chicago. Hit by pitcher—By Tincup, (Zimmerman.) Struck out—By Cheney, 3; by Smith, 1; by Stack, 1; by Tincup, 4. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart.

Washington Players Suspended.

DETROIT, Mich., July 31.—Ban Johnson, President of the American League, who is here today investigating the disturbance yesterday afternoon when Umpire Sheridan ruled against Washington on a close decision at first base in the ninth inning of the Detroit-Washington game, has announced the suspension of Players Ainsmith and Morgan of the Washington team.

"From what I have learned, Ainsmith's action was cowardly and uncalled for, and Morgan addressed Sheridan in profane terms immediately after the rendering of the decision," said Johnson. "The players have been suspended, but I do not know as yet the length of their suspension or the amount of their fines."

Ainsmith is said to have struck Sheridan after the latter's altercation with Morgan, who was called out at first base. Other players and spectators joined in the argument and eventually police had to be called to stop the fighting.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York State League.

At Troy—Troy, 4; Utica, 3.
At Albany—Syracuse, 4; Albany, 2.
At Scranton—Binghamton, 5; Scranton, 1.
At Wilkes-Barre—Wilkes-Barre, 3; Elmira, 2, (twelve innings.) Elmira, 2; Wilkes-Barre, 1.

Eastern Association.

At Pittsfield—Pittsfield, 7; New Britain, 2.
At New Haven—Waterbury, 4; New Haven, 2.
At New London—Bridgeport, 4; New London, 3, (eleven innings.)

New England League.

At Portland—Lawrence, 4; Portland, 2.
At Lewiston—Lewiston, 5; Lowell, 3.
At Manchester—Haverhill, 4; Manchester, 2.
At Lynn—Lynn, 2; Worcester, 1.

American Association.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 3; Cleveland, 0.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 5; Louisville, 2.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 8; Columbus, 7.

Tri State League.

At Reading—Reading, 4; Wilmington, 1.
At Harrisburg—Harrisburg, 10; Trenton, 2.
At Lancaster—Allentown, 3; Lancaster, 1, (twelve innings.)

Southern Association.

At Montgomery—Memphis, 10; Montgomery, 7.
At Mobile—Nashville, 6; Mobile, 4.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 4; Chattanooga, 2.
At Atlanta—Atlanta, 3; Birmingham, 0.

Virginia League.

At Roanoke—Roanoke, 6; Petersburg, 1.
At Richmond—Richmond, 10; Norfolk, 3. [illegible]
[illegible]

YANKEES' FIFTH VICTORY OVER NAPS

New Yorks Hammer Coumbe's Delivery—Caldwell Strong in Pinches.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 31.—The Yankees made it five straight victories from the Naps today, taking a rather uninteresting game by the score of 7 to 2. The few fans who dotted the big stands saw a former Boston battery, Coumbe and Egan, opposed to Caldwell and Nunemaker. Daley went to the sunfield in left, succeeding the injured Hartzell.

Caldwell was touched for eight hits, and he was generous to the extent of six bases on balls, but he was strong in pinches, as his six strike-outs indicate. Coumbe pitched a fairly good game in spots, but there were times when the Yanks certainly did lambaste the ball.

The New Yorks started as if they would send Coumbe to the bench early, and by two triples and a single scored three runs. The Naps got two in the second when Coumbe shot a single down the third base foul line after Pezold had received a pass and Johnston doubled. But this was all the Naps got, as Caldwell refused to help them to any runs, and they could not hit safe in pinches.

Coumbe, backed by some clever fielding, got by without scores for four innings after his rather inauspicious start, but in the sixth Egan, by dropping Pezold's fast throw, helped the Yanks to a run. The throw beat Cook to the plate when he went from second on Mullen's single over third. Good hitting brought the Yanks two more in the seventh and Graney's wild throw was responsible for the final run in the ninth.

Another double-header is scheduled for tomorrow. Score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Boone, 2b.	5	1	1	4	2
Daley, lf.	5	1	2	2	0
Cook, rf.	5	2	4	4	0
Cree, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
Mullen, 1b.	4	0	1	5	0
P'o'gh, ss.	4	0	0	1	2
N'm'r, c.	3	1	1	8	1
Maisel, 3b.	3	1	2	1	2
C'well, p.	4	0	0	1	2
Total	37	7	12	27	9

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
G'ney, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
T'ner, 2b.	4	0	2	1	6
J'ks'n, cf.	4	0	3	1	0
C'man, ss.	4	0	0	6	3
Kirke, rf.	4	0	0	4	0
Pezold, 3b.	1	1	0	0	4
J'ston, 1b.	4	1	1	12	3
Egan, c.	4	0	0	1	0
Coumbe, p.	4	0	2	1	4
Total	33	2	8	27	20

Errors—Graney, Jackson, Egan.

New York..........3 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1—7
Cleveland ....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Maisel, Daley, Johnson. Three-base hit—Cree. Stolen bases—Maisel, Cook. First base on balls—Off Caldwell, 6; off Coumbe, 2. Left on bases—New York, 5; Cleveland, 10. Struck out—By Caldwell, 6; by Coumbe, 1. Double plays—Boone, Peckinpaugh, and Mullen. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Egan.

Three Straight for Red Sox.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Boston made it three straight from Chicago today, winning, 5 to 1. Leonard allowed only four scattered hits. The visitors made their runs by bunching hits with Chicago errors. Chicago's run was the result of Collins's triple and a wild pitch. The fielding of Speaker, Demmitt, and Fournier was sensational. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	5	1	0	3	0
E. Sc't, ss.	5	1	1	2	3
Sp'ker, cf.	4	1	3	5	0
Lewis, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
G'd'r, 3b.	4	1	1	0	0
J'vrin, 2b.	3	1	1	0	1
H'lit'l, 1b.	4	0	2	5	1
C'gan, c.	4	0	0	11	0
L'nard, p.	4	0	0	0	1
Total	36	5	9	27	6

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'ger, ss.	4	0	0	2	4
Bl'b'n, 2b.	3	0	1	0	9
Dem't, lf.	4	0	0	3	0
C'l'ns, rf.	3	1	2	2	1
F'nier, 1b.	3	0	0	15	0
Bodie, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Kuhn, c.	3	0	0	2	1
Alc'k, 3b.	2	0	0	2	3
*Schalk	1	0	1	0	0
J. Scott, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Faber, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Walsh	1	0	0	0	0
Lathrop, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Daley, 3b.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	4	27	19

*Batted for Alcock in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Faber in the third inning.
Errors—Berger, Kuhn, Alcock.

Boston ....0 0 4 0 0 1 0 0 0—5
Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Speaker, Janvrin. Three-base hits—Gardner, Collins. Hits—Off Faber, 4 in three innings; off Lathrop, 5 in five innings; off J. Scott, 0 in one ining. Sacrifice hit—Fournier. Stolen bases—Speaker, (2,) Janvrin, Hoblitzel. Double play—E. Scott and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Chicago, 5. Bases on balls—Off Leonard, 2; off Faber, 1. Struck out—By Leonard, 6. Hit by pitcher—By Leonard, (Collins;) by Faber, (Janvrin.) Passed ball—Kuhn. Wild pitch—Leonard. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Hildebrand.

Senators Humble Tigers Again.

DETROIT, July 31.—Detroit was unable to hit Ayres effectively today and Washington won the third game of the series, 3 to 1. A feature was the work of Shanks, who had ten putouts in centre field. Spectacular catches by High, Shanks, Bush, and Veach were also features. The visitors hit Dauss hard. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf.	5	1	1	2	0
Fost'r, 3b.	5	1	2	1	0
Mitch'l, lf.	4	0	2	1	0
G'ndil, 1b.	3	0	2	5	0
Sh'nks, cf.	3	0	1	10	0
Smith, 2b.	4	0	1	1	1
M'B'de, ss.	4	0	0	1	2
Wil'ms, c.	4	0	0	6	0
Ayres, p.	3	1	1	0	0
Total	35	3	10	27	3

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	0	0	3	3
Mor'ty, 3b.	4	0	0	2	1
High, cf.	3	0	1	3	0
C'wf'd, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	2	1	0
K'v'gh, 2b.	3	0	0	3	3
Burns, 1b.	4	1	1	7	1
Stan'ge, c.	3	0	0	5	3
Dauss, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Cavet, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*Heilman	1	0	1	0	0
†Dubuc	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	6	27	12

*Batted for Dauss in seventh inning.
†Batted for Stanage in ninth inning.
Errors—Kavanaugh, Burns.

Washington ....0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0—3
Detroit ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Gandil. Three-base hits—Ayres, Smith. Hits off Dauss, 9 in 7 innings; off Cavet, 1 in 2 innings. Sacrifice hits—Gandil, Mitchell, Kavanaugh. Stolen bases—Mitchell, Crawford. Left on bases—Washington, 9; Detroit, 7. First base on balls—Off Ayres, 2; off Dauss, 2. Struck out—By Ayres, 4; by Dauss, 2; by Cavet, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Sheridan.

Collins's Triple Wins for Mackmen.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—After one run had been scored and one was out in the tenth inning this afternoon Collins tripled to right centre, scoring Plank and Walsh. This insured Philadelphia another victory, as St. Louis in its half could score only one run. The final result was 9 to 7. Clarence Walker and Franklin Baker each hit for home runs with one man on base. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Walsh, lf.	5	2	1	1	0
C'lins, 2b.	4	2	2	5	3
Baker, 3b.	6	2	3	4	2
McI's, 1b.	5	0	1	7	1
Str'k, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
Barry, ss.	4	0	0	0	1
Sch'g, c.	3	2	2	9	6
Sh'key, p.	1	0	0	0	1
W'koff, p.	1	0	0	1	3
*Kopf	0	0	0	0	0
Plank, p.	3	1	0	0	0
Total	38	9	11	30	17

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ms, rf.	5	0	1	1	0
Sh'ten, cf.	4	1	2	1	0
Pratt, 2b.	4	2	3	2	3
C. W'r, lf.	4	2	2	3	0
Leary, 1b.	5	1	2	14	0
How'd, 3b.	5	1	1	1	3
Lavan, ss.	4	0	2	4	3
Cr'sin, c.	1	0	1	1	2
Agnew, c.	2	0	0	3	0
Lev'nz, p.	2	0	0	0	1
H'ton, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Total	38	7	14	30	12

*Batted for Wyckoff in sixth inning.
Errors—McInnis, Shawkey, Pratt.

Philadelphia ....2 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 0 3—9
St. Louis ....0 1 3 0 2 0 0 0 0 1—7

Two-base hits—Lavan, Baker, Walsh. Three-base hits—Collins, C. Walker. Home runs—C. Walker, Baker. Hits—Off Shawkey, 7 in 2 1-3 innings; off Wyckoff, 3 in 2 2-3 innings; off Plank, 4 in 5 innings; off Leverenz, 5 in 4 2-3 innings; off Hamilton, 6 in 5 1-3 innings. Sacrifice hits—Kopf, Crossin, Murphy. Sacrifice fly—Strunk. Stolen bases—Walsh, Barry, Collins, McInnis, Strunk. Double plays—Pratt, Lavan, and Leary. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 11; St. Louis, 6. Bases on balls—Off Wyckoff, 1; off Leverenz, 6; off Plank, 2; off Hamilton, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Wyckoff, (Pratt;) by Hamilton, (Murphy.) Struck out—By Shawkey, 1; by Wyckoff, 1; by Leverenz, 1; by Plank, 6; by Hamilton, 2. Passed balls—Crossin. Wild pitch—Leverenz. Time of game—Two hours and fifty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Connolly.

Rucker's Arm in Bad Shape.

Nap Rucker of the Brooklyn team, who up to this year was considered one of the best pitchers in the National League, yesterday underwent an examination by a physician which showed that the muscles of his pitching arm have contracted into a sort of a bunion, which will probably prevent him pitching for some time. His trouble is technically described by the physician as deltoid bursitis. The only cure for the trouble, according to Dr. Thayer, who made the examination, is absolute rest. Manager Robinson yesterday [illegible] [illegible] Catcher Erwin.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati, 4; New York, 3.
Brooklyn, 9; Pittsburgh, 3.
Boston, 2; St. Louis, 0.
Philadelphia, 8; Chicago, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 7; Cleveland, 2.
Washington, 3; Detroit, 1.
Boston, 5; Chicago, 1.
Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 7.
(Ten innings.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Indianapolis, 4; Brooklyn, 0.
Baltimore, 9; Kansas City, 7.
Pittsburgh, 2; Chicago, 1.
(Ten innings.)
Buffalo, 5; St. Louis, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Montreal, 10; Newark, 3.
Toronto, 5; Jersey City, 4.
Baltimore, 7; Rochester, 1.
Providence, 7; Buffalo, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	52	35	.598
Chicago	52	41	.559
St. Louis	51	44	.537
Boston	44	45	.494
Cincinnati	44	48	.478
Philadelphia	41	49	.456
Pittsburgh	39	49	.443
Brooklyn	37	49	.430

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	59	33	.641
Boston	54	41	.568
Washington	51	42	.549
Detroit	49	47	.510
Chicago	47	48	.495
St. Louis	45	48	.484
New York	42	52	.447
Cleveland	30	66	.313

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	54	40	.574
Baltimore	49	40	.551
Indianapolis	48	41	.539
Brooklyn	46	40	.535
Buffalo	44	45	.494
Kansas City	43	52	.453
Pittsburgh	39	49	.443
St. Louis	39	55	.415

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	59	37	.615
Rochester	57	40	.588
Providence	52	41	.559
Buffalo	52	44	.542
Toronto	47	47	.500
Newark	44	46	.489
Montreal	37	58	.389
Jersey City	30	65	.316

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Two games.
St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Cleveland.
Two games.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Indianapolis at Brooklyn.
Kansas City at Baltimore.
St. Louis at Buffalo.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Montreal.
Jersey City at Toronto.
Two games.
Baltimore at Rochester.
Two games.
Providence at Buffalo.
Two games.

CLAUDE COOPER INJURED.

Crashes Into Brookfeds' Bleachers and Cuts Gash in Face.

Cy Falkenberg, the tall twirler, formerly with Cleveland, was practically unhittable by the Brooklyn Federal Leaguers yesterday at Washington Park, and as a consequence Indianapolis took the opening game of a four-game series by a score of 4 to 0. Incidentally the Tip Tops dropped down to fourth place in the standing of the clubs.

Besides trailing the Hoosiers the Tip Tops came within an inch of losing Claude Cooper, the fleet-footed ex-Giant, for the remainder of the season, if not forever. With two out in the ninth inning, Cooper miscalculated what proved to be a home run drive by Charley Carr, and after running in, started backward without looking to see if he had a clear field. With an impact that could be heard all over the field the Texan crashed into the centre field bleachers and dropped as if he had been shot. He was unconscious for several minutes, and after being carried to the clubhouse was examined by three surgeons, when it was discovered that, excepting a gash six inches long on the left side of his face, he escaped serious injury. If the blow had struck one inch higher on the temple Cooper might have received a fractured skull. He will be out of the game for several days.

Indianapolis went scoreless up to the sixth inning, when Kauff walked, moved to third on Carr's single to centre, and scored when Laporte drove a base blow to centre off Westerzil's gloved hand. Campbell's single, McKechnie's triple, and another single by Kauff gave the Hoosiers two more in the seventh, and in the ninth Carr hit for a home run.

Until the fifth not a hit was registered off Falkenberg. Lafitte then broke the ice with a single to left, but two were out and he was marooned when Cooper flied out. In the seventh frame Hofman led off with a double, but got no further than second, for Westerzil flied out, Holt fanned, and Owens was thrown out by Laporte. The score:

INDIANAPOLIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'pb'l, cf.	4	1	2	7	0
V'g'ft, ss.	4	0	1	0	1
McK'e, 3b.	5	1	2	1	3
Kauff, rf.	4	1	3	1	0
Carr, 1b.	4	1	2	11	0
Lap'te, 2b.	4	0	2	1	4
Kaiser, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Warren, c.	2	0	0	5	1
F'berg, p.	4	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	13	27	9

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'per, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
A'son, cf.	4	0	0	2	1
Griggs, 1b.	3	0	0	13	0
Evans, rf., lf.	4	0	0	0	0
H'm'n, 2b.	3	0	1	0	2
W'zil, 3b.	3	0	0	3	2
Holt, ss.	3	0	0	2	3
Owens, c.	3	0	0	5	3
Laf'te, p.	2	0	1	0	3
*Deleh'ty	1	0	0	0	0
Houck, p.	0	0	0	0	0
M'phy, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	0	2	27	15

Indianapolis ....0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1—4
Brooklyn ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Errors—Holt, 2.
*Batted for Lafitte in eighth inning.

Two-base hit—Hofman. Three-base hit—McKechnie. Home run—Carr. Sacrifice hit—Warren. Stolen bases—Westerzil, Kauff. First base on errors—Indianapolis, 1. Left on bases—Indianapolis, 10; Brooklyn, 3. Struck out—By Lafitte, 5; by Falkenberg, 5. Bases on balls—Off Lafitte, 4; off Falkenberg, 3. Hits—Off Lafitte, 12 in 8 innings; off Houck, 1 in 1 inning. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McCormick and Shannon.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	.	5	9	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	9	1

Batteries—Schulz, Moore, and Blair; Keupper, Herbert, and Simon.

AT BALTIMORE.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	2	.	9	15	2
Kansas City	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	7	15	2

Batteries—Quinn, Wilhelm, and Jacklitsch; Johnson, Harris, Easterly, and Brown.

AT PITTSBURGH.

											R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	9	0
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0

Batteries—Barger, Leclair, and Berry; Watson and Wilson.

BASEBALL TODAY, Washington Park, [illegible]

VETERAN TRAVIS LOSES TO A YOUTH

R. M. Lewis Will Play F. A. Martin for Ekwanok Golf Title Today.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 31.—As a result of the third and semi-final rounds of match play for the first President's Cup at Ekwanok Country Club today, Reginald M. Lewis of Ridgefield, Conn., and F. A. Martin of Ekwanok, will contest the thirty-six holes final tomorrow. To Lewis belongs the glory of eliminating the veteran, Walter J. Travis, from the tournament, which he did in a manner to keep up interest to the last shot. Travis was one up at the first hole and again at the third after losing at the second, Lewis playing over the first and third, and using but one putt at the second. Lewis accepted his chances and took the fifth, sixth and seventh in succession, but lost the eighth because of three putts, and the ninth, when Travis holed a three from across the green.

Lewis was one up going to the fifteenth and looked good to increase the lead when Travis played a difficult stymie. A matter of judgment gave Travis the seventeenth and pulling his drive into the rough lessened his chances at the last hole, but Lewis putted short and an extra hole seemed assured, until, with steady nerve, the youth holed an eight-foot putt for the hole and match.

Playing fifteen holes in exactly even fours, Martin won his match from Guilford, by five up and three to play. Summary:

First President's Cup.—Third Round—J. P. Guilford, Intervale, beat John N. Stearns, 3d, Nassau, 3 and 1; F. A. Martin, Ekwanok, beat G. H. Crocker, The Country Club, 4 and 2; R. M. Lewis, Ridgefield, beat Ralph Carroll, Knollwood, 2 and 1; W. J. Travis, Garden City, beat M. Fred O'Connell, Alpine, 7 and 6.

Semi-Final Round—Martin beat Guilford, 5 and 3; Lewis beat Travis, 1 up.

Beaten Sixteen.—Third Round—C. S. Clark, Ekwanok, beat Dumont Clarke, Ekwanok, 3 and 1; H. K. Kerr, Ekwanok, beat F. R. Devereux, Sadaquada, 2 up; W. G. McKnight, Baltusrol, beat G. I. Lawyer, Albany C. C., 1 up, (19 holes;) M. L. Fearey, Richmond County, beat P. S. MacLaughlin, Scarsdale, 2 and 1.

Semi-Final Round—Kerr beat Clark, 3 and 2; McKnight beat Fearey, 3 and 1.

Third Sixteen.—Semi-Final Round—J. M. Thompson, Spring Haven, beat L. B. Franklin, Oakland, 5 and 4; J. T. Hunter, North Adams, beat R. M. Allen, New York, 5 and 3.

Losing Eight, Third Sixteen.—Semi-Final—W. S. Carleton, Braeburn, beat W. S. Brown, Oakland, 1 up, (19 holes;) W. E. Truesdale, Fox Hills, beat F. B. Jennings, Jr., Mount Anthony, 1 up, (20 holes.)

Fourth Sixteen.—Semi-Final—Appleton Gregory, Albany, beat C. S. Read, Apawamis, 2 and 1; Sherrill Sherman, Yahnundasis, beat H. S. Stearns, Jr., Ardsley, 8 and 6.

Fifth Sixteen.—Semi-Final—W. A. Barber, Jr., Princeton, beat F. W. Stevens, Morris County, 3 and 2; A. H. Goodale, Wollaston, beat C. B. Storrs, Essex County, by default.

Sixth Sixteen.—Semi-Final—J. J. Gallagher, Wollaston, beat N. C. Owen, Manhattan, by default; A. M. Reed, Ekwanok, beat W. A. Barber, Englewood, 3 and 2.

B. Warren Cockran and D. Clark Cockran, both of Baltimore C. C., won the best ball foursome competition this afternoon with a card of 71.

STANDISH TO PLAY EVANS.

Detroit Youth in Final of Western Golf with Chicago Crack.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 31.—James D. Standish, Jr., a youth from Detroit, will play Charles Evans, Jr., of Edgewater Club, Chicago, tomorrow in the final match of 36 holes for the Western amateur golf championship. The semi-finals were played today. Evans won from D. E. Sawyer of Wheaton 2 and 1. Standish by holing a 15-foot putt on the home green, defeated Phil Stanton of Grand Rapids 1 up. Each struggle was sensational.

Victory was almost within Stanton's grasp until the thirty-fifth hole was played. Brilliant efforts by the Detroiter enabled him to tie the match on that green, and then win by a remarkable performance.

Evans also had a bad scare. He was 4 up when nine holes of the afternoon half of the match were finished. Then for the first time since the tournament began he lost three successive holes. With his margin cut to one up, the struggle continued evenly to the sixteenth green, where Evans sank a 20-foot putt and won the hole, 2—3. Sawyer still had a chance, but the seventeenth was halved, and the match became history.

American Oarsmen Defeated.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., July 31.—American oarsmen fared badly at the opening of the Canadian Henley Regatta here today, all of them going down to defeat. The closest finish of the day was in the 140-pound primary eights, which brought out crews from Detroit, Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto. The Toronto Don Crew took the lead and held it to the finish, fighting it out to the last stroke with the Montreal crew, closely followed by Ottawa and Detroit. The four boats were lapped at the finish. Montreal was second, Ottawa third, and Detroit fourth. Time—6:54.

F. L. Emerson of Detroit and George Fritz of Buffalo were defeated in the junior singles, both getting second place in heats. An Ottawa crew stroked by Dunn won the junior fours 140-pound maidens, defeating the Britannias of Ottawa and the Toronto Dons.

The senior doubles was won by Robert Dibble and Lepper from Harcourt and Jackes of the Toronto Argonauts.

Catcher Bob Schang for Pirates.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 31.—The St. Joseph Western League club today sold Catcher Bob Schang to the Pittsburgh Nationals. Schang is a younger brother of Wallie Schang of the Philadelphia Americans. He will remain here until the Western League pennant race is settled.

WALTHOUR PUNCTURES TIRE

Then Clarence Carmen Wins 50-Mile Cycle Race at Brighton.

Bobby Walthour lost five miles when a tire of his bicycle was punctured in the eighth mile of the fifty-mile Brooklyn sweepstakes at the Brighton Beach Motordrome last night, and, with him out of the race, Clarence Carmen, the Jamaica rider, had no difficulty in leading the field. Despite his big handicap the plucky little Southerner returned to the race after the accident and recovered five laps—a mile and two-thirds—while Carmen was covering fifteen miles. The race was too much for him, however, and in the thirty-fifth mile he dropped out.

Carmen got a good start and took the lead immediately. He set a terrific pace, and within six miles had lapped Menus Bedell, George Wiley, and Worth Mitten. Walthour trailed along after him until the eighth mile, when he started to spurt and quickly overcame his lead. Just as Walthour was about to go into the lead, however, his tire was punctured and he lost his pacer. Walthour's machine was taken off the track and a new wheel was hastily put inti ot, but before he could get into the race again Carmen had lapped him fifteen times.

Walthour was the favorite with the crowd, and the accident caused keen disappointment. Returning to the track, Walthour set a heartbreaking pace, but it was too fast to maintain, and he was finally forced to give up and admit defeat. Carmen had six laps on George Wiley, who came in second, at the finish. Wiley finished one lap ahead of Mitten, with Bedell a bad third. The time of 1 hour 1 minute 45 2-5 seconds is the best ever made in this country behind seven-horse power motors without protection.

Harry Kaiser and Gus Wohlrab, who were expected to be the contenders in the five-mile amateur handicap bicycle race, were both put out of the race by mishaps in the last lap. Kaiser was forced out first when his tire blew out, and Wohlrab broke the chain of his machine a moment or two later. Wohlrab started from scratch, but was up with the leaders when the accident occurred. With Kaiser and Wohlrab out of the running, William Hanley, who started with a five-yard handicap, won in easy style. The summaries:

Five-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by William Hanley, (5 yards;) Frederick Taylor, (15 yards,) second; Thomas Bello, (140 yards,) third. Time—12:40.

One-Mile Novice Race.—Won by Harry Brock, Brooklyn; Sam. Bernstein, Jersey City, second. Time—2:27.

Fifty-Mile Motor Cycle, (Brooklyn Sweepstakes.)—Won by Clarence Carmen, Jamaica, L. I.; George L. Wiley, American champion, second; Worth L. Mitten, Davenport, Iowa, third; Menus Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., fourth. Time—1:01:45 2-5.

One-Mile Open, Amateur.—Won by William Hanley; Fred. Taylor, second; Walter Schlee, third. Time—2:19 2-5.

Five-Mile Motor Cycle.—Won by Paul Ohne, New York; Martin Kessler, Newark, second; George Mercier, Brooklyn, third. Time—3:49 4-5.

Two-Mile Motor Cycle.—Won by John Cox, New York; Paul Ohne, New York, second; Mike Costell, New Rochelle, third. Time—1:37 2-5.

When Caesar Moretti, champion of Italy, races Jackie Clarke of Australia at the Brighton Beach Motordrome tonight it may be his last contest in this country for a long time to come. Moretti is a member of the military bicycle corps in Italy, and is hourly expecting to be called back home for army service. He is determined to beat Clarke tonight, and if successful, he wants to stay in the United States long enough to race Walter Rutt, Frank L. Kramer, and Alfred Goullet. All of the professionals are ready for the one-mile national championship race which will be run tonight. Because of the large number of starters it will be necessary to send them in four heats, two semi-finals and a final with four men facing the starter in the last event. Kramer and Goullet are now tied with 21 points each for first place in the 1914 championship point table, and each is determined to win tonight.

Sunday afternoon will see the running of another big motor-paced race and a special programme of motor cycle races, as well as three amateur bicycle races.

Entries for Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 31.—The following are the entries for tomorrow's races:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Azylade, 111 pounds; Crossbun, 109; Perthshire, 114; Pomette Bleu, 106; Yellow Eyes, 110; Undaunted, Andes, 106 each; Bonnie Chance, 112; *Striker, 110; Adelaide T., 108; Connemara, 102; *Some Kid, 99; Silver Moon, 108; *Mr. Sniggs, 96; John P. Mason, 106.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; Shillelah Steeplechase; about two miles and a half. Winkle, 147 pounds; Juverence, 139; Elbart, 140; Little Hugh, 130; Shannon River, 139; Rock Fish, 131.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; The Flash, $1,500; five and a half furlongs. Silica, 104 pounds; Catalina, 119; Lady Barbary, 119; Noureddin, 107; Spun Glass, 104; Trial by Jury, 110; Chesterton, Solly, 113 each; Pan Maid, 104.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Saratoga Handicap; $2,500 added; one mile and a quarter. Buck Horn, 123 pounds; Roamer, 119; G. M. Miller, 104; Surprising, 110; Hedge, 98; Charlestonian, 102; Figinny, 100; Borrow, 123; Flying Fairy, 117.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Working Lad, 114 pounds; Virile, 115; Yellow Eyes, 108; Bac, 106; Jaw Bone, 110; Connemara, 100; Vaillant, 111; Lahore, 115; O'Sullivan, 114.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; five and a half furlongs. Carlaverock, Pan Maid, Pierrette, Gertrude B., 109 pounds each; Runes, Northern Light Gloaming, Bars and Stars, 112 each; The Marchioness, Spun Glass, Broomleaf, Astra, 109 each; Sir William, Paris, Bill Dudley, 112 each; Voluspa, 109.

*Apprentice allowance of five pounds claimed.

Levinsky Lets Driscoll Stay Limit.

A crowd which taxed the capacity of the clubhouse last night saw Battling Levinsky, the east side white hope, strive desperately to avoid knocking out Jack Driscoll at the Far Rockaway Athletic Club. These two boxers were contestants in the one ten-round bout which featured the show, and several times the east sider slackened up noticeably when he had his cumbersome opponent wabbling and gave Driscoll plenty of time to recuperate, and the final bell was sweet music to the ears of the Brooklyn boxer. The bout was so one-sided from the start as to be uninteresting, and in four of the ten rounds the bell clanged with Driscoll on the floor of the ring.

ANVIL BEST UNDER NEW HANDICAP PLAN

Dudie Archdale Unable to Overcome 50-Yard Longer Route in Detroit Free-for-All.

DETROIT, Mich., July 31.—A new system of handicapping was tried today for the first time in the free-for-all trot, the last event of the week of Grand Circuit racing at the State Fair Grounds. Beginning at the first turn, chalked lines were laid down the track as far as the quarter-mile post. In the scoring for each heat the four starters got positions off the pole according to their last year's records, and each horse had to keep in its own lane until the chalk marks ended.

This arrangement forced Dudie Archdale, on the outside, to travel about fifty yards further than Robert Milroi, on the pole, and Anvil about thirty yards further to complete the mile. Bonzolack was in second postion.

With this big advantage, Robert Milroi and Bonzolack took a big lead in each heat. Anvil won the race, taking the first and third heats, after a long chase. In the second Geers's horse broke badly at the start, and Robert Milroi led all the way by a dozen lengths. The handicap was too great for Dudie Archdale.

The 2:07 pace furnished a great contest, Fay Richmond winning after seven hard-fought heats. Summary:

2:22 Pace.—Purse $1,050; (3 in 5.)

R. H. Breat, b. g., by Wapanee, (Grady)	1	1	1
Tuah Worth, blk. m., (Geers)	2	2	2
Sidney Dillon, Jr., b. h., (Osborn)	3	3	3
Maintime, b. s., (Murphy)	5	4	4
Beth Clark, blk. m., (Valentine)	4	dr.	

Time—2:10¼; 2:12¾; 2:10¼.

2:07 Pace.—Purse $1,050; (3 in 5.)

Fay Richmond, gr. g., by New Richmond, (Lane)	3	2	1	1	2	2	1
Marietta, blk. m., by Adward, (Murphy)	6	6	3	2	1	1	2
Baron Alcyone, b. g., (Valentine)	5	3	2	3	4	ro.	
Alcy E., b. m., (Whitney)	4	5	4	4	3	ro.	
John D., b. g., (Britenfield)	1	1	5	dis.			
Exall, ch. g., (McGrath)	2	4	6	dis.			
Little Bernice, b. m., (Frost)	Dis.						

Time—2:07¼; 2:04¼; 2:07½; 2:05¼; 2:05½; 2:08½; 2:14.

2:11 Trot.—Purse $1,050; (3 in 5.)

Marta Belleni, br. m., by Belleni, (Dickerson)	1	1	1
Echomore, b. s., (Williams)	2	2	3
King Brook, blk. g., (McCarthy)	3	3	2

Time—2:10¼; 2:11½; 2:11¾.

Conner Handicap, Free-for-all Trot.—Purse $1,400; (2 in 3.)

Anvil, b. s., by St. Valient Vincent (Geers)	1	4	1
Robert Milroi, b. g., (Howe)	2	1	3
Bon Zolock, b. g., (Garrison)	3	2	2
Dudie Archdale, blk. m., (Jones)	4	3	4

Time—2:08½; 2:11; 2:09½.

Persistent Driver Fined $40.

The actions of James Small of Readville in persisting in beating the pole horse in starting the 2:14 pace yesterday at the Parkway track, Brooklyn, cost him $40, and the displeasure of being refused to drive in the race. Small was slated to handle Elisha Jay, entered by R. S. Lasbury of Broad Brook, Conn., and after eighteen unsuccessful starts, he was finally ordered from the track, and Bud Murray assigned to the seat. When the field each time began to score Small was so anxious to get away to a good start that he could not wait for the pole horse. After breaking up seven starts, Starter Goble levied a fine of $15, thinking he would gain his point. This had little effect on Small, and he continued leading the field up to the twelfth attempt to score, when he was taxed $25 more. Still he continued, and, seeing that fines had no effect, the starter ordered him from the sulky. Murray succeeded him, and managed to win in straight heats. Susie M., a black mare, was second in each heat, finishing close each time, and Iwana was third.

A spill in the second heat of the 2:16 pace threatened further trouble for the officials, when John Packer was thrown on the back stretch at the three-quarter pole. Packer was driving Lady Wanda, and H. Reaves, with Colonel O. in second place, claimed he was crowding him out, which resulted in the spill. Packer was unhurt, but protested to the judges, who decided in favor of the way in which the horses finished regardless of the trouble. Lady Wanda's sulky was badly broken, and although she was placed after the heat in order to allow her to start again, Packer was compelled to withdraw her. Ashlook, a rangy chestnut gelding, won the event in straight heats. The summaries:

2:16 Class.—Pacing. Purse $400.

Ashlook, ch. g., (Burdick)	1	1	1
Tentriana, b. m., (Murray)	7	2	2
Colonel O., b. s., (James)	3	3	3
King Charlie, b. g., (Reaves)	4	9	4
Countess Kohl, blk. m., (Meckel)	8	4	8
Billy Bryan, br. g., (Reddy)	5	5	5
Major, br. g., (Mabrey)	6	6	6
Delian, rn. s., (Ludwig)	9	7	7
Lady Wanda, b. m., (Packer)	2	10	dr
Princess Peter, b. m., (Kinner)	10	8	ds

Time—2:15¼; 2:14½; 2:14½.

2:14 Class.—Pacing. Purse $1,000.

Elisha Jay, br. s., (Murray)	1	1	1
Susie M., blk. m., (Sunderlin)	2	2	2
Iwana, b. m., (Berry)	3	3	5
Madge Fuller, b. m., (Mabrey)	4	5	3
Borelli, b. g., (Hinds)	5	6	4
Are-Em-Bee, ch. g., (Reaves)	7	4	6
Hanks Bellini, br. s., (Ludwig)	8	7	ds
Chief Justice, blk. g., (Keegan)	6	8	dr

Time—2:12½; 2:14½; 2:12¼.

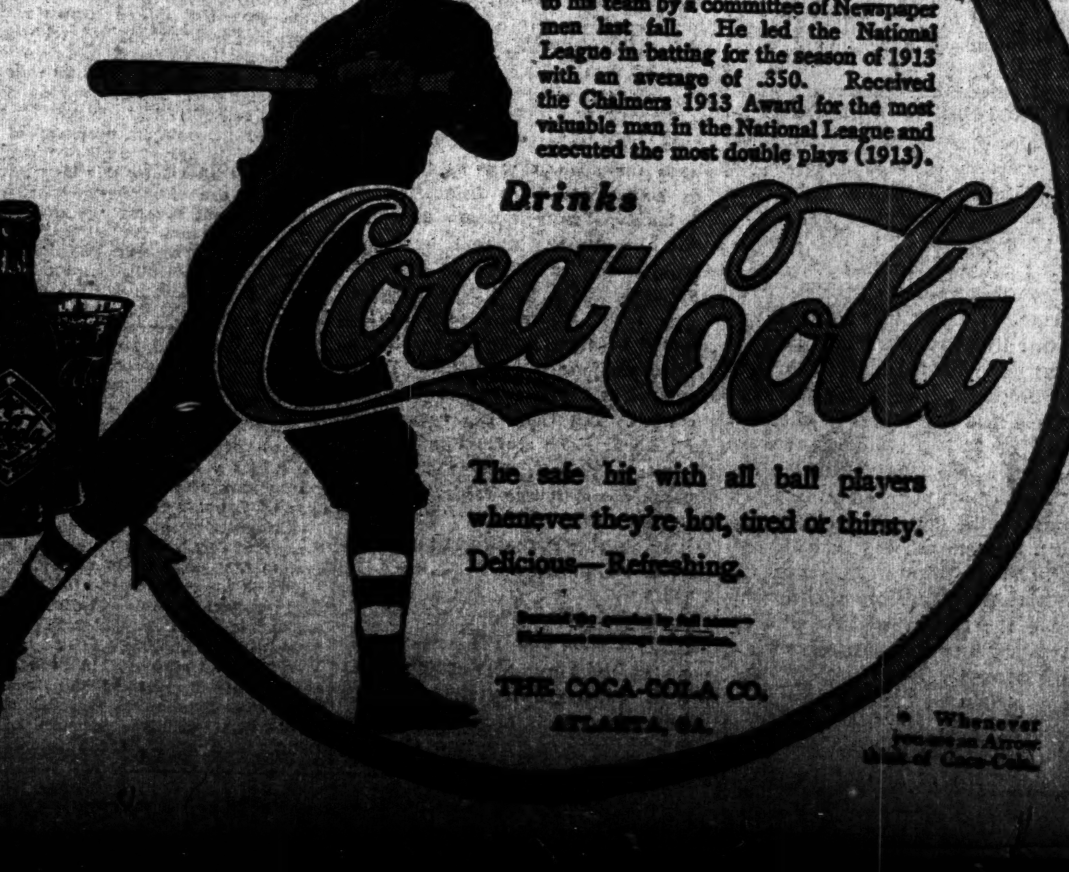
2:20 Class.—Trotting. Purse $1,000.

Venice Belle, b. m., (Tassell)	1	1	1
Border Scout, gr. s., (Pitman)	4	2	4
Notice B., br. m., (Dickerson)	2	4	6
Eva Tanguay, br. m., (Scott)	6	6	2
Mamitza, b. m., (Mabrey)	5	3	3
Florie D., b. m., (Murray)	3	5	5
Little Ella A., blk. m., (Horn)	7	dis.	
Cecelia Dillon, b. m., (Cornwell)	Dis.		

Time—2:15½; 2:14¼; 2:15½.

Foul Tip Knocks Out Umpire.

Albert Goetz, 26, of 399 Sheppard Avenue, Brooklyn, was knocked out by a foul tip yesterday afternoon while umpiring a ball game between the New York Police Team and the Firemen of the Thirty-ninth Battalion at Adelphi Field, Crescent Street and Ridgewood Avenues, the ball striking him on the head. He was taken home after being treated by Dr. Flynn of St. Mary's Hospital. The police team won, 8 to 5.



29 years old and Captain of the Brooklyn team. Ranked as the most valuable man to his team by a committee of Newspaper men last fall. He led the National League in batting for the season of 1913 with an average of .350. Received the Chalmers 1913 Award for the most valuable man in the National League and executed the most double plays (1913).

The safe hit with all ball players whenever they're hot, tired or thirsty.
Delicious—Refreshing.

Demand the genuine by full name—Nicknames encourage substitution.

THE COCA-COLA CO.
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JUNIOR POLO AT PIER.

Mrs. Philip E. Stevenson Leads Point Judith to Victory Over Grasshoppers.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 31.—In aid of St. Peter's by the Sea a junior polo match was played today on the No. 1 field of the Point Judith Polo Club before members of the Summer colony. Mrs. Philip E. Stevenson of New York, formerly Miss Emily Randolph, was captain of the Point Judith Juniors, and Don Lambert, a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Lambert of St. Louis, led the Grasshoppers in the fray for polo honors. Point Judith Juniors won the match by a score of 7¾ to 0. Mrs. Philip E. Stevenson played with dash as usual and proved an efficient No. 1 for the winning team. The feature of the match was the playing of Master Rodman Wanamaker 2d, who scored six goals for the Point Judith Juniors. The line-up:

Point Judith Juniors.—1—Mrs. Philip E. Stevenson, 1; 2—Rodman Wanamaker 2d, 6; 3—Stewart Preece, 0; 4—Arthur Preece, 0. Team handicap—1.

Young Grasshoppers.—1—Don Lambert, 0; 2—William H. Jackson, 0; 3—Terence Preece, 0; 4—G. Preece, 1. Team handicap—1.

Reds Win in Squadron A Polo.

After a layoff of several days, occasioned by rain, the poloists of Squadron A resumed their practice matches at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon. In six periods of play the Reds registered another victory over the Whites by a score of 6 goals to 2. The rest did the ponies a lot of good, for, compared to some of their recent work, they were very fast. S. M. Rumbough and D. Runkle sent the Reds off to a good start in the first period, with a goal apiece. The second period went scoreless, but in the third W. Bolton added another point to the Reds' total. In the fourth chapter L. J. Hunt and G. H. Barrett counted the Whites' only pointers, and in the fifth F. S. Farrelly, and in the sixth Runkle, who tallied twice, more than offset the efforts of their opponents. On Monday the squadron players wind up their practice for the present, for the ponies on Wednesday will be shipped to Stamford, Conn., to take part in the military manoeuvres there. Games for the Squadron A cups have been arranged for the first week in September.

The line-up and summary:

Reds.—1, W. Bolton; 2, S. M. Rumbough; 3, D. Runkle; Back, F. S. Farrelly.

Whites—1, L. J. Hunt; 2, A. C. Smith; 3, E. C. Ely; Back, G. H. Barrett.

Substitutes—L. Snider, for Barrett, in the third and fifth periods. Time of game—Six periods of seven and one-half minutes each. Referee—Louis Muller.

Disappointing Bouts at New Polo.

Three ten-round bouts featured the card last night at the New Polo Athletic Club in Harlem, and two of these proved uninteresting and disappointing spectacles to the crowd. In the main ten-round contest Bull Cassidy, a west side welterweight, was substituted for Johnny Schumacher against Frankie Notter of Brooklyn, and the former refused to continue the bout in the sixth session. Several times during the match Cassidy claimed that his opponent struck him foul, but these alleged violations of the boxing rules were unobserved by the referee. In the fifth round Notter sent his opponent to the floor with a succession of rights and lefts to the face and body, and Cassidy stayed down.

Some fast and clever boxing was witnessed in the semi-final ten-round bout between Johnny Burt and Buddy Ryan, and at the final bell the latter was entitled to a shade the better of the mixing. In the first ten-rounder Barry Hill, the former 105-pound amateur champion, and Battling Reddy were the contestants, and it was an unsatisfactory bout throughout, with Reddy having the better of it at the end of the tenth round.

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The New York Times

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1914.

THE WAR PREPARATIONS.

The resumption of parleying between Vienna and St. Petersburg, officially reported yesterday, was the one encouraging note in the European dispatches. The castle that parleys is not far from surrender, runs the old saying. If "conversations" are still going on between the two capitals, it is only reasonable to infer that Austria may yet give to Russia assurances that will avert general hostilities. To be weighed against this hopeful report we must put in the other scale the announcement, also official, since it was made by Prime Minister ASQUITH in the House of Commons, that Russia has issued the order for the general mobilization of her army and navy, and the proclamation of martial law in Germany, rightly interpreted as foreshadowing mobilization. The whole civilized world is under an intense strain, which unhappily is very little relieved by the most recent advices from European capitals.

In this country and in all civilized countries whose commercial or other interests are harmed and imperiled by the imminence of war, there is a rising tide of indignation against Austria for going to war in a passion and without justifying reason, and something like contempt for the diplomatic resources of the Governments of Europe, whose statesmen have thus far ignobly failed to dispel the clouds of war. We are still of the opinion that WILLIAM II. has used his influence both with Vienna and with St. Petersburg to prevent the spread of the conflagration. Possibly the task of averting a European war was beyond even his great powers. The mobilization of Russia's armies puts upon her the secondary responsibility for a general war, if that calamity should come. It would seem that she might have trusted to time, remonstrance, and negotiation to prevent the aggressions of Austria from extending too far in Slavic territories, upon which she keeps a jealous eye. England is evidently prepared and France is prepared, but neither has yet taken a decisive step, which again leaves room for hope.

THOMAS JEFFERSON was inspired with the wisdom of all the ages when he said in that memorable first inaugural address that we should have "peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations—entangling alliances with none." What entangling alliances are now doing for Europe brings vividly before us the perils we escape through our traditional policy and the freedom from these embroilments which we enjoy through our remote position. But though we stand aloof and apart, and shall presently issue our proclamation of neutrality, we do not and can not escape the hurts that war inflicts. Our financial system is deranged, our Exchanges are interrupted, our commerce is threatened, and tens of thousands of Americans now in Europe are beset with perplexity as to how they may return to their homes. It is well that President WILSON should consider and should urge upon Congress emergency amendments to our navigation laws to permit the immediate increase of our merchant marine by bringing foreign ships under the American flag and American registry.

Unless the present tension shall within a few days be relieved by more peaceful tidings, it will be in the highest degree essential that steamships should be provided to bring home Americans now in Europe who have been, as it were, stranded there by the orders issued to the Atlantic lines to suspend their service. Moreover, we shall need great numbers of cargo ships for our transatlantic commerce, which in case of a great European war would be practically at an end. Europe will need all [illegible] of [illegible], textiles, and commodities of every kind. Our own merchant marine is not adequate to the carrying that will be demanded. It would be senseless for us to permit our independence and our trade to be paralyzed by [illegible] tinuance at least ought to stimulate our exports and give employment to our wage earners.

Meanwhile, although the blind passions that, after thousands of years of civilization, still move men to slay each other, are a force too mighty to be restrained, and while our great nation is powerless to do what wise European statesmanship might have done, we can nevertheless all of us and each one of us do something to lessen the hurt and the harm war will inflict, even upon ourselves. It is not a time for alarm—that would be the worst possible state of mind. It is not a time for excitement, but for calmness and for the resolve each for himself and for others to do what may be done to limit and minimize the evil consequences of European strife, and in particular to refrain from the blunders and follies which alarm brings. We have no occasion for alarm. We need only keep our heads and go about our daily tasks with the determination to let war interfere with us as little as possible.

MODERN WAR LIMITED.

A war between the great Powers of Europe would not visit its atrocities upon the 396,000,000 souls that compose the vast British Empire, upon the 160,000,000 of Russia, the 92,000,000 of France and her colonies, the 65,000,000 of Germany, the 50,000,000 of Austria-Hungary, and Italy's 32,000,000. The mass of these 800,000,000 people and their property are protected by the rules of modern warfare. The principle of these rules had its most notable enunciation from the lips of TALLEYRAND, who in 1806 begged to remind NAPOLEON that the business of war should be confined to professional fighting men, to soldiers; that it concerned States, not their subjects or citizens.

The honor of codifying the rules that protect the non-combatant majorities of civilized nations belongs to the United States. FRANCIS LIEBER in 1862 drew up the code for President LINCOLN, which he immediately promulgated as "General Orders No. 100" for the conduct of the Federal forces in the civil war. From this sprang the International Convention of the Brussels Conference in 1874, and the two Hague Conferences reaffirmed the convention, adding restrictions to the field of combat. The chief safeguards lie in respect for family honor and rights, the lives of persons, and private property, which cannot be confiscated, and for religious convictions and practice.

Only if the inhabitants of a territory spontaneously take up arms to resist invading troops and "carry arms openly" are they to be regarded as belligerents. The attack or bombardment of towns, villages, dwellings, or buildings which are not defended is forbidden, and pillage of captured towns is prohibited. An army of occupation can seize only the cash, funds, and realizable securities that belong strictly to the State, and only the means of transport, stores and supplies, and all movable property possessed by the State that may be used for military operations. Appliances for transmission of news or for the transport of persons or things may be seized, even if they belong to private individuals, but must be restored and compensation fixed when peace is made. The citizens of a hostile nation cannot be compelled to fight against their country, and their rights cannot be declared abolished, suspended, or inadmissible in a court of law. The poisoning of wells, discharge of projectiles from balloons, the seizing of submarine cables, and destruction of monuments and works of art are specially interdicted.

But war between actual belligerents is also much circumscribed. They cannot declare that no quarter will be given. Elaborate safeguards are made for the rights and humane treatment of prisoners of war. The Geneva Convention permits the comprehensive activities of the Red Cross in the care of the sick and wounded on both land and sea. Unusually cruel weapons are proscribed. Towns must be amply warned before siege or bombardment, and occupied territory may be compelled to supply only the actual needs of the invading army.

All these rules were ruthlessly violated in the conduct of the Balkan wars, as the recent report of the International Commission to inquire into their causes shows. The Balkan States are not fully civilized. War provokes savagery, but a war involving the great Powers would be fought with due restraint.

INSPECTORS OF BUILDINGS.

So far as they overlap, the duties of the Inspectors of Buildings in this city, whether commissioned by the State or by the municipality, might well be concentrated in one department. Chairman ELKUS of the State Factory Investigating Commission reports that inspections of buildings are now in an inextricable tangle because of conflicting jurisdictions. The State Labor Department sends its men over the same field that is traversed by the Bureau of Fire Prevention, and the Tenement House Department, the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, the Police Department, the Health Department, the Law Department, and the Bureau of Licenses follow with their Inspectors, each construing the law in a different way, and sometimes bewildering owners with contrary orders.

A good deal of this work could be [illegible]. The city and the State [illegible] money by [illegible] the [illegible] duplicating each other's efforts. But the simplification should not be carried to such low terms that the peculiar functions of the various departments are lost sight of. A new Department of Buildings could not be expected to be as well versed in the Sanitary Code as officials of the Health Department, who are now charged with suppressing nuisances and establishing quarantine. We understand that Chairman ELKUS's commission is preparing alternative plans with the object of avoiding the risk of cutting off activities of the departments that in no sense duplicate the work of co-ordinate branches, and that these plans will be amply discussed and amended before adoption.

A RETROSPECT.

The roots of the terrible European crisis strike deep in the past. Four elements can be traced in the process that has brought about the actual situation. First the Napoleonic legend appropriated and exploited by NAPOLEON III., whose ambition it was to become, as his uncle had been, the arbiter of war or peace in Europe; the intense desire and practical need of Russia to expand toward the open ocean, intensified by the aspiration for Eastern empire; the growth of Germany under the guidance of the iron hand and will of BISMARCK; the need of Great Britain to preserve inviolable the safety of the seas around her island capital, on which her very existence depended, and which involved practically the supremacy of the whole ocean. The first of the movements that immediately led to the present situation was NAPOLEON III.'s aid to the Italian revolt against Austria, followed by BISMARCK's attack on Austria, and her replacement by Prussia as the head of the German nationalities. Then came the senseless challenge of Prussia by the French Emperor in the absurd matter of the Spanish throne, giving BISMARCK an excuse if not a justification for the war with France which left that nation mutilated and, for the time being, crushed.

In the confused and perplexing years that ensued on this war the three nations we have mentioned strove to defend and extend the vital interests we have indicated, while the statesmen of France, with infinite difficulty, sought to regain a position of safety, making possible internal development and the recovery in some degree of international prestige. The newly aroused and tremendously vigorous national feeling of Germany, trained and directed by the marvelous brain of BISMARCK, and later by the singular genius of the present Emperor, wrought miracles of energy and expansion at home and abroad in all the fields of industry and commerce as well as of military development. Against the Triple Alliance, framed to aid this progress, there gradually came about the healing of the ancient animosity between England and France, the French alliance with Russia, and the understanding between Russia, France, and Great Britain which constitutes today the somewhat indefinite but powerful combination known as the Triple Entente.

It is easy to denounce these groupings of the six Powers, professedly formed for mutual defense, and to declare that they have precipitated the war that seems so nearly inevitable. But it is not easy to deny that they have been inspired if not compelled by the play of great international forces of which the statesmen of Europe have been the more or less unconscious agents. And it is to be recalled, dark as the prospect now is, that in these later years the members of the two groups have in actual fact been able to avert general war under conditions that nearly all of them believed made war certain. Certainly the desire for continued peace, the dread of the necessary consequences of war, have not been lessened by the startling demonstration of the influence for disaster that the near approach of war exerts. With the great body of financial business throughout the civilized world practically paralyzed, with the machinery of credit, internal and external, ungeared and thrown into the most distressing disorder and confusion, with millions on millions of values vanishing under the menace of war, what must be the result of a general conflict? With this tremendous incitement to peace, it is still permitted to retain some confidence in the reign of reason and humanity.

FORTY-FOUR YEARS AGO.

It is idle to talk of parallels or precedents for such a war as impends. The Napoleonic wars from first to last involved more nations; they virtually constituted a real battle of Armageddon, for even the war between England and the United States, begun in 1812, was a part of the broader contest, and the revolution of South America against its European rulers grew out of the general downfall. But there has never been such a war since civilization took on its present aspect, since the nations became commercially federalized and financially interwoven so that a blow in any quarter of the world may have its effect in all.

The last great European war began forty-four years ago, in July. It may be said to have been the cause of this one—if war comes; for out of the unsettled questions it left grew the necessity of such alliances as long prevented war and are now plunging nearly all Europe into it. The Franco-German war began on July 15, 1870, and lasted seven months and a day; it was on Feb. 16, 1871, that the gallant garrison of Belfort marched out with the honors of war. When it was over, 28,000 Germans and 156,000 Frenchmen had been killed; 101,000 Germans and 143,000 Frenchmen had been wounded and disabled, and 720,000 Frenchmen were prisoners of war.

Two weeks after the declaration of war there were 250,000 Frenchmen and 384,000 Germans under arms; by the middle of November, when France's armies had fallen and GAMBETTA had created new ones in the face of the enemy, 600,000 Frenchmen and 425,000 Germans; after the surrender of Paris and the disarmament of BOURBAKI's army, 584,000 Frenchmen and 835,000 Germans. There were still 250,000 French troops on foot at the end of the war.

The cost of the war can never be calculated. France lost Alsace and Lorraine and paid an indemnity of $1,000,000,000, with German soldiers standing on her soil like constables until the money was raised and paid. It would be safe to say that half, if not two-thirds, of the cost of France's armament in the forty-four years since then would not have been incurred but for the object, always kept in view, of some time regaining the Lost Provinces. That war "bled her pale," both then and since. Dreadful as it was, it was a war between only two of the seven nations now directly threatened or actually engaged; compared with the disaster now hanging over civilization, it almost shrinks into a "little war."

PHILIPPINE "NEUTRALITY."

Mr. MANUEL QUEZON, Philippine Commissioner at Washington, is pleased with the new Jones bill as to the islands, because it gives the Senate to the natives and contains what he regards as a definite announcement of the determination of the United States to give independence to the islands as soon as a stable Government has been established. That has been the avowed purpose of the United States ever since the islands came into our hands. The real question will for a long time be, What is a stable Government?

For one thing, it would seem to be a Government capable of defending itself from outside interference. Mr. QUEZON thinks that this might be provided by a general treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of the islands. Obviously this is not the fulfillment of the requirements of a really competent and stable Government, since stability is made to depend on the aid and partly on the unselfishness of foreign Powers. There is no doubt that these Powers will keep their hands off the islands so long as they are under the United States Government. Whether they would consent to a self-denying ordinance if we ourselves cast the islands loose is a question not so easily answered. And it is to be remembered that if neutrality is to be maintained it can only be by the Government of the islands avoiding all occasion for interference. That would be easy with American control. It might be very hard with control by the native politicians.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Stopping Ocean Commerce.

Probably nothing could have made Americans in general and New Yorkers in particular more clearly realize their own intimate involvement in the geographically remote cataclysm which is shaking Europe than do the cancellation of the Vaterland's sailing, today, and the indefinite withdrawal of the world's greatest ship from movements that we had come to consider of almost sidereal regularity. This is not so important in itself, of course, as were the events which brought about the closing of our Stock Exchange, and it did not cause such money losses; but the Vaterland, in the popular imagination, represents all seagoing transportation and communication.

That she should be tied up, therefore, is more impressive than is the similar action taken with other vessels here and abroad. It emphasizes a suspension, vaguely hints an ending, of the amity between the nations claiming high civilization which seemed so firmly established, a few days ago, that many were writing and talking with confident smiles about the impossibility of another great war.

There is some comfort for us in the fact that not wholly by accident it is in one of our docks that the Vaterland enters upon her terribly expensive rest. Whatever of safety there is now for her and her kind lies here. With the rest of the world we have to suffer from the relapse into barbarism of the European States, but there is nowhere even a suspicion that the United States can be drawn into their savage quarrels or that there is not to be found in this country a permanent reign of the laws that recognize rights of life and property regardless of political allegiance.

The recent seeming nearness of our approach to a war with Mexico might be adduced as weakening this boast, but in that case the circumstances were entirely different because the sincerity of our disinclination for armed conflict was beyond reasonable question, while much of the peace talk heard abroad has long been only a thin veil for eager belligerency.

War News Can't Be Suppressed.

So prompt and energetic has been the effort of the military authorities all over Europe to close the sources of news to the press that one of its veteran representatives telegraphs mournfully to his paper: "The days of the war correspondent are over. The vicissitudes of the struggle will be chronicled day by day by official annalists, to the exclusion of all others."

That is an exaggeration of the truth, as is shown by the very considerable amount of unofficial but authentic war news which THE TIMES is able daily to present to its readers, but probably the day really is past of the men who studied campaigns and viewed battles at close range, with the approval of War Offices and at least the tolerance of commanding Generals, and made great names for themselves by sending to their papers eloquent descriptions of what they saw and expert comment on it. Those men, having a recognized standing, realized their responsibilities. There is no record that they ever betrayed to the enemy military secrets intrusted to their discretion, and their judgment of military operations was usually confirmed by history.

That the successors of the famous war correspondents are so differently treated nowadays is presumably due to two facts. One is that war itself is now on the defensive, and its advocates and exponents are wisely desirous that what they consider too much—which is anything—shall not be said about its dreadful realities. Victory is no longer the full justification of slaughter that it once was, and the conquering General now would occasionally find himself exposed to the criticism that then was reserved for his defeated rival.

In the second place, means of communication have so enormously increased in recent years that what used to be printed after delays that made it worthless to the enemy really would be apt to get into the papers, and thence to the other side, while it could still be utilized effectively. That is a fairly good excuse, from the military point of view, for keeping the war correspondents at a distance and for attempting their abolition. But those who do this should remember that thereby they issue a challenge sure to be accepted, and that, instead of destroying the correspondents, they will simply relieve them of the obligations under which they formerly did their work.

Well Devised, But Ill Timed.

Whether or not HENRY FORD must be considered one of the country's great advertisers is a question the answer to which depends upon the point of view. From that of newspaper business offices, the occupants of which see, or at any rate want to see, as advertising only what is printed in display type and paid for, Mr. FORD is an advertiser who cuts a respectable, but by no means impressive, figure. He spends a good deal of money that way, but by no means as much as many other men in his own and other businesses.

We editorial folk, however, being beautifully indifferent to mercenary considerations, note with a purer admiration than is felt downstairs that Mr. FORD is remarkably successful in getting himself—and always with him, incidentally, his factory and his car—into the columns of news and comment where advertisers constantly yearn and not infrequently plot more or less shrewdly to appear. He has a real talent—why not be generous and say a real genius?—for doing this, with the result that to him has been devoted an enormous amount of space priceless in both senses of that word. It cost him nothing and it was worth—nobody knows how much.

And his method is so simple! Or rather his methods, for he has two. One is to do things nobody else does, which makes news that must be printed, and the other is to do familiar things in unfamiliar ways, and that also makes news of the same sort. Simple methods, however, are fortunately hard to imitate, else might newspaper revenues suffer.

And even Mr. FORD sometimes nods. He couldn't, for instance, have chosen a moment less "psychological" than this for proclaiming—or making the newspapers proclaim—his latest profit-sharing invention, and the result is that it will get inches of attention instead of the columns and half pages that were devoted to its not superior predecessor. The mistake is rather serious, for cutting prices to customers would not excite the bitter criticism that a huge jump in wages did.

A Description Hardly Apposite.

"Pathetic," the word applied by one emotional observer to the appearance of the Dual Empire's Emperor before a cheering crowd, was not very happily chosen.

Of course, as an old, old man who has endured many and great private sorrows, the new load of terrible responsibilities heaped on him by fate excites something of commiseration. In theory, at least, however, the burden is one that he could have refused to bear had he chosen to do so, and that fact tends toward a substitution in some minds of other feelings than that of pity. FRANZ JOSEF would be more "pathetic" if we knew that he had done even a poor best to prevent a war the only avowed excuse for which is a murder that has no very obvious difference from other murders except that the victim was his heir.

That is not a sufficient reason for spreading death and ruin over two continents.

THE NUISANCE OF CATS.

Germany Has Organized a Crusade Against Strays.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Appreciating your fair comment anent cats under "Topics of the Times" in today's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, I pray the hospitality of your columns to quote several distinguished "observers" on cats. Quoting Mr. David E. Lantz, Assistant Biologist, United States Department of Agriculture:

> Occasionally, however, one meets with rat-killing cats, whose work in destroying the brown rat has decided value. These cats are rarely of the fine breeds, but generally of the common "tabby" variety, kept in barns or warehouses, fed on milk, and left to forage for their own meat. Managed in this way, cats are far less objectionable on sanitary grounds than when kept in the house as pets. In the country, on the other hand, barn cats are far more likely than the house-kept ones to run at large, and prey upon birds and young poultry. Aside from the rat itself, we have no more serious enemy of birds and game than half-wild cats, many of which have been abandoned in fields and woods by the thoughtless. All things considered, cats do not rank high as destroyers of the common brown rat.

In Germany the cat question has reached the serious stage. Laws have been passed demanding the killing of cats when found at certain distances from the house. The distance varies from 200 to 600 meters, according to locality, and when at large in public parks. The exact data may be found in Prof. Dr. Carl R. Hennicke's "Handbuch des Vogelschutzes," Magdeburg, 1912.

According to Hiesemann, in the Province Hesse-Nassau, 700 cats were shot, in Cassel 1,200. Von Berlepsch reports Hamburg destroyed 15,000 cats. The officers of the Neuen Tierschutzverein, in Dresden, destroyed in 1906 524 cats and 206 litters of young. Officers of the Deutschen Tierschutzverein, in Berlin, in the same year destroyed 4,428 cats. According to Prof. Landois, Director of the Zoological Garden in Munster, Westphalia, and the Strassburg botanist, de Bary, the cat is the spreader of the repulsive headscab, caused by the so-called Favusfungus, (Acherion schoenleini Remak.)

FERDINAND KAEGEBEHN.
West Hoboken, N. J., July 30, 1914.

A Predacious Cat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hate to do it, but the truth demands that I admit our Fritz, a tiger cat, 9 years old, kills and proudly brings in for our inspection and approval about fifty sparrows a year, and he gazes longingly at the canary, (whose cage hangs close to the ceiling for safety,) though he walks among the chickens and has never hurt one to our knowledge.

To his credit be it said that he kills about three times as many mice as sparrows.

[illegible], L. I., July 29, 1914. C. S.

GET INJUNCTION IN CONSTITUTION FIGHT

Citizens' Union Proceeds Against Convention Delegates on the Ground of Fraud.

CITE MURPHY'S DISTRICT

Wholesale Frauds Were Committed There and Many Election Officials Were Convicted.

William Jay Schieffelin of the Citizens' Union began proceedings in the Supreme Court yesterday as a taxpayer to restrain the Board of Elections of this city, and the Election Boards in each of the other counties in the State, from proceeding with the election this Fall of delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The action is in the form of a temporary injunction, and a hearing to show cause why it should not be made permanent will be held before Justice Seabury next week. Justice Giegerich signed the temporary injunction.

The action is based on evidence gathered by the Citizens' Union and the facts brought out by District Attorney Whitman's investigation of the frauds in the April election. The papers are voluminous and go into detail with respect to wholesale frauds committed in the Twelfth Assembly District, of which Charles F. Murphy is the Democratic leader. A number of Republican and Democratic election officials in that district were indicted and found guilty of frauds. The majority in favor of holding the convention, as indicated by the official returns, was only 1,353 votes, and the Citizens' Union officials say that on the evidence presented at the trials of the officials from 2,000 to 3,000 votes favoring the holding of a convention should be thrown out. With these fraudulent votes eliminated, it is said, there would be a majority of votes against the election. A statement issued by the Union says:

> The Citizens' Union is going right ahead with its investigation and expects to have much additional evidence. The application for the injunction sets forth that it is supported by affidavits of more than 700 electors whose names appear on the poll books of the special election to the effect that they did not vote and affidavits of nearly 200 citizens showing that that number of electors did not live at the address given in the poll books at the time of the election. The papers contain also affidavits of handwriting experts showing that several hundred fraudulent votes were cast, and that, in many instances, the same election official forged the signatures of several voters.
>
> While the Citizens' Union has taken an active part in the organization of a non-partisan citizens' committee to obtain the election of desirable delegates to the proposed convention, it has, at the same time, appreciated that the announced majority in favor of holding the convention was apparently obtained as the result of gross fraud, and that the courts should be appealed to to defeat the object of the fraud. Pending the proceedings in the courts the important question of the selection of delegates should not be allowed to be made a partisan matter.

The only precedent in such a case was that of a decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Thatcher vs. Judson, 55 New York, 525, when the Court of Appeals decided that when the evidence of fraud in any district was such that the true vote could not be learned, the vote of the whole district must be thrown out.

CLEARING HOUSE LOANS

May Be Made to Member Banks Without Paying Federal Tax.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Clearing House loan certificates are not required in the present crisis, although the New York Clearing House might issue them as freely as ever. Their issue is not forbidden by the Federal Reserve act of Dec. 23, 1913, but subject to a 10 per cent. tax on the amount used and paid out, (Section 3,412, 3,413, R. S.)

Heretofore this prohibitive tax has not been collected. It might be this time. Therefore, it is desirable that the city banks should understand how all the benefit to be derived from such certificates can be had without the risk of taxation.

Suppose the Clearing House Association appointed a loan committee with power to rediscount bills receivable and securities for any member to an amount not exceeding 75 per cent. of their cash value. Now let the committee act as a bank would, that is, credit the borrower with the amount of the loan, and hold the credit subject to check. The only use made of this credit would be once a day in paying balances at the Clearing House. Members having balances to pay would transfer various amounts of the credit of the association, and the association would transfer the same aggregate to members having balances to receive. The amount held by each member would correspondingly decrease or increase day after day, the total remaining the same, unless new loans were made or taken up, in which case the total would vary with the net increase or decrease.

No certificates would be issued. Hence there would be no tax to escape through favoritism and disregard of the law at Washington.

This sensible method of rediscounting for members was proposed sixty years ago at the New York Clearing House by my father, who upon its organization in 1853 had been appointed Assistant Manager. It is over forty years since I began urging the Clearing House to adopt this right way.

JAMES C. HALLOCK.
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 31, 1914.

LOYALTY.

"Ah, tempt me not! Old friends are all I need,
I care not for the new and the untried;
Old voices, only, speak in harmony,
And unfilled be the place of those that died.
I go companioned by my memory;
Within my house of life the vacant walls
Whence one by one old portraits fall and lie
Crumbling to dust, attest my loyalty,
And emptiness the vanished past recalls."

Nay, hang new portraits where the dust is rife
About thy vanished dead; thy house of life
Needs all that love can give to beautify,
And hold thee loyal still to those that die.
Thou mayst not stay thy dead; the vacant space
People with life and love, lest devils replace.

Oh, deem not those unchanged that pass away
To life's green fields beyond this twilight gray
Where thou with thy remembrances dost tread—
They change, as all life must, thy deathless dead!
Then cease thy strife the tide of life to stem,
And change with grace so thou companion them.

Let the new faces gather at thy board,
And in new chalices old wine be poured;
Let other voices echo vanished strains
In whose new harmony old love remains;
And know the perfume passing from the rose
Abideth still in every bud that blows!

M. E. BUHLER.

$4,564 FOR AMERICANA.

Buchot Book Brings $145 at Last Session of Heartman Sale.

The sale of Americana by Charles F. Heartman, 36 Lexington Avenue, came to an end yesterday with a total for the five sessions of $4,564.

An extremely rare book by M. Buchot on American plants, entitled "Herbier Colorie de l'Amerique," folio, Paris, 1783, brought the highest price of the day, being knocked down to Brentano's for $145. It is printed on "papier velin," has a large number of plates, finely colored by hand, and is said to have belonged to Benjamin Franklin.

T. H. Schulte paid $126 for a copy of Ptolemy's "Geography," folio, Venice, 1511. It contains the first printed delineation of any part of the North American continent, under the name of "Regalis Domus" and "Terra laboratorus"—the former as a fragmentary coast line and the latter as a large island. Below there are "Ispanier insu," "Terra cube" and a part of the southern continent, with the inscription "Terra sanctae crucis." Greenland is put down as a part of Europe.

Mr. Schulte also gave $45 for another rare edition of Ptolemy, printed at Vienna in 1541, and $26 for a Basel, 1533, edition. H. Hahn obtained for $25 a Ptolemy dated Venice, 1561.

Mr. Hahn paid $21 for the scarce "Settlement of Germantown, Pa.," by Samuel W. Pennypacker, large quarto, Philadelphia, 1899, only 300 copies printed, and $21.25 for Vols. I., II., and III. of "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society," quarto, Philadelphia, 1786-93, the larger part of whose contents were written by Benjamin Franklin, its President, or were addressed to him.

C. Barber of Chicago gave $22 for Major Z. M. Pike's "Account of Expeditions to the Sources of the Mississippi," octavo, Philadelphia, 1810, and Lathrop C. Harper paid $18 for the same author's "Exploratory Travels Through Western Territories of North America," quarto, London, 1811.

Yale University obtained for $18.50 the rare work on Georgia by Samuel Urlsperger, entitled "Zuverlaessiges Sendschreiben," quarto, Halle, 1736. Bound in was another work, "Briefe der Herren Prediger in Ebenezer," relating to Georgia and the Carolinas between 1742 and 1746. J. Rosenbaum paid $26 for Justin Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America."

Mr. Heartman said that this novel Summer sale had brought a higher total than he expected. The chief buyers were the Library of Congress, Yale University, the New York Public Library, and the Wilkinson Library of Hartford, Conn.

KINKEAD AGAINST BOSSES.

Hudson County Candidate for Sheriff Governor's Day Guest.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 31.—Northern and Central New Jersey both sent representatives today to the Governor's Day celebration. Political aspirants and their accompanying boosters were many. The candidacy of Congressman Eugene F. Kinkead for Sheriff of Hudson County got an impetus when Mr. Kinkead gave out an anti-boss statement. He said:

"For many reasons, some personal, some political, I should have preferred to have assumed the duties of Postmaster of Jersey City, which position was generously tendered me by President Wilson. I resisted all arguments and refused to run at least a score of times. Finally, at a conference of some of my warmest personal and political friends, the statement was made that my friends had always fought for me when I requested their aid, and now they needed me to lead the fight to destroy bossism in the county. Would I desert them? There was nothing left for me to do but throw aside all questions of personal and political convenience and make the fight.

"Bossism, whether from within the county or without, must go, that Hudson County may say to the State and the nation that our party here will decide its policies and name its candidates, unfettered and unbossed by any man."

Congressman Allen B. Welsh came along with the Mercer County crowd, which numbered about 1,000 men. Congressman Thomas J. Scully of Middlesex did not put in an appearance.

Gov. Fielder makes good his intention to keep strictly out of the primary fight in all parts of the State. He reiterated this statement today. He will, however, do a great deal of work in behalf of the candidates who are picked at the primaries.

SEEK VOTES WITH A TRUCK.

Women Plan Meetings at Assembly District Republican Clubs.

A gaily decorated truck, under the direction of Miss Lavinia Dock, Vice Chairman for the Woman Suffrage Party of the ten southern Assembly districts, will be part or a pre-primary suffrage demonstration in front of the Republican clubs of the First, Third, and Fifth Assembly Districts this evening. The back and sides of the truck, which will be brilliantly lighted, will be covered with white muslin, bearing in large black letters the words:

"Republicans, you gave the vote to the black man in 1870; what are you going to do about votes for women in 1915?"

The horse drawing the truck will wear as a blanket a map of the United States showing where the women have full and part suffrage. On Monday evening, Aug. 3, the Republican clubs of the Second, Fourth, and Eighth Assembly Districts will be visited, and on Tuesday, Aug. 4, the clubs of the Sixth and Tenth Districts. Suffrage leaders of the different districts will speak.

Democrats will be visited later with a similar outfit, and will be reminded that they got the vote for the workingman in 1826.

INDIANS OWN OIL LEASES.

Decision Affects Oklahoma Lands Worth Millions.

MUSKOGEE, Okla., July 31.—The Creek Indian Nation is the owner of the river beds in its territory, and the State of Oklahoma has no right to the oil and gas leases thereon, according to an opinion handed down by Justice Carland of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis on Wednesday, reversing a former decision by Judge Ralph E. Campbell of the United States District Court.

The opinion affects leases on oil and gas lands worth millions of dollars. Justice Carland's decision had been agreed to by all the Justices of the court, according to a letter received yesterday from the Clerk of the court to the United States Attorney here.

TRADE BILL VOTE DELAYED.

Prolonged Debate on "Unfair Competition"—Vote May Come Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Prolonged debate on Section 5 of the Trade Commission bill delayed a vote today. The leaders believe the vote will come tomorrow. Mr. Simmons of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Finance and the effective leader of the Senate, said he thought the European situation, with the reflected financial result in this country, might serve to shorten speeches and hasten adjournment, and that seemed to be the prevailing view in the Senate. House leaders, however, seemed to have a vague impression that their presence in Washington might be required indefinitely.

An amendment to Section 5 was proposed late this afternoon by Mr. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Instead of simply forbidding "unfair competition," Mr. Stone's amendment would forbid "unfair and oppressive trade practices in the course of business that are intended to destroy or hinder the business of another or to prevent another from engaging in business." Mr. Stone will speak on his amendment tomorrow.

Oleo Plant Seized for Fraud.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Under orders of Commissioner Osborne of the Internal Revenue Bureau, Federal Inspectors have seized the oleomargarine plant of the Capital City Dairy Company at Columbus, Ohio. Frauds on the Government in coloring of the product are charged.

WARBURG TO APPEAR AT CAPITOL TODAY

Waives Refusal in View of Financial Situation, Desiring to Hasten New Currency System.

URGENT REQUEST BY WILSON

Committee to Exclude Stenographer from Hearing of Reserve Appointee and to Keep No Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Following the receipt of an urgent request from President Wilson and of personal messages from prominent members of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, Paul M. Warburg of New York has consented to appear before the committee and answer questions in regard to his appointment to the Federal Reserve Board. Mr. Warburg will be heard tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, and it is not unlikely that the committee by then will have before it the nomination of a man to fill the place left vacant by the withdrawal of Thomas D. Jones of Chicago.

A telegram from Mr. Warburg to Chairman Owen made it plain that not the President's request alone had finally induced him to rescind his first refusal, but that the threatening conditions incident to the European situation impelled him to waive his personal feelings so as to assist as much as possible in the prompt organization of the new banking system. It is believed that this condition largely explains the expectation that the President will name Mr. Jones's successor tomorrow.

Mr. Owen received a telegram from Mr. Warburg early this morning that made the Chairman very doubtful of Mr. Warburg's ultimate appearance before the committee. A little later, however, Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, called Mr. Warburg by long-distance telephone and talked with him, urging him to come. This conversation was renewed a little later in the morning, and Mr. Warburg then said he would appear. It is understood that in these conversations the need of getting the Federal reserve system inaugurated as promptly as possible had a decisive importance.

Mr. Warburg's later telegram to Mr. Owen reads:

> The Hon. Robert L. Owen, Washington, D. C.:
>
> In deference to the President's urgent request and in view of the present urgency which renders desirable the promptest possible organization of the Federal Reserve Board, I have decided to waive all personal considerations and am prepared to appear before your committee at the earliest convenient date.

Mr. Owen promptly wired Mr. Warburg, asking his appearance tomorrow afternoon.

The opposition to Mr. Warburg in the committee, limited though it be, has not been obviated, and some interesting passages are expected. But the committee has decided to do its best to keep the details of the proceedings private. There will be no stenographer present and no minutes of the meeting. It was suggested today that this arrangement might have been by agreement with Mr. Warburg, though there was nothing official to substantiate this suggestion.

Mr. Bristow, a radical Republican member of the committee, is prepared to cross-question Mr. Warburg on various activities of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. He wishes particularly to question him about the Chicago & Alton deal. But, with the most earnest intentions, Mr. Bristow's knowledge of large financial transactions is said to be limited. He may be reinforced by Mr. Reed of Missouri, though Mr. Reed apparently has not decided to oppose Mr. Warburg.

The leaders of the committee hope that, in spite of Mr. Warburg's examination, a favorable report may be ordered to the Senate before it adjourns tomorrow. It is barely possible that Mr. Jones's successor also may be reported, though that would be an unusual circumstance. The expectation seems to be that he will be a Republican from Chicago.

McREYNOLDS IN THE LEAD.

Likely to be Named to Supreme Bench—Gregory as Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—A member of the Cabinet, through a Democratic Senator, has made an informal canvass of the Senate to find out what opposition there would be to the appointment of Attorney General McReynolds to the Supreme bench. The Senator's report was favorable, and the belief is general that Mr. McReynolds will be appointed, though it is known that the post has not been offered to him yet.

The most interesting report as to Mr. McReynolds's successor is that T. W. Gregory of Texas, who conducted the New Haven negotiations for the Department of Justice, would be appointed. But this report is complicated by the fact that Mr. Gregory is said so far not to want the promotion. It is known that Mr. Gregory would have strong support for the place, aside from the fact that his familiarity with the New Haven case would make it easy for him to carry that forward.

The only real opponents to Mr. McReynolds's appointment to the Supreme Court are Mr. Norris of Nebraska and Mr. Bristow of Kansas—radical Republicans. They were not satisfied with Mr. McReynolds's handling of the New Haven case and both have criticised him on the floor of the Senate for his failure to cause criminal indictments to be found. Mr. Norris, whose sympathies are known to have been with the Interstate Commerce Commission in its investigation of the New Haven, was practically ordered from the Attorney General's office not long ago with ex-Gov. Folk of Missouri, special counsel for the commission.

In addition to these two Senators, Mr. Cummins of Iowa, a Progressive Republican, was listed against Mr. McReynolds a few days ago, but the Attorney General's friends today thought he had withdrawn his objections. Mr. Reed of Missouri and Mr. Vardaman of Mississippi are the only Democrats likely to oppose him on the majority side, and that opposition is not certain.

Mr. Gregory was a classmate of Mr. McReynolds at college. He has the support of the Postmaster General. He managed Mr. Burleson's campaigns for the House in Texas. Mr. Gregory is also a friend of Col. House of Texas, who is supposed to have the President's ear.

SAMOA GETS WIRELESS NEWS

A Boon Compared with Previous Monthly Intelligence by Steamer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—For years the inhabitants of American Samoa, the island of Tutuila, have had to be content with news brought once a month by steamers plying between San Francisco and Australia. Recently the Navy Department installed at the naval station a small radio set, designed primarily for communication with ships, and therefore of small transmitting range.

The first report of the operation of the station, just received, indicates that the apparatus is exceptionally efficient. The station has sent messages 700 miles to the Fiji Islands. Messages have been copied at night from our station at North Head, State of Washington, distant about 4,500 miles; but it is from Honolulu, distant about 2,250 miles, that the people derive their greatest comfort, as the press dispatches sent out every night from the commercial station at that place are received, being published the next day.

ACT ROSTAND PLAY ON BERKSHIRE LAWN

"The Romancers" Given at Wyantenuck Golf Club Before Throng of Colonists.

LENOX TO HAVE NEW PARK

Mrs. Joseph S. Whistler and Mrs. J. Frederick Schenck Hostesses at Dinners—Arrivals at Hotels.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 31.—Edmond Rostand's comedy "The Romancers" was produced on the lawn of the Wyantenuck Golf Club in Great Barrington tonight before a large company of Summer visitors in Southern Berkshire. Among the patronesses were Mmes. John Dodge Peters, William Hall Walker, Roy Curtiss, John Shepard, Jr., C. L. Wetherbee, Thomas Darlington, and John H. C. Church.

At a special meeting of the Lenox Village Improvement Society today the contract was let to James Clifford's Sons of Lenox for $2,000 to make a public park of the Servin tract in Main Street.

Mrs. Ellis Knowles of Pensacola, Fla., is staying with her parents, Brig. Gen. James Brattle Burbank, U. S. A. (retired), and Mrs. Burbank, in Pittsfield.

Dinners were given tonight by Mrs. Joseph S. Whistler at Plumsted and by Mrs. J. Frederick Schenck at Valley Head. Mrs. Whistler's guests included Mr. and Mrs. Clark G. Voorhees, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, and Clinton G. Gilmore.

With a score of 5 to 1 a Lenox tennis team defeated a Richmond team on the courts of the Stockbridge Golf and Tennis Club this afternoon. Lenox was represented by A. M. Walker, John L. Rochester, Nesbit Bangs, and George Y. Dunn.

Mrs. James R. Walker of Chicago is in charge of the tea at the Stockbridge Golf Club tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Bigelow, who had been staying with Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsome, returned to Cohasset, Mass., today.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hollister Pease went to York Harbor, Me., today by automobile for two weeks.

Miss Mabel Choate left Stockbridge today for a ten days' visit with friends in Newport. Miss Emily Tuckerman returned to Stockbridge tonight from Newport.

Mrs. J. Howard King, a guest of Mrs. John Sanford Barnes, went to Ridgefield, Conn., today. Mr. and Mrs. Victor Morawetz, who have been with Mrs. Barnes, went to Hempstead, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Parkman Shaw, Jr., returned to Boston today after a visit with S. Parkman Shaw at Redwood.

Mr. and Mrs. William Proctor and Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Proctor arrived tonight and are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harley T. Proctor.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Russell of Middletown, Conn., arrived at the Curtis Hotel tonight.

Mrs. William M. Baugh of Philadelphia and James R. Jesup, Dr. C. E. Atwood and Mrs. E. Kupham of New York, left the Curtis for the White Mountains.

At the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, are Mrs. William H. Payne, Dr. and Mrs. B. W. Stillwell of New York, and the Rev. and Mrs. E. R. Noble of Philadelphia.

The Rev. Dr. George Alexander, a guest of Mrs. Thomas Denny at the Maplewood Hotel in Pittsfield, went to New York today.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Polhemus of New York, are at the Maplewood.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver, Col., lunched with a party of friends at the Aspinwall Hotel today. Mr. and Mrs. George H. Gaston and Miss Dorothy W. Gaston returned to the Aspinwall today from Burlington, Vt. Mr. and Mrs. Horace G. Potts of Philadelphia are at the Aspinwall.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Six Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

OCEANIC, (Southampton.)—Major and Mrs. A. Ames, Miss M. L. Anderson, Miss Juliet Barnum, Mrs. S. A. Blatchford, Mr. and Mrs. E. Brooke, George Brooke, Miss J. M. Carton, Capt. and Mrs. M. Crofton, Miss B. K. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Dickson, G. A. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Green, Mr. and Mrs. A. Heyward, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hodges, Miss June Keith, Miss Nora Lyden, C. F. Minor, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Pearsol, Miss A. L. Radway, Hugh Rose, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Scotland, F. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Streeter, D. H. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Turner, and Mrs. G. T. Tyler.

OROTAVA, (Southampton, via West Indies.)—Miss A. Delpoose, E. Harrison, Miss C. Haveland, B. M. Irvine, Miss E. H. Knight, E. Leicester, Dr. J. S. Nedd, Mrs. A. Shirley, Miss Beulah Shirley, Mr. and Mrs. H. Stubbs, Mrs. A. C. Taylor, and J. S. Watson.

MINNEWASKA, (London.)—Mrs. E. Abbott, Dr. R. F. Alexander, Mrs. J. G. Bacon, F. H. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Burrows, J. M. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Collins, F. L. Crawford, Prof. and Mrs. A. H. Graves, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Hayes, Dr. W. H. King, E. A. Moore, A. D. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Owens, Horace Peasman, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Reynolds, Mrs. A. B. Sackett, Miss Ida M. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. C. Thompson, Dr. F. Todd, W. B. Tuttle, E. S. Underhill, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Walker, T. J. White, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Wilson.

SAXONIA, (Naples.)—R. W. Bell, Dr. W. D. P. Bliss, Mrs. J. W. Bowden, E. F. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Builder, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Fields, Miss E. L. Miller, A. G. Mitchell, Miss G. Nicholl, Mrs. C. H. Park, H. C. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Potter, Miss C. L. Power, Miss C. Ryland, Mr. and Mrs. R. Scott, C. Shaw, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Storer, Miss L. E. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Thompson, Mrs. W. A. Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. White, Miss J. T. Woods.

ZEELAND, (Antwerp.)—O. D. Byers, Miss C. Byers, Miss J. W. C. Carroll, E. S. Clinch, H. Ray Franklin, L. S. Harlam, Col. George Montgomery, Mrs. T. A. Mintagh, Miss Jean H. Norris, W. Dean Peebles, L. H. Thompson, G. C. White.

SANT' ANNA, (Naples.)—A. C. Burke, Miss Alice E. Chevalier, Mrs. C. I. Wilson, Mrs. B. Russell, the Rev. Eugene Rey, Dr. and Mrs. J. Van Loan, the Rev. A. St. Martin, Miss A. M. Walsh, and the Duke and Duchess de Richelieu.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

LUSITANIA, (Liverpool)—H. B. Adler, Miss G. T. Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. M. Andrews, Donald S. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. N. I. H. Bacon, Miss Mary Benson, Prof. and Mrs. W. J. A. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Ridgley Carter, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Caswell, T. F. Cross, G. A. Denning, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dunn, Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Edwards, Mrs. J. R. Emery, Mrs. J. H. Finlay, D. W. D. Ford, Capt. J. S. D. Gage, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gait, W. E. Glyn, Mr. and Mrs. H. Stewart Hall, Mrs. W. S. Hoptia, T. L. Jones, F. Kingsley, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Muirhead, Ogden L. Mills, Mrs. J. O. Nicolson, H. A. Pennington, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Ralli, Mrs. W. H. Sage, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Sample, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Strasburger, H. C. Taft, Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen, Ronald Watt, S. S. McClure, Mrs. F. L. Crocker, Miss E. Crocker, H. A. Richardson.

ADRIATIC (Liverpool)—Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Albert, F. A. Atkins, Miss Lucille Ballard, Miss W. A. Barr, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Benton, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bradley, Miss E. Britton, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cassidy, F. W. Dunbar, Miss L. B. Goddard, Miss E. Grace, W. Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Harvey, H. F. Kenyon, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Mackenzie, Dr. J. C. Moore, A. G. Norrie, F. A. Parsons, W. M. Rice, R. Terhune, W. G. Wallace, J. White, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Wood, and Miss K. E. Wray.

HAMBURG (Naples)—Dr. and Mrs. V. D. Barbot, Mrs. W. W. Deamer, Miss H. C. Deamer, J. A. Flanagan, A. P. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Palmer, H. W. Parsons, Miss Edith Ray, Miss M. F. Wood, Miss E. L. Wood, G. G. Fox, Miss A. F. Orr, and J. B. Sherrard.

Tourists for Bermuda and Panama.

Among those sailing today on the Bermudian for Bermuda are

Miss Ellen I. Ballou, Miss Grace C. Ballou, Mr. and Mrs. T. Bradburn, the Rev. A. M. Dunstan, H. F. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence North, Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Sturtevant, E. L. Thompson, and Lieut. A. G. Venables.

PASTORES, (Panama.)—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. George Keyser, C. S. [illegible], C. S. Warner, Miss E. L. Warner, Miss De Gournay, Miss L. W. Green, Miss [illegible] E. Gittings, and F. [illegible].

FINANCIERS LEAVE NEWPORT

Rush to New York at War Alarm—G. P. Eustis Hurt on Bicycle.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 31.—The closing of Stock Exchanges at New York and Boston and other incidents of the war situation in Europe were discussed in the Summer colony today. A number of financiers rushed to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, accompanied by Hermann Oelrichs, sailed for New York tonight on the steam yacht Noma.

The departure of Lord and Lady Camoys from England will be delayed.

Count de San Esteban of the Spanish Embassy has returned to join his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie are leaving tomorrow for the Catskills to visit Mr. Gillespie's mother, who is spending the Summer there. They will return to Newport Aug. 5.

United States Senator and Mrs. Le Baron B. Colt will come to visit Mr. and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry next Wednesday for the week end.

Mrs. George Peabody Eustis will give a dinner for Sir Arthur and Lady Herbert Thursday.

While George Peabody Eustis of Washington was riding his bicycle on Thursday, the wheel caught in a trolley road rail and Mr. Eustis was thrown, breaking two bones in his right foot.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gives a dinner dance at Crossways tomorrow. After dinner Basil N. Durant and Miss Margaret Hawkesworth will give the modern dances in the ballroom. Mlle. Sontum and Mr. Hubbard will dance old-fashioned dances.

Mrs. William Watts Sherman gave a dinner tonight for Sir Arthur and Lady Herbert of England.

Mrs. W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mrs. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Twombly were among those who entertained at dinners tonight.

Mrs. Archibald B. Alexander and Miss Marion Hollins defeated Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames and Mrs. Howard G. Cushing this morning in the final round of the ladies' scratch tennis doubles at the Casino by the score of 8—6, 7—9, 7—5.

The Rev. and Mrs. Morgan Jones of New York, Mrs. Charles Leslie Rumsey, Miss Rumsey and Mrs. Williamson Wickham of Baltimore, and Dr. and Mrs. Charles Barnes of Cambridge are at the Corson cottages.

Robert Grosvenor of Newport and H. R. Amory of Boston have returned from a month's fishing and hunting about Montreal and the Seven Islands. They caught a number of seals.

Mr. and Mrs. James Laurens Van Alen and family, who have been abroad for several years, arrived tonight, as did William E. Glyn.

Ex-Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Aldrich and Miss Elsie Aldrich, arrived today on the steam yacht Nirvina.

Mr. and Mrs. Lars Anderson are in harbor on the houseboat Roxana.

T. Suffern Tailer gave a dinner at the Gravespoint Fishing Club tonight.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Chassee McCollom (Miss Marion Ewing) are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a second son at Seabright, N. J., where Dr. William Alexander Ewing and Mrs. Ewing and Mr. and Mrs. McCollom have a cottage.

Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman will give a luncheon of a dozen covers today at Millefiori, her Southampton, L. I., villa, for her daughter, Mrs. James Hammond McLean.

Braddin Hamilton of 61 East Fifty-fifth Street will leave Shelter Island the end of next week for Newport, R. I.

Mrs. Edward McVickar and her mother, Mrs. Julian E. R. Speyers, of 829 Park Avenue, are spending the Summer at Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn.

Sir George Fisher-Smith of Halifax, England, is at the Manhattan. Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Campbell of Ottawa, Canada, are at the Knickerbocker. Mr. and Mrs. Hugh R. Wilson of Washington, D. C., are visiting at the Vanderbilt. Mr. Wilson is Secretary of the American Embassy at Buenos Aires.

George Barton French has purchased the country place of the late Mrs. Thomas G. Caldwell, one of the largest estates at Southampton, and will occupy it. At present he has the M. T. Fry cottage there.

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Low, Jr., (Miss Rhoda Howe,) of 107 East Seventy-eighth Street, are at the Boulder Cottage, Bristol, R. I., for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. William G. Low, Sr., and the Misses Lois and Harriette Low are occupying the Bungalow at Bristol.

Count and Countess Sigray, who have been at Newport, are at the Plaza on their way to their home in Hungary.

Miss Winifred Rogers is at Southampton, visiting her sister, Mrs. Shepherd K. de Forest.

HIT BY GORE WITH CANE.

Blind Senator Smashes Stick Over Former Critic's Head.

Special to The New York Times.

ALTUS, Okla., July 31.—The blind United States Senator, Thomas P. Gore, using his heavy walking stock, struck "Tom" Moore, a farmer, over the head here today, surprising Mr. Moore and shattering the cane.

Ellis Gore, a brother, was escorting Senator Gore. Meeting Moore, the Senator was introduced. Moore asked the Senator about the latter's speech in 1894, in which Senator Gore accused the Democratic Party with being a party without patriotism. Senator Gore replied that he made the speech in behalf of the Populist Party, and that the Populists had fused with the Democrats. Moore replied: "Yes. Just such damned men as you sold out the Democratic Party."

Senator Gore raised his walking stick, and, before Moore could dodge, the cane descended upon the farmer's head.

Moore said: "Look out! You know I can't fight a blind man."

A crowd separated the two.

Business Men Quit Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 31.—The seriousness of the war situation abroad has had a sudden effect upon Bar Harbor's Summer, and several of the most prominent Summer residents connected with financial affairs left at once on account of the closing of the Stock Exchanges.

Mrs. George A. Draper entertained at luncheon today at her cottage.

Mrs. Marcus A. Hanna entertained at dinner at her Summer home at Seal Harbor last evening.

Swigert Cup Golf at Bethlehem.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., July 31.—The semi-final round for the Swigert Cup was played on the Bethlehem Country Club links this morning. The surprise was the defeat of Edwin H. English of the Race Brook Country Club, New Haven, by Carl Stackman of the Lexington Club, by the margin of 2 and 1. The summary:

Semi-Final.—Varian Banks, (2,) Briar Cliff, beat James Jenks, (18,) Pawtucket, 5 and 4; Carl Stackman, (6,) Lexington, beat Edwin H. English, (0,) Race Brook, 2 and 1.

The second and semi-final rounds of the match-play handicap for women for the cups presented by Mrs. R. W. Poor, were played today. The survivers who will meet in the final round tomorrow are Miss Leslie Sayer (0) of Brooklyn, who beat Miss Emma Abbe (0) of Bethlehem, 2 and 1, and Mrs. N. A. Estes (0) of Newport, who won her match with Miss Leila Hamburg (14) of Worcester, 3 and 2.

Maplewood July Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., July 31.—Sunny skies brought forth all the good playing that was in the thirty-two golfers who this morning played in the first round of the July handicap tournament over the Maplewood links. Several close and interesting matches resulted. The summary:

First Sixteen.—W. R. Caldwell, Dunwoodie, beat L. M. Bament, Maplewood, 5 and 4; W. B. Gates, Maplewood, beat J. J. Hennessey, Maplewood, 1 up, (20 holes;) P. T. Hodge, Maplewood, beat W. G. Moller, Maplewood, 5 and 4; G. I. Reilly, Merion, beat Emmons S. Smith, Columbia, 3 and 2; F. H. Bailey, [illegible], beat [illegible] Mills, Maplewood, 1 and [illegible]; M. D. Fink, St. Andrew's, beat W. H. [illegible] [illegible] C. E. Hovis, [illegible], beat C. D. Gregory, Albany, [illegible] [illegible]

FOUR BETROTHALS OF SUMMER DAYS

Miss Marjorie M. Lamond to Wed Henry F. Osborn, Jr., Son of Noted Palaeontologist.

MISS McGIVNEY ENGAGED

Her Fiance Is I. M. Wilkinson—Misses Marguerite Radiker and Rosalind Tonkin Brides to Be.

Several interesting midsummer engagements have been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Lamond of 12 West Tenth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Mary Lamond, to Henry Fairfield Osborn, Jr., son of Prof. and Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn.

Miss Lamond made her début in New York society two seasons ago. She is now with her parents in Europe.

Mr. Osborn was graduated from Princeton University, Class of '09, and then studied for a year at Cambridge University, England. His father is one of the leading scientific authorities of the world and one of the most prominent zoologists and palaeontologists in America, being President of the American Museum of Natural History. Mr. Osborn has two sisters, Mrs. Ralph Sanger and Miss Josephine Osborn, and A. Perry Osborn is his brother. He is a member of the Racquet and Tennis Club.

The wedding is to take place during the coming Autumn, but no definite arrangements have as yet been made.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen McGivney of 789 West End Avenue have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Agnes Marguerite McGivney, to Ignatius M. Wilkinson, a lawyer of this city. The wedding is to take place in the early Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Radiker of 404 Riverside Drive announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marguerite Radiker, to Harry Clark Hine, Jr., of New Britain, Conn. Miss Radiker is now with her parents at their country place, Neptune Park, in New London. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Tonkin of Euclid Hall, Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rosalind Tonkin, to Ensign Forrest U. Lake, U. S. N., son of Dr. Frederick Lake of Florence, S. C. Mr. Lake is attached to the North Dakota, now in Mexican waters, and the marriage will be celebrated on his return.

EXTRA FINE FOR THREAT.

Chauffeur, Arrested by Traffic Squad Man, Twice Arraigned.

Morris Binder, a chauffeur of 785 East 151st Street, was in the Night Court last night charged with refusing to move on when told to do so by Policeman Patrick Leddy of the Traffic Squad, who said Binder obstructed traffic in Times Square. After Magistrate Corrigan had fined Binder $2, the chauffeur, according to Policeman Leddy, whispered to him that the next time he saw him he would run his machine over him. Thereupon Leddy brought the chauffeur a second time before Magistrate Corrigan.

"What did you mean by threatening to run over the policeman?" asked the Magistrate.

"Oh, I was just joking," Binder replied.

"Well, it was a poor joke," Magistrate Corrigan remarked, as he imposed an extra fine of $10 on Binder.

RACING AT SARATOGA.

Handicap Will Bring Out Best Horses in Training at the Spa.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 31.—With the twenty-five days' race meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association to open tomorrow, the village tonight is livelier and more crowded than it has been at any time since the sport declined by reason of adverse legislation. The hotels are all filled to capacity and the boarding houses have never before been so crowded.

For its opening programme the association has three features in the Saratoga Handicap, the Flash, for two-year-olds, and the Shillelah Steeplechase. Each one of these events has called together a representative field, and the prospect for high-class sport could not well be brighter.

Saratoga has always brought about a meeting of the best horses from both East and West, and it never was better exemplified than it is this year. There are almost 1,500 thoroughbreds on hand ready to race, and not a high-class horse of the year is missing from the roster. There is no racing in Kentucky during August, and, while in recent years many of those owners have shipped their stables to Canada, all of the best of them are here this season.

For the Saratoga Handicap, among the entries are Buckhorn, winner of the Brooklyn and Empire City Handicaps; Roamer, winner of the Carter and the Brooklyn Derby; Charlestonian, winner of the Withers and the Larchmont; Borrow, Harry Payne Whitney's fast horse, that raced so well in England, and Capt. E. B. Cassatt's Flying Fairy, the champion three-year-old filly of last year, as well as others of note. One notable absentee is John Schorr's Luke McLuke, winner of the Belmont Stakes.

The Flash has not brought out the best two-year-olds of the year, but it is a high-class field and one sure to furnish a good contest.

All of the other races have filled exceedingly well, and, with every prospect for fair weather and a fast track, racing should be most auspiciously launched tomorrow.

New Hampshire State Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

CRAWFORD HOUSE, N. H., July 31.—The semi-finals were reached in the singles in the New Hampshire State tennis championship today at Crawford Notch, and play in the doubles got well under way. King Smith, the Seventh Regiment player, of New York; L. H. Martin of Lowell, A. E. Kent of Cambridge, and P. B. Hawk of Philadelphia will play Saturday in the semi-finals. Summary:

Singles.—Semi-Finals—King Smith beat A. O. Lee, 9—7, 6—1; A. E. Kent beat C. B. Willar, 7—5, 6—4; L. H. Martin beat R. H. Kettell, 6—4, 6—2; P. B. Hawk beat W. M. Blair, 6—2, 6—4.

Doubles.—Schley and Gates beat Crow and Hart, 8—6, 6—1, 7—5; Martin and Kent beat Davenport and Kimball, 6—1, 6—2; Smith and Hawk beat Kettell and McCabe, 6—2, 6—0; Smith and Hawk beat Locke and Abbott, 6—0, 6—3.

Buck Hill Beats Water Gap Team.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., July 31.—The Buck Hill Falls tennis team won from the Delaware Water Gap team by 3 matches to 1 today. The feature of the match was the playing of Miss Helen Baird and Mrs. J. W. Park, both of New York City. The summary:

Ladies' Singles.—Miss Helen Baird of New York lost to Miss Bird of Philadelphia, representing Buck Hill, 6—4, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles.—Miss Baird and George Erwin of Brooklyn, representing Water Gap, lost to Mrs. J. W. Park and Robert Calwell of Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—0.

Men's Singles.—H. M. Portey of Easton won from E. Paris of New York, representing Buck Hill, 6—4, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—Portey and Erwin lost to the [illegible] of New York, representing Buck Hill, [illegible].

BIG PITTSBURGH ORDERS.

Europe Buying Naval Coal and Steel Mills on Prosperity Basis.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, July 31.—The Pittsburgh coal trade is being boomed by the European situation. About 30,000 tons of Pennsylvania coal have been shipped to Italy and 40,000 tons to Austria for naval use within the last few weeks. A contract is now being filled at the seaboard for 50,000 tons more, and another order for 50,000 tons to go abroad is awaiting shipping orders.

Pittsburgh steel mills are also reflecting expected prosperity. An order placed this week calls for fifty-four miles of sixteen-inch steel pipe for the Arkansas Natural Gas Company for use in the Arkansas fields. The order was obtained by the National Tube Company. In all, it will take 7,000 tons of steel pipe.

The American Bridge Company has obtained a contract for fabricating the steel for a new railroad bridge over the Ohio River between Paducah, Ky., and Metropolis, Ill., for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which will require 18,000 tons of steel.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has placed orders for 30,000 splice bars and 215,000 track bolts, the orders going to Central Pennsylvania mills.

AIDS MIDDY WHO MARRIED.

House Passes Bill to Restore John E. Austin to the Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—By a unanimous vote today the House passed a bill to restore to the navy active list John Elliot Austin of Wisconsin, who was dismissed in 1910 because he married while he was a midshipman, which was a violation of the regulations in force at that time. The bill now goes to the Senate, where favorable action is expected.

When Austin had finished the course at the Naval Academy in 1908 he was sent aboard the South Dakota for two years' sea duty. When the vessel reached Honolulu he was met by his sweetheart and they were married. It was related today that before he took this matrimonial step he endeavored to ascertain whether there were any obstacles in the naval regulations, and found none. Subsequently it was learned that the page containing the regulation was omitted from the book he consulted. Furthermore, he invited the commanding officer of the South Dakota and all his brother officers to the wedding, and none of them told him he was violating the regulations.

When the ship reached the Philippine Islands the midshipman was court-martialed and dismissed.

DUAL LIFE FOR 30 YEARS.

Mrs. Hastings Tells Remarkable Story in Risley Alienation Suit Answer.

In her answer to the suit of Mrs. Emilie B. Risley for alienation of the affections of her husband, George H. Risley, 67 years old, who made a fortune out of patent medicines, Mrs. Mary E. Hastings filed a document in the Supreme Court yesterday which contains a remarkable story of a dual existence in which a romance ran for thirty years. Mrs. Hastings alleges that in 1884 Mr. Risley, living unhappily with his wife, transferred his affections to her and she returned them, not knowing he was a married man. At that time, Mrs. Hastings says, Mr. Risley was a man of small capital, anad together they formed the National Remedy Company.

They made his large fortune together, she asserts, and during the time of their business partnership, they lived together and she bore him six children, five of whom now live. She asserts she never knew Risley had a wife until February, 1912, when he sustained a paralytic stroke and she was called to his home in the Dakota apartments, when she met his wife. She says his wife after that was friendly with her and told her she had known everything. Mrs. Hastings says Mrs. Risley insisted that her husband go to her home and assisted in getting the helpless man ready for the journey. She says Mr. Risley at the time settled a large sum of money on his wife.

MISSING CHILD FOUND.

Maid, Fearing Scolding, Kept Charge Away from Home.

Tootsie, the three-year-old daughter of Mrs. Ada Essinton of 1,847 Second Avenue, was reported to the police as missing on Wednesday night. That evening Clara Weinert, 18 years old, the nursemaid, did not return with her charge. Mrs. Essinton could give the authorities no information about the maid, whom she had had only two weeks, except to say that she had often heard her speak of the Bronx County Court House building, and thought she must live in the vicinity.

Detective Scheuing of the Morrisania Station was assigned to the case. Last night, just after the lights in the hall of the apartment house at 500 East 163d Street had been put out, he saw Clara Weinert steal in with the missing child. He went over and placed her under arrest. She said she had gone into the hallway to sleep. The little girl had a paper bag full of cakes and candy and seemed contented. When asked why she had taken the child away, she said she was late returning Wednesday and feared a scolding. She was locked up in the Morrisania Police Station on a charge of kidnapping, while Tootsie was claimed by her joyful mother.

HELD IN CURRENT'S COILS.

Student Terribly Burned by Electric Wire He Grasped.

Arthur Camalgia, eighteen years old, of 512 North High Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y., is in the Lawrence Hospital, at Bronxville, suffering from shock and burns which he sustained on Thursday when he accidentally came in contact with a dead telephone wire that had fallen across the wires of the Westchester Lighting Company, carrying 2,200 volts. The young man, who is a student of architecture, was walking along the New Rochelle road, and walked into the wire, which hung from a pole. He put out his hands to push it away and the shock tightened his grip. He rolled over into a field, the wire wrapping around him several times.

An hour later, Benjamin Stille of Mount Vernon saw the sparks from the wire and discovered Camalgia unconscious. Using his coat to protect his hands, Stille rolled Camalgia over and unwound the wire. He was knocked down several times by shocks. Camalgia's hands were burned to the bones where he grasped the wire. It is said he may recover.

TOOK ASTOR ESTATE EARTH.

Contractor's Son Held for Removing Soil from a Land Holding.

Frank Rose, 21 years old, the son of a contractor of 1,988 Cruger Avenue, was held in $100 bail yesterday in the West Farms Court on a charge of stealing some of the land holdings of the Astors. The technical charge was petty larceny, and Supt. John T. McKenna of the Astor estate's property at 180th Street and Van Nest Avenue, the Bronx, told Magistrate McBreen that Rose took two wagon loads of earth to fill in holes in the road.

Louis Rose, the prisoner's father, is repairing the roadway along Van Nest Avenue, and the prisoner said that a man who said he had the authority to do so gave him permission to take the Astor earth to fill in ruts in the road. Supt. McKenna said he was the only man having such authority and that he was tired of having contractors taking Astor earth [illegible]

OUR PLAYS PIRATED ABROAD, SAYS BRADY

Americans, Not Englishmen, the Offenders, Declares Manager, Back from London.

CRAZE FOR YANKEE SHOWS

Manager to Present Grace George in New Play; Also "The Elder Son" and Revival of "Silver King."

William A. Brady and Grace George, (Mrs. Brady,) arrived in New York yesterday on the Lusitania after a two months' trip abroad. Mr. Brady complained that he found little on the other side to please American theatregoers.

"The thing that most vividly strikes the visitor to the playhouses of Europe," said Mr. Brady, "is the prevalence of American successes in London at this moment, and the certain promise of a marked increase of other attractions from our side in the future.

"But what is even more astonishing is the spectacle presented by the piracies of American plays in a foreign country, not by Englishmen, but by Americans. This is exampled in the using of 'Tilly's Nightmare' by an American producer now in London, and the attempt of one of our own writers to use for the English market the idea of 'Seven Keys to Baldpate.'

"But the 'American invasion,' as they call it over there, has worked a most extraordinary change among the London managers. A few years ago a manager from New York could not have broken into an English theatrical office with a set of burglars' tools. Now the native managers are waiting for him when he drives up to the entrance of his hotel, and begging to be told if he has anything for production.

"The direct result of this lack of home-made plays and outgrowing competition for those of American extraction has been an awakening of patriotic resentment against us. One prominent London actor-manager makes no bones of saying he will close his theatre rather than yield to the existing craze, while another, even more prominent, swears he will sail away to some distant shore and not return until he can find something to produce besides the obnoxious Yankee rubbish!"

Mr. Brady plans a busy season. Grace George will continue under the direction of Winthrop Ames until December, when Mr. Brady will bring her into New York for an extended season of repertoire at the Playhouse. Miss George will act in two plays by Avery Hopwood. The first of these, under the title "Miss Jenny O'Jones," was tried last season, and since then has been entirely rewritten. The second of Mr. Hopwood's plays for Miss George is nearly complete. This is a comedy drama of American life. In the Spring Miss George is to appear in a new production of Langdon Mitchell's American comedy, "The New York Idea," originally played by Mrs. Fiske.

Mr. Brady's Playhouse will open its regular season on Aug. 10 with Alice Brady in the principal rôle of "Sylvia Runs Away." Mr. Mantell will resume his American tours in the Shakespeare plays at the beginning of October.

Following "Sylvia Runs Away" at the Playhouse will be "The Elder Son," an English adaptation of a Paris play originally called "Les Petites."

The Forty-eighth Street Theatre will open its regular season with a new play by Lee Arthur, in which the leading rôle is to be created by Madge Kennedy.

At the beginning of September, in London, Louis Mayer is to make a revival of "The Silver King," and Mr. Brady has made arrangements with him to subsequently transport his production and cast to New York. It is probable that young Henry Irving will play the part of Wilfred Denver in this revival both in London and here.

IRISH BOY DANCER DETAINED

Immigration Officials Hold Michael Matthews, Aged 14.

Michael Matthews, the 14-year-old Irish dancer, who arrived yesterday from Dublin on the White Star liner Adriatic to play the part of a page in Charles Frohman's production of "The Girl from Utah," was not permitted to land with the other first cabin passengers by the immigration officials, as he was under 16 years.

John D. Williams, the business manager for Charles Frohman, sent his assistant to the pier to meet the boy, but he could not get him released.

The boy stayed on board last night and will go to Ellis Island with the immigrants this morning and be brought before the Board of Special Inquiry. Matthews, who is a bright, good-looking youngster, said that he had been on the stage since he was 4 years old, and had last played in "The Girl from Utah" in London.

LONG TERM FOR KIDNAPPER.

Randazzo to Serve Not Less Than 25 Years for Stealing a Boy.

Benedetto Randazzo, who was convicted of kidnapping Giuseppe Gumnia, the eight-year-old son of Dominick Gumnia, a grocer, of 305 East Seventy-first Street, on April 26, was sent to Sing Sing Prison for not more than fifty years and not less than twenty-five years yesterday by Judge Malone, in General Sessions.

It was through the evidence of Matteo Pallazolo, a brother-in-law of the prisoner, that it was established that Randazzo had taken $125 as his share of the ransom paid by the grocer. Pietro Brusca and Niva, his wife, who had the custody of the boy in the negotiations for his return, are now serving long sentences for their share in the crime.

Feature Films for the New York.

The New York Theatre, which has been operated as a moving picture house with a few vaudeville acts in connection by William Morris, will change its policy on Aug. 10, when it will be given over to feature moving picture films. The first film drama to be shown there will be "The $5,000,000 Counterfeiting Plot," with William J. Burns in the leading rôle. Later, it is said, the New York Theatre is to become a house devoted to musical shows at popular prices.

George Vreeland Tompkins.

George Vreeland Tompkins, a former President of the New York Metal Exchange and well known in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home at Basking Ridge, N. J., in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in Philadelphia and removed to Brooklyn at an early age. Mr. Tompkins was a senior Trustee of the Eastern District Hospital, Secretary of the Homeopathic Hospital, and a member of the Homeopathic Dispensary. Until he retired he was a member of the firm of O. E. Schmidt & Co., metal merchants of this city. Mr. Tompkins was a charter member of the Hanover Club, and the Society of Old Brooklynites. He is survived by his widow and daughter.

T. K. Kiernan, Harvard Librarian.

Thomas K. Kiernan, who had been connected with Harvard University for the last sixty years and who was known to thousands of graduates and students, died suddenly yesterday at his home in Arlington Heights, Mass., in his 78th year. As Superintendent of the Harvard Library he had met every student who studied at Harvard during the last thirty [illegible]

RUNAWAY MARS FUNERAL.

Cavalry Horse Throws Rider on Way to Hammerstein Services.

The funeral of Lieut. Harry Hammerstein, oldest son of Oscar Hammerstein, the opera manager, which took place yesterday morning, was marred by a runaway, which necessitated the substitution of an automobile hearse for the artillery caisson originally intended to bear the coffin from Merritt's funeral chapel, at Eighth Avenue and Nineteenth Street.

The accident occurred as the caisson was being driven from the armory of the First Field Artillery, in West Sixty-eighth Street. As it went down the grade at Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street the brakes failed to work and the horses bolted. Sergt. Theriem, who was riding one of the lead horses, was thrown to the street and seriously injured. He was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital. The horses were finally got under control by other members of the artillery detail in West End Avenue, after they had run into and upset a milk wagon.

When the news of the accident reached Merritt's chapel an automobile hearse was summoned and the flag-draped coffin borne in that to the grave in Evergreen Cemetery, accompanied by a number of officers from Lieut. Hammerstein's regiment, the Twenty-second State Engineers, who acted as pallbearers, together with a firing squad from Company K of that regiment. A large number of theatrical people also attended the funeral.

Stonewall Jackson's Aid Dead.

WARRENTON, Va., July 31.—Capt. William Fitzhugh Randolph, Stonewall Jackson's aid, who was with the noted Confederate leader when he received his death wound, died here today, 83 years old.

Cardinal Lugari.

ROME, July 31.—Cardinal Lugari, Assessor of the Holy Office, died today at the age of 68.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MIRANDA CROLIUS STORY, wife of Rupert G. Story, a tea and coffee merchant, of 110 Water Street, Manhattan, died yesterday at her home, 111 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn. She was born in Greenwich Street and removed to Brooklyn with her family when a child. She was a graduate of the Emma Willard School of Troy, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Story celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary last October. Besides her husband she is survived by three sons and five daughters.

CHARLES NOON, a lifelong resident of Hempstead, L. I., died at his home there Thursday night. He was sixty-nine years old. Mr. Noon was a member of Company F, Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry, and of Lodge 141, I. O. O. F. He left a daughter, Mrs. Harry Palmer of Hempstead, and a son, Charles B. Noon of East Orange, N. J.

HUGO R. ERDMANN, pastor of the Zion German Lutheran Church of Johnstown, Penn., dropped dead in the street in London, England, yesterday. An inquest will be held today.

Mrs. MARIA ANTONIA WHITING, widow of Walter Bradley Whiting, who was a wealthy wallpaper manufacturer, died at her home, 174 Franklin Place, Flushing, yesterday. She was born in Havana, Cuba, where her father, Florenzio Verrier, was a sugar planter. Mrs. Whiting is survived by three daughters.

JAMES FITZSIMONS, 82 years old, a retired truck contractor, died on Thursday at his home, 455 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. He was born in County Meath, Ireland, and came to this country as a young man and had lived in Brooklyn for more than sixty years. He is survived by his widow and two sisters.

Mrs. MARY A. BURGESS, the widow of George A. Burgess, for many years with the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, died on Thursday at her home, 408 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, in her fifty-second year. She is survived by her sister and a niece.

HENRY J. ROWAN, a former Judge, is dead at his home, 42 Caroline Avenue, Yonkers, in his fortieth year. He was a graduate of the New York Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1897, and shortly after became a court clerk. He is survived by his widow and two children.

The Rev. EDWARD J. CURTIN, 58 years old, pastor of St. Agnes's Church at Arlington, Mass., died on Thursday at his home in that place of heart disease. He was born in East Boston and ordained to the priesthood in 1882.

Mrs. JOHANNA HARRIGAN, 73 years old, died suddenly at her home in Newton, N. J., on Thursday. Her death was attributed to grief. She is the fourth member of her family to die suddenly, her husband having died from a fractured skull received in a fall on a sidewalk, one daughter dying from spinal menigitis, and another being drowned in Swartswood Lake.

Mrs. SARAH J. OSBORNE, wife of Hamilton Osborne, died on Thursday at her home, 67 Russell Street, Brooklyn, in her fifty-second year. For several years past she had lived in Bellmore, L. I., and was a member of the Greenpoint Chapter, O. E. S.

Mrs. MARY LOUIS CRARY, widow of Frank Crary, and a teacher for thirty-five years in Public School 25, died on Thursday at her home, 358 East Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-sixth year. She lived in Brooklyn for seventy years and was a member of Christ Episcopal Church and a friend of Bishop James A. Darlington.

FREDERICK O. TOMFORD, 30 years old, son of John F. Tomford, a prominent real estate operator of East New York, died on Thursday at his home, 3 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Rev. JOHN W. F. POWERS, aged 32, a native of Boston and curate at the Portland, Me., cathedral, died of tuberculosis in Rutland, Mass., yesterday. He was a brother of James Power, the B. A. A. runner.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

KOMMEL.—Dr. and Mrs. Louis M. Kommel of 691 Prospect Av. announce the birth of a daughter on July 30.

FINK.—July 28, 108 Webster Av., Yonkers, to Mr. and Mrs. Byron Fink, a son.

Married.

RIGGS—EMERY.—July 29, Maude Emery to Dr. Walter C. Riggs.

DAVIS—ROBINSON.—July 30, Josephine Robinson to Dr. A. Edward Davis.

Died.

ALLEN.—On July 30, at Saybrook, Conn., John Hall Allen, son of John H. and Lillian Denniston Allen, of pneumonia, in his 26th year. Funeral at 2 P. M., Aug. 1, at his late residence. Interment at Saybrook; private.

BURGESS.—On Thursday, July 30, Mary A. Burgess, wife of the late George H. Burgess and sister of Mrs. Jane E. Owens. Funeral from her late residence, 408 Greene Av., Brooklyn, Saturday, Aug. 1, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Ambrose's Church, Tompkins and De Kalb Avs., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at 10 A. M.

CURTIS.—At Caldwell, N. J., July 31, 1914, Ruth Jeanette, aged 14 years, daughter of George V. and Emma M. Curtis. Funeral at her late residence, Sunday, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment Evergreen Cemetery, Brooklyn.

DAVIS.—Suddenly, on Thursday, July 30, 1914, Henry Oliver Curtis, eldest son of Emma A. and the late Oliver P. Davis. Funeral service at the residence of his mother, 270 Riverside Drive, on Sunday, 2:30 P. M.

DOHERTY.—On July 29, Patrick F., beloved husband of Margaret F. Doherty and father of James J., John V., and George A. Funeral 9:30 A. M. Saturday from his late residence, 410 East 58th St.; thence to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, 55th St. and 1st Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment private. Philadelphia papers please copy.

HARRISON.—E. W. Harrison. Funeral from "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building.) Time later.

KELLOG.—At New Canaan, Conn., Friday, July 31, 1914, George Kellog, aged 78 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 72 St. John Place, New Canaan, on Sunday, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS.—Beatrice, in her 40th year, beloved mother of Sydney. Funeral services from Temple Israel, 120th St. and Lenox Av., on Sunday, Aug. 2, at 10 A. M. sharp. Relatives and friends invited.

MARKS.—Suddenly, on July 28th, in his 73d year, Samuel, beloved husband of the late Harriett Marks, and father of Mrs. Max Solomon. Interred Greenwood, July 31st.

MARSHALL.—Suddenly, Elliott, husband of Helen Floyd-Jones, son of the late Seth and Eliza B. Marshall. Funeral service will be held from his home, 74 Porter Place, Montclair, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 1, on arrival of train leaving Hoboken via D., L. & W. at 2:28 P. M. Interment South Manchester, Conn., Sunday afternoon, Aug. 2.

MARTINEZ.—On July 28, in Spain, Miguel R. Martinez of 25 West 10th St., New York, aged 60.

MERZ.—After a short illness, John Merz, beloved father of George O. Merz, in his [illegible] year. Funeral from his late residence, [illegible] [illegible]

MRS. H. W. GOELET LEFT $3,000,000

Appraisal of Her Estate Shows Only $376,254 in Property Taxable Here.

EVERYTHING GOES TO SON

Large Holdings in Stocks and Bonds—Fine Collection of Tapestries, Art Objects, and Furniture.

The appraisal of the estate left by Mrs. Harriette Warren Goelet, widow of Robert Goelet, was filed yesterday. The total value is about $3,000,000. Mrs. Goelet died at her Paris residence, 46 Avenue d'Iena, on Dec. 4, 1912, where she had journeyed on her yacht, Nahma, to be treated for cancer. Only a few months before, Mrs. Goelet entertained the Crown Princess of Germany on her yacht, a call that followed on the heels of one made by the German Emperor.

Mrs. Goelet was a resident of Newport, and so the bulk of her estate, consisting of securities, is not taxable in this State. She received from her husband the life use of the house at 591 Fifth Avenue and an annuity of $200,000. Her father, George Henry Warren, who was a wealthy real estate dealer, left her various parcels of realty in this State, that were appraised at $142,037. The value of her personalty was fixed at $234,217, making a total in taxable property of $376,254. The entire estate goes to her son, Robert Walton Goelet, who also received the bulk of his father's estate.

The personal estate consisted of furniture, silverware, pictures, art objects, tapestries, and jewelry. All of this was in her home here and in her Summer cottage at Tuxedo.

Mrs. Goelet did not have much jewelry. The appraiser valued the entire collection at only $3,043, the most valuable article being a pearl brooch and a pendant of five pearls, worth $1,200. The next most valuable articles were a three-stone diamond ring worth $200 and a gold and enamel watch worth $125. The contents of the Fifth Avenue house were valued at $211,127, and those of the Tuxedo cottage at $17,517. Mrs. Goelet was very fond of tapestries, and gathered them from various parts of the world. Their total value was fixed at $37,420. In her town drawing room was property worth $30,000, including a Vernis Martin harpsichord worth $6,000, an inlaid ebony cabinet, $3,500, and a gilt sofa and four armchairs, with tabouret, $5,000.

In the sitting room was a mahogany writing desk, worth $4,500; six carved gilt armchairs, $1,500; a Louis XIV. gilt chair, $1,200, and $1,000 worth of gilt framed photographs. The total value of the contents of this room was $15,153. The library held a seven-piece suite, worth $3,500, and 585 books, worth $1,170. An Empire gilt armchair in the hall was valued at $2,000. There was a balance of $145,802 to Mrs. Goelet's credit in the Chemical National Bank, besides, and she had coming to her from her property $20,000. This money is not taxable.

Mrs. Goelet owned the following bonds: $100,000 Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, $30,000 Santa Fé, $25,000 Baltimore & Ohio, $20,000 Rock Island, $25,000 Lake Shore, $100,000 New York Dock, $25,000 New York Central, $30,000 Northern Pacific, $3,000 Oregon Railroad & Navigation, $2,000 St. Louis & Southwestern, $2,000 Terre Haute & Indianapolis, $32,000 Texas & Pacific, $560 Third Avenue Railroad, $25,000 Union Pacific, and $25,000 United New Jersey Railroad.

Her stocks were 100 shares Anglo-American Oil Company, 20 Buckeye Pipe Line Company, 10 Indiana Pipe Line Company, 5 New York Transit Company, 120 Brooklyn Union Gas Company, 42 Capital Traction, 500 Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 300 Chemical National Bank, 500 Consolidated Gas, 400 Erie preferred, 390 General Electric, 140 Great Northern Railway preferred, 250 Illinois Central, 14 Joliet & Chicago Railroad, 300 Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis preferred, 500 Manhattan Railway, 22 New Haven, 200 New York, Lake Erie & Western, 42 Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 400 Pressed Steel, 341 Rensselaer & Saratoga Railway, 6 Third Avenue Railway, 120 Rock Island, 14 Saratoga & Schoharie Railroad, 500 Southern Railway, 578 Twin City Rapid Transit Company common, 7 Twenty-third Street Railway, 37 Big Muddy Coal & Iron Company, 200 Union Pacific preferred, 500 Union Pacific common, 6 Union Trust Company, 322 United New Jersey Railroad, 25 Vandalia, and 20 Stephen Whitney Estate Company.

Died.

MURPHY.—Edward J., (Brother Patrick of the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament,) on July 31, after a brief illness. Relatives and friends are invited to attend requiem mass, Monday morning, Aug. 3, at 10 o'clock, at Church of St. Jean Baptiste, 76th St. and Lexington Av.

NICHOLS.—Suddenly, at Marienbad, Austria, Tuesday, July 21, James Edwin Nichols, in his 70th year. Funeral notice later.

POTTS.—July 29, 1914, Nina, aged 75 years, beloved mother of Elna Goss. Funeral services Stephen Merritts Chapel, 304 West 126th St. Interment private.

ROTHSCHILD.—Edward, beloved husband of Henriette Rothschild, 440 West End Av., New York City, at Friedrichroda, Germany, July 30. Notice of funeral later. Chicago papers please copy.

SIFF.—Mores L., beloved husband of Mary L., in his 41st year. Funeral Sunday morning, Aug. 2, 1914, at 10:30, from his late residence, Seneca and Mills Sts., Far Rockaway, L. I.

SITT.—After short illness, on Friday, July 31, 1914, Mildred Marion, aged 5 years, beloved daughter of Ezra and Leah Sitt, and sister of Irving and Ralph Sitt. Funeral from her late residence, 200 West 118th St., Sunday, Aug. 2, 1:30 P. M.

STORY.—Entered into rest on Friday morning, July 31, 1914, Miranda Crolius, loving and beloved wife of Rupert G. Story. Funeral services from her late residence, 111 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, Sunday, Aug. 2, at 4 P. M.

STUMPF.—On July 29, 1914, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Frances V. Stumpf, beloved wife of Gustav A. Stumpf; daughter of Lloyd H. Smith and the late Margaret A. Smith, and sister of William, Lloyd, and Margaret Smith. Funeral Sunday, Aug. 2, 1914, at 2 P. M., from 1,053 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn. Interment private. Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

STURGES.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Friday, July 31, 1914, Thomas Lyon Sturges. Funeral service will be held at the Chapel, Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, Monday, Aug. 3, 1914, at 1 o'clock.

TILLOTSON.—At Owosso, Mich., Thursday, July 30, William Kellogg Tillotson of 148 West 86th St. Services and interment at Owosso, Mich.

TOMPKINS.—George Vreeland Tompkins, at Basking Ridge, N. J., July 30. Funeral services at his late residence, 96 Wilson St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 1, 1914, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

WILDER.—Natalie Patty Wilder, wife of Irving W. Wilder, after an illness of a few weeks at her late home in Maplewood, N. J., on Wednesday evening. Mrs. Wilder was the daughter of the late James Lowrey Patty of Pittsburgh. The interment will take place at Woodlawn Cemetery this morning at 11 o'clock.

WOOLNER.—At Highmount, N. Y., July 30th, suddenly, in her 71st year, Antonia, widow of Adolph Woolner, and mother of Samuel, Jr., Alfred C., William B., and Mrs. Herman Baar. Funeral Sunday, Aug. 2, at 2 P. M., at Peoria, Ill.

WRIGHT.—On July 31, 1914, at St. Davids, Penn., Cornelia Elizabeth Wright, widow of George William Wright, and daughter of the late Rev. John Frederick Schroeder, D. D., and Caroline M. Boardman Schroeder. Funeral at New Milford, Conn., Monday, Aug. 3d, at 2 P. M.

GEISMANN.—Pauline, 298 East 158th St., July 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HAUSSER.—Patrick F., 444 East 56th St., July 30. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

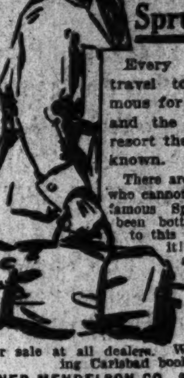
JINKS.—Richard, 408 West 51st St., July 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LOTZ.—Gertrude, 794 East 169th St., July 30. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

MANN.—Josephine, 533 Tinton Av., July 29.

MORRIS.—Thomas F., 1,327 Plimpton Av., July 30. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

O'KANE.—Cornelius, 52 West 57th St., July 29. Funeral today, 10 A. M.



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Died.

REDMOND.—Samuel A., 2,425 Valentine Av., July 29. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

REINKE.—William, 429 East 66th St., July 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

TIGHE.—Margaret, 237 East 11th St. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

WITZMANN.—Carolina, 217 East 120th St., July 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BROWNE.—Jeanie, 540 East 23d St., July 30. Funeral today, 3:30 P. M.

CAMPBELL.—Peter J., Surf Av. and West 17th St., Coney Island, July 30. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

COHEN.—Bessie, 56 Hawthorne St., July 29. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

CRUMP.—Harriett P., 1,012 41st St., July 30, aged 37. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

DEIERBACH.—Christian, 120 Palmetto St., July 30, aged 52. Funeral Aug. 3, 2 P. M.

DONOVAN.—Daniel, 231 77th St., July 30. Funeral notice later.

DRESSEN.—Herman, 875 Broadway, July 29, aged 48. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DUFNER.—Charles, 279 Driggs Av., July 30, aged 49. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FITZSIMONS.—James, 455 Eastern Parkway, July 30, aged 82. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

GUNDERSON.—Christiana, Bay Ridge, July 29, aged 63.

HAMLIN.—Everlin B., 1,063 Dean St., July 30, aged 78.

KANE.—James, 967 Jefferson Av., July 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MAHER.—Edward A., 274 11th St., July 30, aged 24. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

OLLIFFE.—Anna M., 18 Clinton St., July 29.

OSBORNE.—Sarah, 67 Russell St., July 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

PINCOTT.—Alfred J., 2,578 Hancock St., July 29, aged 48. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RENNINGER.—Dudley, 36 Hausman St., July 30, aged 56. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SCHLIETER.—Henry, 980A Gates Av., July 30, aged 48. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SPENCER.—Sarah, 624 Macon St., July 30. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

ABBOT.—Francis G., 402 Broad St., Newark, July 30, aged 52. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

BEGBIE.—Helen, 16 South 6th St., Newark, July 31, aged 56. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.

BERCOW.—Harry, 136 Brunswick St., Newark, July 31. Funeral notice later.

BROWN.—Ellen S., 208 North 7th St., Newark, July 30. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

BRUGNIER.—Frank E., 508 Bergen St., Newark, July 30. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

CRELIN.—William, 380 Broad St., Newark, July 28, aged 66. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

DALY.—Michael, 44 Monroe St., Hoboken, July 29, aged 29. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DUNDON.—Thomas F., Jr., 24 McAdoo Av., Jersey City, July 31. Funeral notice later.

GROSS.—John M., 414 Broad St., Newark, July 29, aged 57. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

HARDING.—Frederick, 19 Essex St., Newark, July 29, aged 78. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

HOGAN.—Mary J., 234 16th St., Hoboken, July 29. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

HUYCK.—Herbert, 91 4th St., Newark, July 30, aged 6 months. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

JENNINGS.—Nellie T., 349 Grove St., Jersey City, July 29. Funeral tomorrow, 7:30 A. M.

LACH.—Charles, 619 South 12th St., Newark, July 30, aged 33. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

LULEY.—Theodore, 266 South Orange Av., Newark, July 31. Funeral notice later.

SCHAEFFER.—Mary E., 7 West End Av., Newark, July 30, aged 51. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

SCHERSTULL.—Gertrude, 415½ South 10th St., Hoboken, July 30. Funeral notice later.

WRIGHT.—Catherine, 1,032 Broad St., Newark, July 30, aged 75. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

Long Island.

HENDRICKSON.—Mary A., Rosedale, July 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Westchester County.

DOWNING.—Thomas H., New Rochelle, July 29.

ROWAN.—Henry J., 42 Caroline Av., Yonkers, July 30, aged 40.

WRIGHT.—F. Warren, Yonkers, July 30, aged 36.

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BIG RAILWAY STRIKE IS SET FOR AUG. 7

If Conference Today with President Fails 55,000 Enginemen West of Chicago Will Go Out.

MEN BLAME THE EMPLOYERS

Railroads Rejected Plan of Mediation Proposed by Federal Board, Brotherhood Chiefs Declare.

CHICAGO, July 31.—A strike of 55,000 engineers and firemen on ninety-eight railroads west of Chicago has been set for Friday, Aug. 7, it was officially announced today. William S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and W. S. Carter, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, declared the order would be put into effect unless the General Managers' Committee of the railroads accepted the plan of settlement proposed by the Federal Board of Mediation.

It is believed here, however, that the conference in Washington tomorrow between President Wilson and representatives of both sides may result in averting the threatened disaster. Committees of the enginemen and the managers left here today for the conference. William L. Chambers and Judge Martin A. Knapp of the Federal Board of Mediation left here last night for Washington to prepare for the hearing there, by informing the President of all that had taken place in the ten days' effort here. G. W. W. Hanger, the third member of the board, will remain here.

The Managers' Committee is headed by A. W. Trenholm of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad. Warren S. Stone and W. S. Carter, the chief, represent the men's committee of one hundred.

In a signed statement today Presidents Stone and Carter asserted that, after the Managers' Committee had invoked the services of the Federal Board of Mediation, the Managers' Committee had refused to accept the plan of settlement proposed by the mediators, and that "thus the burden of responsibility of the strike must rest upon the railroads." The three principal causes of the proposed strike, according to the statement, are:

The manner in which railroads have repudiated arbitration agreements.

The manner in which the Managers' Committee has excited the anger of the enginemen in the service by their arbitrary attitude.

Because the railroads seem determined to force the employes to abandon the mileage basis of pay without being willing to adopt the hourly basis of pay, the managers attempting to force upon the employes an entirely new basis of pay, which they are pleased to term the "service period."

The plan of settlement proposed by the mediators which was rejected by the Managers' Committee, according to Messrs. Stone and Carter, follows:

The schedules in effect prior to Oct. 10, 1913, with the amendments thereto and accepted rulings thereon, to be restored and continued until changed by arbitration.

The demands of the two organizations, as set forth in their communication of that date to the Conference Committee of Managers, and other question or questions to be submitted to arbitration under and in accordance with the act of Congress of July 15, 1913, commonly known as the Newlands law.

All subsequent demands of the organizations and all the counter-demands of the managers to be withdrawn without prejudice.

Regarding President Wilson's appeal to the managers and the union officials to come to Washington and discuss the situation, the statement says:

"The Enginemen's Committee feels that, having adopted the plan proposed by the official representatives of the Federal Government, they have done all that could be expected of them. Yet the Enginemen's Committee has instructed Messrs. Stone and Carter to go to Washington and assure the President that if the railroads will accept the plan proposed by the Federal Board of Mediation no strike will occur."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—At a conference with the President tonight, Chairman Chambers of the Federal Mediation Board and Commissioner Knapp arranged for the meeting tomorrow between the President and the railway managers' committee and the representatives of the men threatening a strike. It is expected that the President will urge the managers to accept the proposal of the mediators, which has already been accepted by the men. The representatives of the managers will be received at the White House at 2 P. M. and the representatives of the men three hours later.

The representatives of the men who will visit the White House will be their chiefs, Warren S. Stone and W. S. Carter, and about one hundred others. The managers will be represented by A. W. Trenholm, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha; J. W. Higgins, Missouri Pacific; F. C. Batchelder, Baltimore & Ohio Chicago Terminal; T. H. Morrissey, C., B. & Q.; T. C. Hart, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; D. W. Campbell, Southern Pacific; Grant Hall, Canadian Pacific; J. H. Keefe, Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe; W. S. Martin, Denver & Rio Grande; W. J. Tollerton, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; H. M. Curry, Northern Pacific; H. J. Buckley, Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company.

VOORHIS FOUND NO FRAUDS.

No Indictments in Two Years for Illegal Voting.

At yesterday's hearing of the charges against John R. Voorhis, State Superintendent of Elections, Lester E. Eisenberg, a $1,200 Deputy Superintendent since 1911, told W. Cleveland Runyon, attorney for the Honest Ballot Association, that he had conducted 150 police cases annually for the last three years. He has a law office opposite Jefferson Market Court.

Deputy Attorney General McQuaid, in charge of the New York Bureau of the Attorney General's office, said he was assisted by fifty deputies attached to the office of Mr. Voorhis, one of their duties being to prosecute violations of the election law. Mr. McQuaid said these deputies obtained their information for Mr. Voorhis. No indictments were obtained against fraudulent voters in 1912 or 1913, he said, although the Honest Ballot Association is said to have sent to Mr. Voorhis's office the names of sixty-three persons for investigation in 1913 and several hundred in the preceding year.

When Andrew J. Murtha was examined he declined to give any information, because he said he believed the Honest Ballot Association a "bunch of meddlers." The hearing was adjourned until next Wednesday morning.

INDICT ISLAND RIOTERS.

Five Prisoners May Get Five Years in Sing Sing if Convicted.

Indictments charging assault in the second degree against five prisoners in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island were returned to Judge Swann in General Sessions yesterday. The men indicted were the ringleaders in the recent riots in the penitentiary. They were held after a Magistrate's hearing on the Island. The men indicted are [illegible] Leopold, Thomas Carley, Jo[illegible] Williams, James Larkin and [illegible] [illegible], all serving short sen- [illegible]

WORSE THAN SHIPWRECK.

Zeeland Survivor Tells of the Awful After-Thirst.

A prominent citizen of Massachusetts, who was a passenger on the Zeeland, which was rammed by the freighter Missouri in mid-ocean, was discussing his experiences yesterday at the Vanderbilt, and his hearers gathered new light on how a man may act in a crisis of the kind.

"I looked out of the porthole of my stateroom half an hour before the collision took place," said the traveler, "and saw the vessel, which afterward proved to be the Missouri. At that time she appeared to be half a mile away, and her course parallel to ours. There seemed no reason to feel alarmed, and I went back to bed and to sleep. The next thing I knew there was a great crash, and a heavy blow that almost knocked me out of my berth.

"A deadly silence succeeded for an instant. Then there was the hurrying of feet. I found the electric light button and turned on the light. I felt I must preserve my fortitude. A bottle of ready-made cocktails was near at hand, and I poured out one and drank it. Then I lighted a cigar. Next I drew on a pair of trousers. Then I slipped on a coat, and made my way to the deck outside.

"An officer I had known for some time told me to go forward. They were trying to shift the cargo, and it was necessary to prevent the steerage passengers from becoming panic-stricken. He asked me if I would help out. I was willing.

"He handed me a wrench and asked me to stand at the top of a companion way and prevent passengers from coming up. I neglected to mention that when accosted by the officer I was carrying a life preserver and a bottle of stimulant. You know that the water is apt to be cold at night. The better to do my guard duty, I tied the bottle to the life preserver, and, with the wrench in my hand, prepared myself.

"At first the people below were orderly. Then I saw a crowd forming at the bottom of the stairway. They were looking up. No," he said, in response to an inquiry, "I cannot say whether it was the instinct of self-preservation, the sight of my life preserver, or the apparition of the bottle that attracted their gaze. All I do know is that suddenly they rushed up the steps. I didn't want to hurt anybody, but I brandished my wrench, and at the same time uttered warning cries. These efforts stopped the rush. The crowd backed down.

"Well, I stuck to my post for four hours. When I was finally relieved, I found that my life preserver was still there, but the spirits preserver was gone. I was chilled through. Vainly I knocked on the door of the smoking room. It would not open. There was I, who had been doing my part to maintain order, left, chilled and damp all through, but still most terribly dry.

"Gentlemen," said the traveler solemnly, moistening his lips, "there are worse things than shipwreck."

WANTS HWONG ARRESTED.

Chinese Consul Says the General Is Getting Up a Revolution.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 31.—Formal request was made to Government officials here yesterday by S. C. Shu, Chinese Consul General, for the arrest of Gen. Hwong Hsing, Lin Sun, and other revolutionary leaders, it being alleged that they are breaking neutrality laws.

Shu bases his request on charges that Hwong and the Chinese Nationalistic League of America are "setting on foot a military expedition" from this country, and are collecting money for it throughout the United States.

Several local Chinese societies gave a banquet in honor of Hwong last night, and Hwong received a medal. In an address delivered the General said President Yuan Shi-kai was "a dictator more vicious than former President Huerta of Mexico."

HENRY SPENCER HANGED.

Pays the Penalty for Murder of Dancing Teacher Ten Months Ago.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Henry Spencer, murderer of Mrs. Mildred Allison Rexroat, was hanged today in the county jail at Wheaton.

Spencer murdered Mrs. Rexroat, a teacher of dancing, ten months ago, having lured her to a suburb with a promise of a professional engagement. He shot her through the head, took her suitcase and diamond ring, and placed the body on a railroad track.

Spencer, captured by accident after a long search, confessed a score of unsolved murders. Investigation proved that Spencer was in jail most of the time he had said he was out murdering policemen and servant girls.

SUIT OVER AUTO CRASH.

Mr. James, at Newport, Wants $500 from His Neighbor, Mr. Duncan.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 31.—A suit for $500 damages has been brought by Arthur Curtiss James against Stuart Duncan, a neighbor in the Summer colony, over an automobile accident last August on a private road on Mr. James's estate. One of Mr. Duncan's automobiles, in which were his son, Dyson Duncan, and a maid, collided with a car belonging to Mr. James. It is charged that the Duncan car was running without license or invitation on a private highway.

It is understood that the companies that insured the cars are mostly interested in the suit.

MRS. WAKEFIELD SENTENCED

Life Term Imposed, in Accordance with Jury's Verdict.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 31.—Mrs. Bessie J. Wakefield of Middlebury, convicted by a jury last night of murder in the second degree in participating in the killing of her husband, William C. Wakefield, at Cheshire, on June 23, 1913, was sentenced to State Prison for life by Judge Joel H. Reed of the Superior Court today. The sentence was in conformity to the law.

This was the woman's second trial. At her first trial she was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged, as was her co-partner in the crime, James Plew. The latter has been hanged.

INDICT CENTRAL MEN FOR COAL REBATES

Federal Grand Jury in Chicago Accuses Officials and Three Companies.

MAKE CONSPIRACY CHARGE

Ex-President W. C. Brown One of the Accused—Officials of Coal Concern Also Indicted.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Three indictments were returned today by the Federal Grand Jury against officials of the New York Central lines, officials of the O'Gara Coal Company, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, and the Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Company.

The indictments grew out of charges that rebating had been practiced by the railroads in dealings with the coal company. The indictments charge conspiracy to violate the interstate commerce laws.

The first indictment is directed against W. C. Brown, former President; John Carstensen, First Vice President, and Richard M. Huddlestone, auditor of the New York Central lines; Thomas J. O'Gara, President of the O'Gara Coal Company, and William A. Brewerton, its Secretary.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, and the Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroads are named in this indictment, which reviews the alleged relations between the railroad companies and the coal company.

The second indictment runs against the three railroad officials named in the first indictment, and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, and the Chicago, Indiana & Southern Railroad Companies. This consists of 211 counts covering alleged separate offenses. Some of the separate counts charge violations of the Elkins act, which prohibits discrimination by a railroad company by the extension of credit of from sixty to ninety days for the payment of freight bills.

Other counts are based on the alleged acceptance of a less and different compensation for freight than the regular published tariffs and schedules. Each count is based on a separate shipment of coal.

The third indictment, consisting of 112 counts, runs against Thomas J. O'Gara, William A. Brewerton, and the O'Gara Coal Company, and is based on the alleged violation of the Elkins law, which applies alike to shippers who accept or receive a favor or advantage in interstate commerce as well as to the railroad granting the alleged discrimination.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The indictments for rebating were based partly on the results of an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The commission report said that W. C. Brown then with the New York Central lines and other officials of that system were active in promoting the O'Gara Coal Company, and held large amounts of its stock and bonds. According to the report the railroads, through unusual concessions, practically had supported the coal company for years.

GOES TO THIRD RECEIVERS.

Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Road Will Reorganize Thoroughly.

PEORIA, Ill., July 31.—The Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company went into receivers' hands today. The action was brought by the Bankers' Trust Company of New York following the failure of the road to pay interest on $2,000,000 bonds due on June 1. These bonds are a part of a $15,000,000 issue largely taken by English investors in July, 1913.

Major Bluford Wilson, President of the road, and William Cotter, representing the majority bondholders of New York, were named as receivers. Each filed a bond of $50,000.

In its answer to the plea for receivership the road admits insolvency. The company operates 251 miles of main line between Peoria and St. Louis with a branch line between Peoria and Jacksonville. This is the third time that the company has been in the hands of receivers. Petitions for receivers were granted in 1896 in the Circuit Court of Sangamon County and in 1909 by the Federal court.

According to the statements of officers of the road the purpose of the action is to secure a bedrock reorganization of the road.

In addition to the $15,000,000 bond issue authorized in 1913, there is a prior bond issue. The active debt of the road is put at $800,000.

GIRL LEAPS FROM AUTO, DIES

Jumps from Blazing Car When Frightened by Backfire.

Miss Gladys Goelet, 27 years old, of 27 Sandford Street, Boston, who jumped from an automobile when it backfired at Pelham Parkway and East Chester Road in the Bronx early yesterday morning, died on the way to the Fordham Hospital, to which she was taken in another automobile.

Two men who were in the automobile with Miss Goelet, Ignatius R. Byrne of 2,090 Ryer Avenue, the Bronx, and Harry Fredericks, an electrician of 1,894 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx, were held by Coroner William J. Flynn, pending the inquest this morning. Miss Goelet was accompanied also by her sister, Miss Jessie Goelet, and an aunt, Mrs. Flora Prevost, who said they also lived at the Sandford Street address in Boston.

The three women arrived in this city from Boston on Tuesday and went to the Hotel Gerard. According to their stories to the police, they met Byrne and Fredericks Thursday night, who invited them to take an automobile ride to City Island.

BOUND IN HIS WAGON.

Thieves Send Horse Toward Home After Robbing Timber Merchant.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, N. J., July 31.—Driving along the Budd Lake road early today on his way from a fair at Port Morris, Charles Spencer of Stanhope, owner of much timber land and the largest dealer in telephone poles in New Jersey, was held up by two masked men and robbed of $228. The men then bound and gagged Spencer, and putting him in his wagon started the horse trotting off toward home. The rig was stopped by Charles Counterman in West Blackwell Street, Dover, three hours later.

Spencer told the police that when he approached the old schoolhouse on the Budd Lake road a man ran up behind his carriage and asked for a ride. They had gone but a few feet when the man put his hands over Spencer's mouth and gagged him. Other men then bound him hand and foot with heavy fish line and robbed him.

TAFT TRAINER ON HAY FEVER

Tells Sufferers to Breathe Deeply and Take Exercise.

The New York Branch of the United States Hay Fever Association met last night at 124 East Twenty-eighth Street. About fifty members in good standing, and several who believe they have been cured and will leave the organization if they get over the coming fever season safely, were present and listened to a lecture by Dr. Charles E. Barker, who was President Taft's physical adviser in Washington.

Dr. Barker advised the victims to breathe deeply and exercise daily.

After the meeting an experience meeting was held, in which members compared notes on Summer resorts and put the taboo on all places where rag weed and golden rod abound.

KILLED BY IMPORTER'S AUTO

Young Man Hit at Park Entrance by Morris Voss's Car.

Leo Cluster, 17 years old, a clerk of 216 West 111th Street, was killed yesterday afternoon at 102d Street and Fifth Avenue by an automobile driven by Morris Voss, a lace importer, who lives at 929 Park Avenue.

Mr. Voss was turning into the park entrance at 102d Street, while Cluster was crossing that street. He was carried to Mount Sinai Hospital in Mr. Voss's machine, but the surgeons said he had died instantly of a fractured skull.

Coroner Hellenstein ordered Mr. Voss locked up in the East 104th Street Station on a charge of homicide.

Locomotive Explodes, Killing Two.

CORNING, N. Y., July 31.—Engineer William B. Burt and Fireman Peter Margesson, both of Hornell, were killed when the boiler of their freight engine exploded at Hunt's, on the Erie Railroad, today. H. N. Purcell, brakeman, of Jersey City, N. J., was painfully scalded. The train was in motion at the time, and the force of the explosion tore the engine in two. The cause of the accident is unknown.

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—Cleaning out a woodshed yesterday, John Callahan found $50 in bills which he had lost some time ago. The bills had been used by a cat to make a nest for her litter of kittens.

BAYONNE.—Graft charges were made against Gustav Schwarzrock, Supervisor of School Buildings, by Nathan Baress, a junkman at the meeting of the Board of Education Thursday night. Baress alleged that Schwarzrock attempted to extort $25 from him. The board reserved decision.

KEARNY.—John Rudda, a laborer in the employ of the Lackawanna Railroad, was working with a pick on the tracks on the meadows today when the pick came in contact with a live wire and Rudda was killed.

NEWARK.—Harry Hall, 21 years old, confessed yesterday to having committed twenty-five robberies, according to the police. He was arrested Thursday night in a furnished room house at 93 New Street by Detectives O'Gara and Corbitt of Police Headquarters.

HACKENSACK.—William H. Small of Englewood will today assume the duties of Game Warden for Bergen County, having been appointed to fill the position made vacant when John C. Reinbold of Hackensack was murdered by an Italian hunter two years ago.

EAST ORANGE.—Mayor Julian A. Gregory received word yesterday from the Carnegie Corporation that it has been agreed to donate $40,000 to the city for the improvement and renovation of its present library building which was originally made possible through a personal donation received from Mr. Carnegie.

WEST ORANGE.—While fifteen of his friends standing on the shore thirty feet away watched, 13-year-old Frank Stocker of 14 Bradford Street, Orange, swimming in the Orange Reservoir, the lad suddenly disappeared. Park Policeman John E. Reinhardt recovered the body after diving several times.

DOVER.—James Bertram, Secretary of the Carnegie Corporation, sent a letter to Mayor William L. R. Lynd yesterday stating that the corporation would donate $20,000 to Dover for the erection of a public library.

HIGH BRIDGE.—Elias Apgar, 48 years old, an engineer of the Taylor Wharton Iron and Steel Company, was found dead yesterday along the tracks of the Central Railroad. His head, right arm, and left foot were severed.

NEWTON.—For his attempt to save the price of a new license tag for his new automobile, County Freeholder William Iliff was fined $5 and costs yesterday by Justice John E. Whitney.

ASBURY PARK.—The New Jersey State Association of Master Painters and Decorators closed its tenth annual convention at the Hotel Brunswick yesterday with the election of the following officers: President—Charles Greenhalgh, Paterson; Secretary—Henry Witt, Jr., Newark; Treasurer—H. L. Bartholomew, New Brunswick.

TRENTON.—The State Fish and Game Commission will soon stock the streams of New Jersey with 250,000 brook and rainbow trout. The fish have been raised in the State hatchery.

TRENTON.—John B. Taylor, a Philadelphia detective, sued Harvey Thomas, formerly editor of The Atlantic Review of Atlantic City, yesterday, for $711.15 for investigating the life and career of Mayor William Riddle of Atlantic City, after Riddle had sued Thomas for libel.

BUNGALOW TENANTS OUSTED BY FLAMES

Thirty Persons Forced to Flee Scantily Clad from Cottages at Manasquan, N. J.

SUSPECT AN INCENDIARY

Flames Sweep from House to House So Rapidly That Those in Them Save Little.

MANASQUAN, N. J., July 31.—Routed from their beds early this morning by a fire which threatened to destroy the beach bungalow colony near here, thirty persons were forced to leave their valuables, clothing, and everything in the bungalows and seek shelter in other buildings from the rain that was driven before the northeaster which has prevailed here for three days.

The fire was discovered about 3 o'clock this morning by Mrs. Charles Lochner of Newark, who gave the alarm to the nearby bungalows. Mrs. Lochner said that she saw the flames first beneath the bungalow next to hers, occupied by Mrs. James M. Ellis and children of Newark. With Mrs. Ellis in the house were Miss Katherine Ellis, Miss Elizabeth Wuckoff, Warren Ellis, James Ellis, and John Ellis. They were sleeping on the second floor when the cries of Mrs. Lochner awoke them, and they were forced to climb from windows when they found their escape through the door cut off.

The next bungalow in the path of the flames was occupied by Mrs. Harvey Dunphy and children, Harold, Harvey, Stanley, and Raymond. The flames spread so rapidly that they were unable to save more than a few articles of clothing, which they wrapped about them. Aroused from their sleep, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus A. Hasbrouck discovered that the Dunphy cottage, which adjoined the one they occupied, was enveloped in flames. As their home caught fire, they called Mrs. F. B. Kingsley and Mrs. Gulick, who were staying with them, and ran from the building. Mrs. Kingsley carried her son Robert to safety through clouds of suffocating smoke. Cyrus Hasbrouck, Jr., was the only other child in the building. Mr. and Mrs. Gulick, who came down from Newark yesterday to spend the week-end, managed to save enough clothing to protect them from the storm, but the other persons in the Hasbrouck house ran to safety in their night clothing.

Mrs. William Ebert of Vailsburg, who was in her bungalow with her three daughters, the Misses Julia, Dorothy, and Sylvia, and Miss Wilhelmina Decker, a guest, aroused the girls and made her way with difficulty through the smoke and flames to the open air. Aside from a few articles of clothing, they were unable to save anything, so rapidly did the flames jump from cottage to cottage.

The last cottage burned was occupied by the owner, Miss Minnie Kilburn of Newark, and a party of friends from the same city. Mrs. Le Roy Fales beat her way through the smoke to the crib of her little daughter, Edna, whom she carried to safety. Her husband, who was with her, picked up Willard Fales, a son, and carried him from the building.

The Fire Departments of both Manasquan and Brielle were sent for, but were unable to get to the fire with the chemical engines on account of the impassable condition of the roads.

Axes, and logs used as battering rams, were employed to tear down the bungalow belonging to Alfred Schlacter, a butcher of Orange, which was unoccupied. To the success in lowering it and a sudden shift in the wind is attributed the fact that twenty more bungalows were not destroyed.

Soldiers of the Second and Fourth Regiments of the New Jersey National Guard, now encamped at Sea Girt, were detailed by the regimental commanders to come here and assist the firemen. They did good work and kept guard over the goods taken from the cottages. All of the refugees took shelter in the cottage of Mrs. Charles Lochner until the arrival of friends, who came by the early morning trains from Newark with clothing and money. Most of those who escaped lost all of their jewelry, watches and money. The children were without clothing and shoes and sat huddled about in blankets clad only in their pajamas and night dresses.

It is the general belief that the fire was started by an incendiary.

MELT RINGS FOR VOTE FUND.

Chicago Women Give Up Their Jewelry for the Suffrage Cause.

CHICAGO, July 31.—A big gold nugget and a larger chunk of silver repose in the safe deposit vault of the Equal Suffrage Association here as a memorial of the self-sacrifice of Chicago suffragists, who yesterday threw their rings, bracelets, and tea pots into the melting crucible for the benefit of the cause. The ceremony, heralded for several days, took place at suffrage headquarters. All day women came in bearing modern jewelry and heirlooms, which they were willing to give up toward the $50,000 fund United States suffragists were pledged to raise.

One wealthy woman brought a heavy old-fashioned silver tea set in a basket. Many of the sacrifices consisted of old gold watches, chains, and cuff buttons belonging to suffragists' husbands. The value of the gold and silver bricks was not estimated. They will be sent to the mint at Philadelphia to be appraised.

DYING, WROTE NOTE TO WIFE

Finds Strength for Last Message, Lying Mangled by Railway.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, July 31.—With both legs crushed, his left arm mangled, and so weak from the loss of blood that he knew he would die soon, Frederick Thomas Cox of Woodbridge, N. J., scrawled a note to his wife as he lay beside the railroad tracks where he had been injured by a freight train near Brewster early this morning. He died on a Harlem train just after it left this station for New York.

In his last message written when he thought he must die before he would be found, Cox said:

"I am badly hurt and the end is not far off. I have done the best I could, and I know that you have. Thank you for your kindness to me."

The man fell from a freight train while stealing a ride. He was found by a train crew and an effort was made to get him to a hospital, but without avail.

He said he had left his home in Woodbridge to seek employment, and had stopped at a Mills Hotel in New York until all hope of finding work was gone. Then he stole a ride on the freight train, hoping to get to some town further up State. He was a skilled mechanic and had recommendations from former employers.

FLIER CRASHES TO EARTH.

F. P. Schneider Badly Hurt Trying Out Monoplane at Mineola.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, July 31.—Frederick P. Schneider of 1,020 East Seventeenth Street, New York, a maker of monoplanes, was trying out a new machine this afternoon on the aviation field and had gone up 200 feet on a testing trip when the machine began to wabble from side to side, and then, getting beyond all control, plunged to the ground.

Schneider was thrown into the cockpit when his flier dived earthward, which probably saved him from being killed outright. The monoplane crumpled into a mass of broken slats as it struck. The aviator suffered hemorrhage of the lungs and was badly cut about the head. Dr. F. S. Schirck of Mineola attended him. Mrs. Schneider was on the field, and assisted in binding up the lacerations. He was removed to Nassau Hospital, where the surgeons believe he will pull through if complications do not set in.

THOUGHT HE LOST WATCH.

Manhattan Hotel Visitor Forgot Timepiece in Washroom.

Percy Dutton of Rochester made a "quick change" at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday, and for a time he thought it had cost him a gold watch. Mr. Dutton was carrying the watch hung on a ribbon about his neck, which was partly why the timepiece disappeared.

The visitor went to a haberdashery and purchased a shirt. Returning to the hotel, he decided not to go upstairs, as his time was limited, but to shift shirts in the washroom in the basement. While making the exchange he found it necessary to remove the watch and its ribbon, and went out with the new shirt on, but with the watch still off.

E. J. Gallagher of Brooklyn saw the watch and, with friendly intent, removed it from where it hung. After he had passed out Mr. Dutton went back to look for his timepiece. When he did not find it he sought the desk and told of his loss. As he was turning away Mr. Gallagher, who had stopped to speak with an acquaintance, appeared with the watch in his hand.

OSBORNE AT PRISON CAMPS.

Reformer Making Tour of Those in This State for Study.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 31.—Thomas Mott Osborne, chairman of the New York State Commission for Prison Reform, is spending several weeks in the various convict road camps making a study of this feature of prison labor. For the last week he has been in the camp established in Cato by log team men, and has worked with these men in the daily routine.

He will visit other camps in furtherance of prison reform.

Mother Catches Falling Child.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 31.—Leaving her 2-year-old child in a high chair at the third-story window of their home at 68 Mechanic Street, Orange, this afternoon, Mrs. Venereno Perralo returned to the sidewalk to take the pillows and clothing out of the baby carriage. A woman living in the apartment across the street screamed, and Mrs. Perralo, looking up, saw her youngster coming through the air. She caught the child in her arms, and she was stunned merely by the fall.

The Genuine
El Toro Cigar
again on sale

For four months we have not been able to supply the demand for these cigars owing to a factory strike. During that time you probably have had to smoke cigars represented to be, "just as good"—or go without.

Now the strike is over—your dealer is supplied and you can again enjoy the goodness of your favorite brand.

PORTO RICAN—AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

LEWIS J. BIRD CO. General Auctioneers
7 BOSWORTH STREET

Receivers' Adjourned Sale
Walpole
Tire & Rubber Co.
Wednesday, August 12, 1914, 10:30 A. M.
AT WALPOLE, MASS.

Bids will be received for the property offered in one lot as an entirety and as a going concern, subject to acceptance and confirmation by the court.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
ROBERT C. FISHER, Walpole, Mass.
ROBERT O. HARRIS, 635 Tremont Bldg.,
Boston, Mass.
RECEIVERS
or
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COUNSEL FOR RECEIVERS
30 STATE STREET BOSTON, MASS.

"This Beer Suits Me for a Hot Weather Drink!"
You will be Delighted With
Imperial Gold Label Beer
Bottled only by the Brewers.
Beadleston & Woerz, New York.
Order from any dealer.
It is the Choicest Brew from the Finest Hops and Malt!

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The SALAMANDER
Is a Craze
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You understand it
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OWEN JOHNSON'S
Great Novel
THE SALAMANDER

The Salamander is the greatest character in recent fiction—the center of the most daring and absorbing story of real life written in years. It's a book—it's a play—it's a fashion—it's the best selling novel in America.

$1.35 Net Everywhere. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Publishers

NOW READY
OSCAR WILDE
AND MYSELF
By Lord Alfred Douglas

The purpose of the book is to state the true nature and circumstances of the friendship between Wilde and the Marquis of Queensberry's son. Breaking a long silence, Lord Alfred has at last summed up everything in the printed page. There are interesting passages on the subject of Wilde's personal tastes and habits, on the unpublished portions of "De Profundis," now deposited, unopened, in the library of the British Museum, and in general an estimate of the famous aesthete and litterateur that reacts somewhat against the general praise of late years. *Illustrated.*

At all booksellers. $2.50 net; by post $2.70.

DUFFIELD AND COMPANY
36 WEST 37TH ST. NEW YORK

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Buyers to Share in Profits
Lower Prices on Ford Cars
Effective from August 1, 1914 to August 1, 1915 and guaranteed against any reduction during that time:

Touring Car - - - $490
Runabout - - - 440
Town Car - - - 690

F. O. B. Detroit, all cars fully equipped.
(In the United States of America only)

Further, we will be able to obtain the maximum efficiency in our factory production, and the minimum cost in our purchasing and sales departments if we can reach an output of 300,000 cars between the above dates.

And should we reach this production, we agree to pay as the buyer's share from $40 to $60 per car (on or about August 1, 1915) to every retail buyer who purchases a new Ford car between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915.

For further particulars regarding these low prices and profit-sharing plan, see Ford Branch,
1723 B'way; also Jackson Ave. & Honeywell St., L. I. City

Brooklyn Branch, Bedford Av. & Sterling Place.
Ford Motor Company
Newark Branch, Halsey St. & Central Ave.

BUSINESS WORLD

Dyestuffs from Abroad.

If a tie-up in the importing business actually took place because of war, the mills in this country would be hard put to it to get what dyestuffs are required in their manufacturing. The dyestuffs production of the world is centred in Germany, and, with the commerce of that country at a standstill, the piece goods manufactures here are wondering where the necessary dyes would come from.

⁂

Gray Goods Market Dead.

A holiday atmosphere prevailed in the local gray goods market yesterday. No sales were made that were worthy of record. Most of the business that was done was put through on prices bid, sellers seeming anxious in the majority of cases to get the views of the buyers before committing themselves as to price. As a rule, however, buyers showed little interest in the day's proceedings in the market, the sharp break in cotton and the closing of the Exchange having had a sharply deterrent effect on their activities.

⁂

Spring Dress Goods Prices.

A line on the values set by the Pacific Mills on their Spring (1915) lines of dress goods was given a TIMES reporter at the office of Lawrence & Co. in this city yesterday. A narrow serge that last year was offered at 30 cents net has been dropped to 28½ cents net, while a 50-inch serge was dropped from 50 cents net to 47½ cents net. Prices went up on some of the wider fabrics, however, one wide serge advancing from 75 cents regular to 77½ cents regular, while a second wide serge moved up from 90 cents regular to 92½ cents regular. There is no change in the prices asked for cotton warp or lustre fabrics. As yet there has been no large business done on the new lines.

⁂

Huge Duck Bid Denied.

A rumor was heard in the Worth Street district yesterday that representatives of the German Government were asking for bids on a million yards of cotton duck suitable for purposes of war. Prominent sellers denied all knowledge of such an inquiry. It was said by the export manager of one large house that, while some duck business had come forward from Germany and England since the gathering of the war clouds abroad, it was not Governmental business in either case. In case of a general European war, no immediate demand for large lots of this material is anticipated, for supplies are believed to be fairly liberal in the hands of the War Departments of all the countries concerned. In case of a prolonged conflict, however, the feeling is strong that the American mills turning out this class of goods could not fail to profit greatly therefrom.

⁂

Imports of a Week.

Imports of general merchandise, including dry goods, here in the week ended July 25 were valued at $18,467,159, compared with $18,674,992 the week before, and $20,233,368 the week before that. Included in these imports are $388,461 worth of precious stones, jewelry, and watches. Imports of leather, hides, &c., were $1,944,311, and of coffee $427,282. India rubber, manufactures, substitutes, waste, &c., had a value of $777,579. Imports of wool were 4,390 bales, appraised at $33,906. Imports of dry goods for consumption totaled $2,700,566, while silk goods entries were appraised at $601,300. The week before the entries were, respectively, $2,759,517 and $579,072. Withdrawals of dry goods of all kinds from bonded warehouses last week were $580,637, while those entered for warehouse had a value of $816,792. Statistics of the previous week were, respectively, $835,303 and $947,416.

⁂

Where the War Is a Factor.

The houses in the cutting-up trade that discounted the delivery problem in doing business with foreign cloth producers now find themselves, with Europe on the verge of a great war, in rather trying circumstances. The clothing trade will not feel the effect to the same degree as the women's wear industries, for the reason that it gets started earlier. In the coat and suit trade, however, duplicate business will start up very shortly, and the manufacturers dependent on the shipment of piece goods from the foreign markets will have to purchase their requirements here. Added to the hardening tendency that the dress goods market has been experiencing for some time, there is little doubt expressed but that, with the additional business that is bound to accrue through the inability of the foreigners to make deliveries, a general advance in prices will be made.

⁂

Salary or Commission.

A question that is being debated by the makers of nationally advertised commodities is whether it is more advisable to pay salesmen on a strict salary basis or allow him a commission on what he sells. Some houses have compromised by paying both salary and commission. The contention of the employers is that, where a large amount of money is expended in publicity, there is a corresponding decrease in the amount of effort required on the salesman's part in introducing and selling his wares. The commission form of compensation, therefore, is either entirely eliminated, or only a small percentage allowed on sales. There is no gainsaying the fact, however, that a good deal rests with the salesman, even though he has the advantage of his goods being known. Because of this it would seem that, as a spur to individual effort, some commission at least should be paid him.

⁂

Lace Importers Pray for Peace.

With the prospect of the biggest lace season in years before them, importers of this merchandise are far from pleased with the present European outlook. Stocks are fairly liberal in this country at the moment, it is said, but these will be literally only a drop in the bucket in case the coming of a general war makes replenishing of them impossible. It is not thought that the lace manufacturers in this country have progressed to a point where they can help out in such a situation as appears at the present time, though some of the larger domestic concerns are said to be turning out goods that rival the foreign product. One of the best laces for Fall consumption is the net top effect, and it is said that on this effect the domestic producers are especially weak. Not only are the thoughts of a possible crippling of production on the other side keeping the importers on the anxious seat, but they are wondering how they will get their merchandise, if it is made, if the warring powers go in for requisitioning mercantile ships.

⁂

How Infants' Wear Was Sold.

The owner of a store in a fair-sized Middle Western city was dissatisfied with the amount of business that his infants' and children's wear department was doing, so he worked out the following idea: He had opened his store originally on the 10th of October. In view of this he decided that some sort of a birthday scheme ought to do the work of building up his sales. Finally he came to the conclusion that on the 10th of each month he would offer $2 worth of this merchandise free and a liberal discount on additional merchandise bought by parents who had children born on the 10th of each month. For instance, the parents of a child born on the 10th of January would receive the benefit of the offer on that day, and so on through the year. The offer was limited, however, to children 3 years of age or under, and the discount was given only on children's wear. Check was kept on customers coming to take advantage of the offer by records compiled from those of the Registrar of Vital Statistics. It was easy to keep these records up to date after their initial compilation. While the $2 worth of free merchandise was given whether other goods were bought or not, it was only in rare instances that the store actually lost money on these special customers. The advertising value of the scheme was proved to the proprietor at the start, [illegible] end of a year the department was doing a large business.

THE DRY GOODS OUTLOOK.

Marshall Field & Co. Say Merchants Are Buying Liberally.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"The increasing number of merchants coming to market is stimulating general conditions most favorably, and, as this is the logical time for merchants to come, the next few weeks promise to be busy ones. All reports show that more merchants are coming to Chicago than for a number of years.

"Harvesting throughout the country shows a crop yield that backs up very forcibly the early estimates, and in most instances the yield is far beyond those of past years.

"Salesmen are booking more business than for the corresponding period a year ago. No one commodity is receiving more attention than another, indicating that stocks are in a good average condition. Cash receipts for the last week show a favorable increase over those preceding."

CHOCOLATE AND CANDY.

Voluminous Reports from the Consuls on These Articles.

Voluminous reports of the chocolate, cocoa, candy, and confectionery industry of the world were received yesterday at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 315, Custom House. George W. Doonan, agent in charge, said the reports would be on file here for about ten days and may be inspected by manufacturers and exporters interested.

A vast amount of data is at the disposal of those interested. It relates to methods of manufacture, mode of packing, selling prices, consumption, prices, and other details as well as information as to the opportunities for the sale of American products in these lines in foreign countries.

Henry W. Diederich, American Consul at Antwerp, says that Belgium, being a prominent sugar-producing country, has also become noted for its manufactures of chocolate and confectionery. His report may be said to summarize the situation in the leading countries of Europe so far as the chances of American manufacturers and exporters are concerned. "Any attempt to put American candy on the market here," writes the Consul, "must of necessity be on a large scale to meet with any success whatever. It is useless to endeavor to get a footing by merely approaching retailers through correspondence.

"It must be borne in mind that good cooking chocolate can be purchased here (Antwerp) over the counter for 15 cents a pound. The finest of chocolate drops, containing nougat, liqueurs, nut paste, pistache, cream, moka, butter, &c., very similar to, though perhaps not of quite so excellent a quality as those put up and sold by our leading confectioners in New York, are retailed here at no more than 8 francs per kilo, or 69 cents a pound."

CASSIDY TO GET MINUTES.

Appellate Court Says County Clerk Must Furnish Them Free.

Joseph Cassidy, former Democratic leader of Queens, and William Willett, Jr., both convicted of charges growing out of the judiciary scandal involving the nomination of Willett for the Supreme Court bench, obtained peremptory writs of mandamus from the Appellate Division, Second Department, yesterday, directing County Clerk Devoy to furnish them with a copy of the records of the trial without costs.

Counsel for both men asked Mr. Devoy for a copy of the minutes of the trial and he refused unless they paid for it. The Supreme Court sustained him, but Cassidy and Willett won out on appeal. They want to use the trial records in an appeal to the higher court from their conviction.

Miss Tiffany Wins Latin Prize.

The New York Latin Club announces that Miss Harriet W. Tiffany of Erasmus Hall High School has won its annual scholarship prize of $250 in a field of twenty-one candidates, representing seven different schools. The prize is awarded to that graduate who shall have obtained the highest average in the Regents' examinations in Latin and who shall have entered a college or technical school approved by the Carnegie Foundation. Miss Tiffany's percentage was 97.25.

Acknowledgment.

THE TIMES acknowledges receipt of $2 sent by "A. L. L." to be applied to some worthy charity.

CITY BREVITIES.

James Capital, sentenced five months ago to prison for receiving stolen goods, was sent to jail for a shorter term. The District Attorney said he had helped him in the prosecution. During his imprisonment, Capital's father, brother, and two children have died and his wife is destitute.

On the complaint of Mrs. Marie Wilson and Gertrude Baker, trained nurses of 318 East 118th Street, James Stewart, who was caught by the two women after he had robbed them, was held yesterday in $1,000 bail for examination in the Harlem Police Court.

The body of Morris Dosdos, 8 years old, of 177 East 119th Street, was found in the Harlem Mere in the north end of Central Park yesterday morning by Michael Ahrens, a boatman.

Alfred Stamen, a Siwash Indian, was sentenced yesterday in General Sessions to one year in the penitentiary for holding up a man and woman on June 1. When his sentence is completed he will be returned to his reservation in Oregon.

James E. Martin of 318 Hudson Street, Hoboken, was held in $10,000 bail for the Grand Jury yesterday by Magistrate House in the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of having swindled Joseph Carey, a longshoreman of Hoboken, out of $2,500, his life's savings, by means of a wire-tapping game.

Lieut. James A. Brady, who as Acting Captain has been in charge of the Madison Street Station, was appointed Captain yesterday by Commissioner Woods. He became a policeman in 1896. Capt. Brady continues in his present command.

Enrico Grasso, the fourth prisoner held in the Bronx white slave prosecutions, was put on trial yesterday and convicted. He was remanded by Judge Gibbs in the County Court until Sept. 27 for sentence. Michael Guarino, who was convicted a few days ago, received from seven and a half to fifteen years in State's prison yesterday.

ESTATES APPRAISED

APPLETON, JEANNETTE G., (Aug. 31, 1907;) net estate, $10,673, all to family; 100 shs. Amer. T. & T. Co. $11,270.

AULETA, MICHELE, (March 26;) net estate, $8,497; realty 139 Bowery, val. $30,000, equity $10,094; bank, $[illegible].

BA[illegible]HAN, ELIZA ANN, (Jan. 19;) net estate, $4,715; realty, $7,[illegible]; bank, $905; all to son.

BARTLETT, MARY HENRIETTA, (Nov. 26, 1913;) net estate, $66,833, all to daughter; realty in Warsaw, N. Y., $9,200; bank, $139; notes, $4,925; 241 shs. Nat. Bank of Haverstraw, $38,640; 175 Exclusive Brick Co., $17,500; 15 Haverstraw Realty Co., $7,500.

BAUER, EVA, (Dec. 8, 1912;) net estate, $28,11[illegible]; realty, $19,592; personal, $9,674, all to family.

BEATTY, THOMAS SANDFORD, (Feb. 21;) net estate, $20,885, all to sister; bank, $1,974; bonds, $1,000 P. Lorillard Co., $1,000 Liggett & Myers Tobac. Co., $2,31[illegible] Interborough, $100 No. Secur. stocks, [illegible] shs. Liggett & Myers Tobac. pfd., 1912; 7 P. Lorillard Co., $798; 35 Amer. Tobac. Co., $3,710; 40 Consol. Cop. M. Co., $80; 100 Kerr Lake Mining Co., $450; 100 U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pfd., $4,700, 100 British Amer. Tobac. Co., $2,300.

BERWIN, EDITH S., (April 21;) net estate, $7,235; realty, 152 W. 84th St., $18,000; equity $5,733; bank, $[illegible].

BLAND, EDWARD S., (March 18, 1897;) net estate in N. Y., $5,7[illegible].

BOOTH, MARTHA W., (Dec. 17, 1904;) net estate, $1,896; bank $806.

BRADLEY, JAMES, (Dec. 5, 1913;) net estate, $3,764; realty, $3,500; bank, $382; insurance, $1,200; all to family.

CAMP, THEODORE L., (Jan. 27, 1911;) net estate about $1,000; to widow.

CASARIN, ALEXANDER, (May 26, 1907;) net estate, $328; insurance, $1,000; to Catharine R. Branchard; no relation.

CLARK, ROBT. H., (June 18, 1913;) net estate, $83,387; all to family; realty, 411-413 W. 18 St., $45,000; equity, $14,828; 338 W. 14 St., $24,500; 337 W. 1[illegible] St., $16,500; bank, $6,918.

COGAN, HENRY, (May 27;) net estate, $11,599 divided equally between three cousins.

COLES, ALBERT L., (Dec. 16, 1913;) net estate, $27,403; all to son; realty, Kingston Av. and Crown St. Bk., $26,650.

COMPTON, ALFRED [illegible], (Dec. 12, 1913;) net estate, $22,917; realty, $[illegible],794; personal, $23,220 all to sister and children.

CONNER, LYDIA T., (Sept. 25, 1903;) net estate in N. Y., $4,588; all personal.

CORLIES, MARY B., (Dec. 31, 1912;) in this State equity, $4,553, in 304 Pearl St.

DEEVES, MINNIE QUIN, (Jan. 4, 1912;) net estate, $6,390; bank, $4,161; all to husband.

DINKELSPIEL, HENRIETTA, (April 24;) net estate $71,727, to son and daughters; bank, $855; bonds, $5,7[illegible] Va.-Car. Chem. Co., total personal, $73,[illegible].

DE TAUBE, NATHALIE, (July 4, 1913;) net estate, $6,461; personalty, $7,849; bank, $1,540; all to son.

FISCHER, FANNY, (Dec. 27, 1913;) net estate $12,427; beneficiaries 3 daughters and stepdaughter; realty, 408 E. 1[illegible] St., $22,500; equity, $12,250.

FIELD, EDWARD L., (Mch. 22;) net estate, $3,116; realty, $78[illegible]; bank, $11; personal, $3,140.

GOELET, HARRIETTE WARNER, details printed elsewhere.

GORDON, EDWARD, (Apl. 8, 1913;) net estate, $37,700; realty, $37,[illegible]; personal, $1,901; $1,000 to Miss. So. of St. Paul the Apostle; residue to son and daughters.

GRAFFEN, MARGARET, (Oct. 15, 1906;) net estate $2,887, to five children.

HAAS, SIMON, (Mch. 2[illegible], 1912;) net estate $94,048, all to widow and children; interest in S. Haas & Co., $88,234; insurance, $504.

HARMAN, ARCHER, (Oct. 9, 1911;) net estate, $465,791; all to daughter, Kate Lee Harman; bank, $6,446; insurance, $8,326; 1,200 shs. The Inca Co., $480,000; 1,367 shs. El Banco del Pinchincha of Ecuador, $66,198; 93 shs. Municipality of Yaguachi, $11,210; 5 shs. Riding C. of Wash., $100; 5 shs. Oakland Golf C., $275.

HARRIS, DAVID M., (Mch. 19;) net estate $21,339, all personal, to widow and daughters.

HARRINGTON, ALCINDA H., (Jan. 7, 1903;) net N. Y. estate $[illegible],247, all to sister; mtgs., $25,000; bank, $1,000.

HAUSER, LAVINIA, (Apl. 21, 1912;) net estate, $7,427; equity 128 E. 84 St., $5,000; personal $267; all to ten children.

KANE, ANN C., (Aug. 22, 1905;) net estate, $10,095; realty, 118 W. 1[illegible] St., $19,000; all to daughters.

KEENAN, PATRICK, (May 23, 1913;) net estate, $19,216; realty, $[illegible]; personal, $8,444; all to family.

KELSEY, SARAH, (June 1[illegible], 1913;) net estate, $11,545; all to sister; bank, $5,982; interest in stocks and bonds, $[illegible].

KENNEDY, JOSEPHINE, (Nov. 28, 1910;) net estate, $26,359; bank, $[illegible],186; all to brothers and sisters.

KING, RICHARD, (Jan. 5;) net estate, $35,930; realty, $832; personal, $[illegible],529; all to widow; bank, $832.

LEE, FREDERICK H., (Aug. 15, 1913;) net estate, $602,169; principal beneficiaries, 3 brothers, 2 sisters, 3 nieces, 1 nephew; bank, $17,334; personalty, $[illegible],537; bonds, $1,522 Amer. Smelt. Secu. Co., $4,750 Bk. Bor. Gas L. Co., $[illegible] Cent. Leath. Co., $10,192 Chi., Mil. & St. P. Ry., $1,800 Consol. Gas Co., N. J., $4,000 [illegible] L. & W. Co., $6,500 Ft. W. & Rio G. Ry., $7,075 Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Mem. Ry., $[illegible] Mil. Gas L. Co., $9,900 Peo. Brew. Co., $5,400 S. L. & Traction Co., $5,170 U. S. Steel Corp.; stocks, [illegible] shs. Amal. Cop., $[illegible]; 20 Amer. Can Co., pf., $1,862; [illegible] com. Amer. L. & Tr. Co., $[illegible]; [illegible] Amer. Locomo. Co. pf., $19,059; 100 Amer. Smelt. & Ref. Co., $10,000; 50 Amer. T. & T. Co., $[illegible]; 100 Amer. Tobac. pf., $[illegible]; [illegible] Amer. Writing Paper Co. pf., $2,3[illegible]; [illegible] Anaconda Cop. M. Co., $1,[illegible]; 100 A. [illegible] pf., $9,[illegible]; 25 B. & O., $2,450; [illegible] St. Co. (no value); [illegible] $15,1[illegible]; [illegible] Ry., L. & P., $475; 200 Gen. Elec., $28,000; 115 Ill. Cent., $13,061; 65 Inter.-Met. pf., $3,835; 63 Inter.-Met. certif., $992; 13 Jefferson Bk., $325; 20 Liggett & Meyer Tobac. pf., $2,190; 10 Lorillard Co. pf., $1,075; 1,600 Penn. R. R., $91,000; 100 Pressed Steel Co. pf., $9,600; 10 Repub. I. & S. Co. pf., $865; 10 M. Rumely pf., $397; 100 S. P. com., $9,287; 40 U. Nat'l Bk. of Chi., $38; 100 U. P. com., $14,887; 10 U. S. Indus. Alcohol Co. pf., $800; 50 U. S. Rubber Co. pf., $5,200; U. S. Steel pf., $107,250; 100 Westinghouse E. & Mfg. Co. com., $3,125.

LENNON, JAMES, (Apr. 10;) net estate, $17,872; all to family; realty, 55 Jane St., equity, $6,500; bank, $6,314.

LEWIS, AUGUST, (Mch. 2, 1913;) net estate $301,472, bank $1,918, all to family and friends; bonds, $5,575 Morgan's La. & Tex. R. R., $1,470 3d Av. Ry., $1,250 Det., Mack. & M. R. R., $4,925 P. & R., $5,498 B., C. R. & N. Ry., $5,000 Duluth Iron Range R. R., $5,210 P. C., C. & St. L. Ry., $5,112 Tenn. R. R. Asso., $5,000 Ches. & O., $5,350 Equit. Gas L. Co., $5,475 Term. R. R. Co. of St. L., $5,500 Cent. of Ga. R. R., $7,280 Union Ry., $10,062 Bk. Union L., $4,637 Col. & So. Ry., $14,100 U. P., $6,075 N. Y., N. H. & H., $4,406 Edison Elec. Lt. Co. of Bk., $2,437 3d Av. Ry., $1,095 H. & Tex. Cent., $2,467 Hebrew Benev. Orphan Asy., $5,200 N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co., $4,743 N. & P. Gt. N. Joint, $4,650 Den. & R. G., $5,187 C., Mil. & St. P., $5,262 So. Ry., $4,225 Erie, $8,315 Underground Elec. of London, $9,150 Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., $4,980 N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., $4,412 Bk. R. T., $4,512 Cent. P., $4,675 Ore. R. R. & Nav. Co., $4,848 Penn. R. R., $1,120 L. & N., $11,887 Inter.-Met., $5,825 E. J. & E. Ry., $5,275 Va. Midland, $5,487 E. Tenn., Va. & Ga., $5,525 Chi. & Erie, $4,856 N. Y. Tel., $5,318 Inter. & Gt. N. R. R., $4,400 Minn. Ferry Co., $1,800 C. Tenn. & Va. R. R., $4,600 Scioto Val. & N. Eng., $5,250 Bk. U. Gas, $7,092 Cit. Nat. Bk., $39,150 Man. Ry., $8,425 U. Pac. pf., $12,650 N. Y., N. H. & H., $4,718 Le. Val. Trans. Co.

LOCHMAN, JULIUS, (July 11, 1913;) net estate, $10,081; all to family; realty, 189 W. 100 St., val. $44,000; equity $9,000.

LORILLARD, LOUIS L., (Oct. 22, 1910;) resident Rhode Island, property in this State, 72 Fifth Av. $250,000, 30 Cooper Sq. $28,000, 187 Reade St., $22,000; bank, $1,254; insurance, $101,831; $9,500 U. S. bonds.

MARKS, DAVID M., (Feb. 3;) net estate, $21,339; insurance, $23,319; bank, $4; all to widow.

McCAFFERY, Mary H., (Mch. 31, 1913;) net estate, $8,115; realty, 133 W. 94 St., equity, $4,709; bank, $41.

MOLLOY, JANE A., (Mch. 9, 1906;) net estate, $426, all to daughter.

MOYLAN, JULIA, (July 8, 1913;) net estate, $2,168, to brother and nephew.

OTTENDORFER, JOHN, (Apl. 30;) net estate $49,507, mtgs $16,000, notes $3,780, all to family; stock: 300 shs. Inter-Met. $4,424, 100 W. & Lake E. $450, 100 Pacific Mail S. S. com. $2,400, 100 Rock Is. $500, 150 Amer. Woolen Co. pf. $11,475, 100 M. K. & T. $1,575, 100 Cent. Leather $3,575.

SCHEER, CARL G., (Dec. 20, 1913;) net estate $7,112, all to family, bank $2,692, stocks $359.

SCHROSKE, HENRY, (July 23, 1913;) net estate $15,062, realty $4,900, personal $11,011, all to family and friends.

SCHUESTER, HENRY, (Jan. 17;) net estate $15,975, all to family, realty $14,000, personal $4,196.

SEADLER, SARAH, (Oct. 12, 1912;) net estate $49,798, all to family; stock: 12 shs. Astor Trust $6,075, 36 Bankers Trust $20,880, 330 N. Y. Steam Co. $165, 531 Amer. Dist. Steam Co. $5,210, 100 Chi. Gr. West. $1,725; bonds: $11,310 Lockport L. H. & P. Co., $3,270 Inter-Met., $1,030 Bway & 7 Av. R. R.

SMITH, MAUD D., (Dec. 1, 1912;) net estate $51,120, Syracuse Hospital for Women & Ch. $10,000, to family $10,000, residue to friends; bank $14,141, stock $36,416.

SOPER, LINDON KING, (Mch. 17, 1913;) net estate $884, insurance $983.

STRUCK, CAROLINE, (Nov. 11, 1909;) net estate $9,300, all personal.

SULLIVAN, ALICE PHELAN, (Apl. 8, 1912;) gross estate $71,500, realty: 1-3 int. 75 Murray St. $15,500, 1-3 290-291 West St. $10,000, 1-3 292-293 West St. $15,000, 1-3 2,287 8 Av. $31,000, all to family.

THORN, LEONARD M., JR., (Sept. 1, 1912;) net estate $56,617, all to family, bank $8,422, 100 shs. U. S. Steel pf. $11,300, 100 same com. $7,200, 27 Del. Secu. Co. $2,700, bonds: $7,000 E. I. du Pont Powder Co., $910 C. C. C. & St. L.

VIETEZ, ADOLF, (July 13, 1913;) net estate, $2,329; bank, $1,425; insurance, $1,496, to two brothers and a friend.

VOGELMANN, WILHELMINE, (Sept. 30, 1913;) net estate, $6,112; equity 1,749 Lex. Av., $3,710; lots in Long Island, $1,285; bank, $1,189; insurance, $314.

WARD SARAH R., (March 27;) net estate, $9,882; mtgs. and personal, $8,790; stocks, $2,471; all to niece.

WATKINS, WM. W., (Feb. 27;) net estate, $22,712, all to family; realty, $12,500; 10 shs. Mo. P. Ry., $3,750; 10 Crux Carpet Co., $750; 100 Mines Co. of Am., $250; 197 Cal. & Aris. M. Co., $7,169; 500 Alaska Mines Secu. Co., $6,364; bank, $590.

WOLFE, FANNIE B., (Apl. 23;) net estate, $44,243, all to 3 sons and 2 daughters-in-law; bank, $3,108; mtgs., $21,010; bonds, $5,910 Cent. Leather Co., $4,567 S. P. Ry., $978 City of N. Y., $5,950 Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., $455 Portland Ry., L. & P. Co., $1,385 Mo., K. & Tex., $14,020 Elkhorn Fuel Co., $988 Pa. R. R.; stocks, 10 Inter Steam P. Co. pfd., $290; 10 U. P. pfd., $820.

WOOD, CHAS. G., (March 2, 1913;) net estate, $90,917, all to widow; mtgs., $3,640; bonds, $1,020 Repub. Val. R. R., $4,950 Chi. Junc. Rys. & Union Stock Yards, $3,370 Kansas City, Ft. S. & M. R. R., $3,980 West. T. & T. Co., $832 St. L., I. M. & So. R. & Gulf, $905 Mo. P., $375 United Button Co.; stocks, 50 Fitchburg R. R. pfd., $5,950; M. S. B. & R. Co. pfd., $4,250; 35 Mass. Gas pfd., $3,572; 5 N. Eng Invest. & Secur. Co., $485; 35 Amer. Agri. Chem. Co. pfd., $3,080; 10 Amer. Loco. pfd., $1,042; 27 Amer. T. & T., $3,580; 18 B. & P., $3,220; 44 Troy & Greenbush, $[illegible]; 6 Ct. River, $1,680; 25 West End St. Ry., $1,900; 35 Pacific Coast Co. pfd., $[illegible]; 25 same, com., $3,675; 50 Island Creek Coal Co., $[illegible]; [illegible]

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

FLOWER & CO., bankers and brokers of 49 Broadway, assigned to Charles H. Werner of 31 East Thirtieth Street yesterday.

MORAVIAN WOOLEN COMPANY.—William Horowitz and Moe Laidhold, doing business as the Moravian Woolen Co., a jobber in woolens at 117 and 119 East Twenty-fourth Street, have assigned to Morris B. Arnold. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against them by Rosenberg, Levis & Ball.

S. H. P. PELL & CO., stock and cotton brokers at 43 Exchange Place, have assigned to Theodore H. Price and J. Edwards Wyckoff.

CARL SOLOMON.—A petition has been filed against Carl Solomon, dealer in dresses at 89 Monroe Street. Assets are estimated at $2,000.

ELLNER & MECHLOWITZ.—A petition has been filed against Saul Ellner and David Mechlowitz, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 49 and 51 West Twenty-fourth Street. Liabilities are said to be $5,500 and assets $3,500.

CONCRETE FINISHING COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Concrete Finishing Company of 58 West Fifteenth Street. The company assigned on June 3 to Allen R. Memhard.

BENJAMIN SPIEGEL.—A petition has been filed against Benjamin Spiegel, dealer in phonographs and talking machines at 28 Delancey Street. Judge Hand appointed Bertha Rembaugh receiver. Assets are $1,500.

FRANCIS MURRAY, bookkeeper in Poughkeepsie, has filed a petition with liabilities of $1,820 and no assets.

CHESTER A. PATTERSON, architect of New Rochelle, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $82,397, of which $35,000 are secured, and assets of $54,075.

UNION JEWELRY COMPANY.—Schedules of the Union Jewelry Company of 49 Maiden Lane show liabilities of $18,085 and assets of $14,346.

ACCURATE RHINESTONE NOVELTY WORKS, INC., of 106 Spring Street shows liabilities of $18,305 and assets of $10,490. The company is offering a composition of 25 cents on the dollar.

M. & J. MICHEL, dealers in jewelry at 276 Sixth Avenue, shows liabilities of $8,661 and assets of $8,311.

SELDIS & KAPLAN, manufacturers of trousers at 16 Walker Street, shows liabilities of $2,939 and assets of $783.

JOHN CASSIDY COMPANY, bank book manufacturers and printers at 221 Fulton Street, shows liabilities of $19,173 and assets of $26,417.

ARTHUR HANNEMAN, dealer in women's wear at 1,576 Broadway, under the trade style of Mme. Glenn, has assigned to Harry H. Oshrin.

ISIDOR GOLDSMITH, manufacturer of children's dresses at 28 West Houston Street, has assigned to Samuel Goldberg.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Julius Cohen, a merchant; petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities, $14,379; assets, $90.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The F. W. Wentworth Company, dealers in clothing and men's furnishings, have assigned. George M. Sherman of Brookline is the assignee. The creditors include the Rogers Peet Company, New York, and L. Adler Brothers of Rochester. The company will be reorganized.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 266 business failures in the United States during the week, against 262 for the previous week and 248, 224, 208, and 166 for the corresponding weeks of 1913 to 1910. The Middle States had 85, New England 34, Southern 50, Western 35, Northwestern 13, and Far Western 29. Canada had 61, against 30 for the preceding week. About 86 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Aeroplane Motors and Equipment Co., Inc.—R. Sharp, $294.

Ash, Abe L.—R. Bielsky, $154.

Beer, Martin L.—Montclair Bels Cigar Co., $104.

Brown Bros., Inc.,—Floyd de L. Brown and George A. Amos—Candee, Smith & Howland Co., $271.

Burrows, Bion L.—J. Griffra, $718.

Brettholz-Krumholz Construction Co., Harry Brettholz, and Sophia Brettholz—German Exchange Bank, $934.

Bennett, Adolph—Laura J. Edwards, $162.

Benedict, Warren D.—George Ringler & Co., $2,662.

Browning, Henry P.—L. Pulitzer, $182.

Brettholz, Krumholz Construction Co. and Harry Brettholz—German Exchange Bank, $2,486.

Buckley, John J.—P. J. McDonald, $826.

Caggiano, Antonio—G. Tuoti, $188.

Charles A. Brady & Co.—P. Paul, $428.

Crown & Keystone Co., Inc.—Julius Kessler & Co., $472.

Carley, Bernard—Cook & Bernheimer Co., $138.

Drum, Redmond J.—John Boyle & Co., $210.

Dostrow, Alexander J.—A. Bruen et al., $455.

Drake, Nathaniel M. and Mord B.—Chelsea Exchange Bank, $182.

Estey Wire Works Co.—Harry Rosenbaum Iron Works, $293.

Eisman, Joseph—Acme Novelty Embroidery Co., $367.

Federal Union Surety Co.—F. Carlson, $189.

Frederick, Daniel S.—C. T. Leggett, $384.

Fleming, John J., Patrick J. Lynch & Fleming Contracting Co.—Gotham Bank of New York, $696.

Goldsmith, Isidor—J. B. Kepner Co., $533.

Greer, Elmer—W. S. Robertson, $18,937.

Handelman, Benjamin—J. Bayer, $184.

Hudson River Realty Co.—Hackensack Water Co., $958.

Hutkoff, Alfred—E. A. Hahn, $122.

Inker, Jacob, and Samuel Brasso—Rome Brass and Copper Co., $201.

Kalmus, Philip—Riker & Hegeman Co., $666.

Krauss, Samuel H.—Harlem Fifth Avenue Amusement Co., Inc., $214.

Katz, Sarah—A. R. Fairchild, $1,843.

Klahre, Hugo—Derby Desk Co., $213.

Levandoosky, Barnett—City of N. Y., $246.

Lighti, Charles, Jr.—Same, $246.

Latham, Frederick—Same, $246.

Levin, Meyer—Same, $246.

Loughlin, Michael—Same, $246.

Lindhe, August—Same, $246.

Lugar, Frank—William H. Wills & Son, $156.

Lettau, William—City of N. Y., $246.

Maisel, Alexander—Same, $246.

Manley, L. W.—Same, $246.

Marvin, Chester A.—Royal Garage et al., $152.

Martense House Co.—City of N. Y., $132.

McGreevey, Dr. William—Directors' Realty Holding Co., $266.

May, William A.—J. G. Robinson, $193.

McDonough, John F., Treasurer—H. Leonhardt, $119.

Mears Rubber Co.—City of New York, $246.

Mylonas, Christopher D.—Powells, $115.

Nedell, Morris H.—City of N. Y., $474.

Orvis, Francis W.—Same, $246.

Newman, Michael—Same, $246.

Norwegian American Printing & Pub. Co.—Same, $100.

Overton, Charles C.—J. T. Loew, $114.

Osborne Patented Machinery Co., Inc.—Municipal Journal and Engineer, $249.

Powell, Lucy—Felix Isman, Inc., $231.

Phillips, Stephen H.—City of N. Y., $246.

Queens Land & Title Co.—S. M. Bissinger, $595.

Same—same, $595.

Post, Edwin, M. and Grove E. Warner—E. R. Thomas et al.; costs, $149.

Pine Lawn Cemetery Ass'n—M. L. Patterson, $132.

Pettit, Rolando S.—I. N. Williams, $122.

Phillips, E.—City of N. Y., $246.

Platz, Edward T.—Same, $246.

Propping, Maurice T.—Same, $246.

Rumberg, Wolf—B. Jaffe, $135.

Semel, Sam—H. Benowitz, $260.

Saldin, Max—M. Wormser et al., $680.

Schroeffel, Harry A.—A. M. Dike, $106.

Sanderson, Edward—Courtney Barber, $328.

Tompkins, Nicholas W.—C. P. Leggett, $174.

Van Riper, Francis G., and Esther M.—Corn Exchange Bank, $548.

Ward, John R., Arverne Park Development Co., and Edward L. Somerville—E. D. Stein et al., $293.

Wishnevsky, Yetta—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs, $109.

Wishnevsky, Fred—Same, costs, $109.

Whitney Bros., Inc.—Wm. J. Lemp Brewing Co., $898.

Wolfson, Samuel—L. J. Robinson, $150.

Waterbury, Gilbert R.—United Electric Light & Power Co., $121.

Ziegfeld, Hugo—Park & Tilford, $288.

Ziccardi, Gustavo—R. Santore, $298.

In Bronx County.

Levy, Charles—O. Englander, $1,301.

Specter, Gdaly—H. Saslaw et al., $197.

Steinberg, Samuel—S. Kaplan, $274.

Zaccardi, Gustavo A.—R. Santoro, $290.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

American Pianograph Co.—E. J. Smith, April 20, 1912, $117.

Drivet, Jacques M.—Bogum Realty Co., Dec. 17, 1913, $316.

Masche, Wilhelm—Bayside Lumber Co., April 8, 1913, $104.

Cavenaugh, Alice J.—F. A. Stone, May 8, 1914, $128.

Hiscock, Jeanette S.—F. A. McKenzie, Feb. 18, 1912, $187.

Kline, George C., and John Murphy—N. Postal, March 28, 1911, $2,211.

New York Railways Co.—J. Weinstein, June 15, 1914, $696.

Seery, Frank—J. Kratochvil, July 29, 1914, $115.

McAllister, Charles S.—W. & J. Sloane, April 9, 1910, $151.

New York Dress Co., Ltd.—J. P. Cohalan, Jan. 27, 1912, $120.

Cosgrove, Margaret E., and Harry L. Horwitz—B. Toplon, March 12, 1914, $642.

Mayer, David—Marx & Rawolbe, July 27, 1914, $129.

Levy, Barnett—H. Schweitzer, June 26, 1914, $385.

In [illegible] County.

Globe Eye [illegible] Co.—M. Newman, March 24th, 1914, $1,363.

On ascertaining a loss, telephone 1000 Bryant, and an advertisement will appear next morning in the Lost Column of The New York Times. [illegible]

WORSTED PRICES IN 1915.

American Woolen Company Issues Its Scale of Rates for the Season.

Following are comparative prices on the worsted fabrics opened this week by the American Woolen Company, Department 1, Division B:

Style.	Spring, 1914.	Spring, 1915.
WASHINGTON MILL.		
309½	$0.87½	$0.82½
409½	.90	.90
4,010	.95	.95
8,109	1.12½	1.12½
8,710	1.22½	1.22½
8,711	1.35	1.35
6,110	1.12½	1.17½
WOOD MILL.		
9,409	$0.87½	$0.85
9,810	1.05	1.10
9,813	1.37½	1.37½
9,709½	1.00	1.02½
91,510	1.57½	1.47½
91,511	1.70	1.55
91,711	1.62½	1.50
96,510	1.12½	1.10
98,011	1.27½	1.27½
910,810	1.50	1.40
10,811	1.57½	1.47½
910,813	1.72½	1.57½
96,010	.97½	1.02½
98,010	1.05	1.10
AYER MILL.		
11,110	$1.37½	$1.27½
11,310	1.27½	1.27½
11,113	1.57½	1.57½
16,210	1.10	1.02½
16,209	.99	.95
RIVERSIDE MILL.		
610	$1.00	$1.00
6,428	1.50	1.50

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 31.—Incorporated today: Flour, Spar Water Proofing & Construction Co., $100,000; P. A. Koch, L. J. Schinsler, J. J. Corcoran, Jr., 301 W. 142 St.

Murray Hill Investigating Co., realty, construction, $100,000; W. H. Randel, T. G. Durkan, Henry Caplan, 68 William St.

Claflin Oil Derrick & Supply Co., Buffalo, $200,000; J. L. Kenefick, R. S. Stevens, D. H. McCarrigher.

Freight Information Corp'n, $50,000; G. B. Edwards, Robert Roe, Richard Arthur, 154 Nassau St.

Remington, Long Island Cycle Car Agency, Queens, $25,000; A. Hobart, F. B. and G. A. Weingetz, 22 Myrtle Av., Jamaica.

Fox Co., Mt. Vernon, millinery, $15,000; William A. David and Abraham H. Fox, 623 B'way, N. Y. C.

Prudential Waist & Dress Co., $10,000; Benj. Schwartz, Philip Okum, Isidor Kallo, 1,449 Boston Road.

David Sokolow Construction Co., realty, merchandise, $5,000; E. C. Biddle, Abraham Slavitt, David Sokolow, 7,411 New Ulrecht Av., Bklyn.

Myophone Co., telephone appliances, $5,000; W. J. Wright, H. R. Miller, M. W. Robinson, 212 5th Av., N. Y.

Greenpoint Amusement Co., Bklyn., $5,000; Lena and Harry Goodman, David Saks, 319 Manhattan Av.

McGerald's, Inc., Buffalo, bakery, confectionery, $10,000; R. W. and Abbie J. W. Tuttle, Blanche F. McGerald.

J. Heatchel & Mariam Co., men's wearing apparel, $5,000; Magnus Gross, George Adam, John Trimper, 378 181st St.

National Shirt Waist Co., $50,000; Jacob and Bernard Bokal, M. Rosenstock, 485 Central Park West.

Edyth Totten Film Co., canvas, projecting machines, $25,000; T. F. McMahon, W. H. Glover, Edyth Totten, Brightwaters.

Cornelius Stack Notion Department, a department store, $25,000; Imogene Ensor, J. J. O'Connell, Cornelius Stack, 144 W. 12th St.

Kah Realty Corp., $10,000; Sophia Jettieson, B. J. Schiff, G. F. Eschbach, 554 Eastern Parkway, Bklyn.

Bonwit, Lennon & Co., Albany, ladies' and children's wearing apparel, $25,000; C. A. Davidson, Henry Hersbrun, A. A. Greenhoot, 60 Wall St., N. Y. C.

Fletcher Realty Co., $5,000; L. D. Gray, John F. and J. T. Fletcher, 265 Skillman St., Bklyn.

Metal Hose & Tubing Co., $15,000; E. L. Kent, Bradford Butler, Catherine Gallagher, 141 B'way.

Michel Jewelry Co., $5,000; Max J. Finkelstein, R. K. Rudge, D. S. Michel, 308 W. 93 St.

Northern News Co., Bronx, $5,000; John Lennon, Oscar Holmes, T. P. Kenney, 97 St. and Shore Road, Bklyn.

Hudson Candy Corp., $10,000; Strates and Peter A. Minakaki, Edward McElhinney, 197 Adams St., Bklyn.

Rochester Jersey Dairy Co., Rochester, $5,000; William Pidgeon, Jr.; William Schalber, N. M. Thomas.

Capital increases: Narboth Vineyards, Brockton, $100,000 to $150,000; Vanitabs Manufacturing Corp., N. Y., $25,000 to $50,000; Gleason Lighterage Co., N. Y., $6,000 to $12,000; Robinson Pearson Co., Ogdensburg, $24,000 to $48,000.

Capital Reduction: Harrick Agency, Olean, $10,000 to $3,000.

Authorizations: Castelli Carpet Co., London, Eng., $625,000; rep., Arthur D. Langwiel, 79 5 Av.; Butler, Freed, Riley Co., Jersey City, commissioner, $50,000; rep., Max Freed, 7 E. 20 St.

Voluntary dissolutions: Louis Farkas, Inc., N. Y.; Cappadonia, Manisicalco, N. Y.; Celeron Land Co., Jamestown; World Film Corp., N. Y.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 31.—Charters filed today: Robinson Seits Tire Co., South Orange, $5,000; G. W. Robinson, A. M. Seitz, Frank Robinson, South Orange.

William Bartley & Son's, Inc., Bartley, plumbing, $50,000; A. H. Bartley, W. A. Bartley, J. F. Parliment, Flanders.

Bellbey Transfer Co., Harrison, trucking, $1,000; J. E., J. A. and F. Bellbey, Harrison.

American Amusement Co., Hoboken, $125,000; A. M. Bruggeman, J. P. Smith, Leo Mayer, Hoboken.

Edmund C. Kramer Co., Sea Side Heights, building material, $125,000; E. C. Kramer, Sea Side Heights; Charles Besore, John A. Higgins, Camden.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, July 31.—Filed today: Klen-O-Scope Co., moving pictures, $1,000,000; E. C. Boyd, E. S. Hellins, Philip L. Garrett.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA—Smith & Higgins; J. C. Cook, ladies' garments, millinery; W. H. Higgins, notions, hosiery, laces; Mrs. J. Love, muslin underwear; Miss A. Shipley, infants' wear; Pierrepont.

ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; M. Rich, dry goods; 148 W. 23d.

ALEXANDRIA—I. Levy, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.

AUSTIN—Woman's Toggery Shop; M. Estes, women's ready-to-wear; 12 W. 27th; Prince George.

BALTIMORE—Cohn-Cobiens Co.; Miss B. Cohn, housefurn. goods; 1,195 Broadway.

BESSEMER, Ala.—Blick & Lefkovits; S. Lefkovits, millinery, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,161 Bway, Marlborough.

BINGHAMTON—Goldstein Clothing Co.; S. Goldstein, clothing; J. Goldstein, woolens; Bway Central.

BLACKFOOT, Idaho—Hood D. G. Co.; J. R. Ryan, general mdse.; Bway Central.

BUTTE—Symons D. G. Co.; L. Ransahoff, gloves, ribbons; 321 Bway.

CARLSBRO, N. M.—Joyce Pruitt Co.; J. Moore, dry goods; 220 5th Av.; Albert.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss E. Doherty, costumes; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Phillipsborn Co.; J. H. Schlesinger, dresses, waists; 132 W. 21st.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; G. L. Israel, sporting goods; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; A. J. Giron, clothing; 38 W. 25th.

CINCINNATI—Mach, Berman Co.; H. Moch, piece goods; Ansonia.

CLEVELAND—Waddell Co.; G. Thompson, millinery; Claridge.

CLEVELAND—Hart & Co.; J. W. Mason, silks, ribbons, laces; 15 W. 32d.

CUERO, Texas—A. F. Dietze, general mdse.; Wallicks.

DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; Mr. Collins, cloaks, suits; 214 Church.

DENVER—Joslyn D. G. Co.; F. D. Long, millinery; 214 Church.

DENVER.—A. E. Kalmus, cloaks, suits; Claridge.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis.—Rosenthal, Coplin Co.; J. Coplin, ready-to-wear, millinery; New Victoria.

GRAND ISLANDS, Neb.—A. E. Nagelstock, jobs, Summer waists; 18 W. 27th.

GROESBECK, Texas—R. M. Cralle, dry goods; Longacre.

HOGUHTON, Mich.—Kremer Bros.; B. Kremer, clothing, furn. goods; Grand.

HOUSTON—E. Klam, boys' children's clothing, furnishing goods; 15 East 26th.

HOUSTON—Levy Brothers Dry Goods Co.; M. E. Gimbel, millinery; 148 West 23d.

INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; H. Wilson, domestics; J. Rush, dry goods; 320 Church; Somerset.

JACKSON, Tenn.—Holland Dry Goods Co.; C. M. Yates, cloaks, suits; 38 West 32d.

JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; S. Goldberg, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods, notions, jewelry; 225 5 Av.

JACKSONVILLE—J. A. Rosenberg, dry goods; Navarre.

KANSAS CITY—Burnham, Munger, Root D. G. Co.; G. Mueller, jobs, seconds; 43 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus—M. Tutner, millinery; 621 Broadway.

LIMA, Ohio—B. H. McCauley, millinery; Herald Square.

MARSHALL, Texas—J. Weisman & Co.; J. Hirsch, furn. goods; C. Jarrard, general mdse.; M. H. Levy, furn. goods; 72 Leonard; Flanders.

MILTON, Ore.—The Fair; J. F. Stover, general mdse.; Continental.

MINNEAPOLIS—Root & Hageman; L. A. Hageman, ready to wear; Hoffman House.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; A. C. Hislop, general merchandise; 1,170 Broadway.

MONTGOMERY—Knowles D. G. Co.; W. E. Leonard, dry goods; 43 W. 27th; Aberdeen.

NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; F. M. Taylor, housefurn. goods; 114 5th Av.; Gregorian.

NORTH YAKIMA—Barney & Callahan; J. L. Barney, clothing, furn. goods, ready to wear; Bway, Central.

PALATKA, Fla.—M. H. Rosenberg, dry goods; Navarre.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss L. B. Walter, silverware; B'way and 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Jones D. G. Co.; F. Jones, dry goods; Wallicks.

PITTSBURG, Kan.—Ramsay Bros.; J. W. Overberg, general mdse.; Martinique.

RICHMOND—Miller & Rhodes; Miss K. Fitzgerald, ladies' underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 55 White.

ROSWELL, N. M.—Joyce Pruitt Co.; F. J. Thielen, general mdse.; 220 5th Av.; Albert.

SALISBURY, Md.—Nock Bros.; J. E. Nock, men's clothing, furn. goods; Bway Central.

SAN FRANCISCO—S. N. Wood Co.; Mrs. Knapp, millinery; 48 W. 16th.

SAN FRANCISCO—Emporium; E. Bishoporic, pictures, toys; 60 W. 33d.

SHREVESPORT—Hearne D. G. Co.; Miss R. Nossek, fancy goods; 114 5th Av.

SPRINGFIELD—Meekins, Packard & Wheat; W. C. Hatch, silk; 75 Sprink; Park Av.

ST. LOUIS—B. Frank, clothing; Navarre.

ST. JOSEPH—Wheeler & Motter Merc. Co.; T. J. Beaumont, dress goods, silk; 320 Bway.; Vanderbilt.

ST. LOUIS—Trorlich-Duncker Carpet Co.; C. H. Duncker, carpets; 11 East 17th.

ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co.; G. F. Newhard, notions, jewelry, ribbons, corsets, ladies' neckwear; 258 Church.

TACOMA, Wash.—McCormack Bros.; F. Vesehoff, cloaks, suits; 247 6th Av.; Latham.

TOLEDO—M. Moyer; M. Isaacs, cloaks, suits, furn. goods; 116 W. 32d.

WORCESTER—Denholm & McKay Co.; H. Munzer, leather goods; 2 Walker.

Buyers' Wants

40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CONTRACTORS.

Those making their own styles, snappy suits. Call, with samples, Saturday morning, 34 West 27th St., tenth floor.

SALESMAN wanted for Chicago, (except State St.,) Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri for a distinctive line of undermuslins and children's dresses; none but A1 men with good following in this line need apply; commission and drawing account. X 363 Times Annex.

Phil Gill Says:—

I just put over one of the biggest deals in my experience—that means big profit for me and my customers. It will be the sensation of the Dress Trade. Watch for it in these columns Monday.

Phil S. Gill, The Dress Value Creator,
39 W. 32d St., In the Heart of the Trade.

BASQUE GIRDLES

In great variety. A thousand styles of belts, girdles and sashes are awaiting your inspection. Don't fail to see our line.

SLOTE & SCHAFFER,
"The Belt House of New York,"
49-53 East 21st St.

AUCTION SALES

MERCHANDISE.

OPENING SALE FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING
FOR MEN, YOUTHS AND CHILDREN
David W. Biow & Co.,
Tel. 2436-2437 Franklin.
13-15 Lispenard Street, New York.
Monday, Aug. 3d, 1914, at 10:30 A. M.,
without limit or reserve,
high-class, well-selected stock,
Inventoried at Over $50,000,
consisting of
3,500 Men's and Youths' Suits,
2,500 Men's and Youths' Overcoats,
3,000 PAIRS MEN'S PANTS,
5,000 CHILDREN'S KNICKER AND NOVELTY SUITS & OVERCOATS.
Also a Large, High-class Retail Stock.

The above offerings include the production of several prominent out-of-town makers and present an exceptional opportunity to buyers of dependable merchandise.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS,
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5TH, 1914,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

For account of whom it may concern:

10 shs. Central Trust Co.
$5,000 Calumet & Copper Creek Mining Co. 1st Mtge. & Coll. Trust 6 p. c. 10-year Const. Gold Bds., 1920, June, 1914, coupons on.
13 shs. Irving National Bank.
$1,500 Note of A. L. Stone Manufacturing Co. dated Feby. 11, 1914, payable 4 months after date.
$1,500 A. L. Stone Manufacturing Co. 1 Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 9 OF CHAPTER 38 of the Consolidated Laws of the State of New York, the Winton Motor Carriage Company will on the 19th day of August, 1914, at 2:30 P. M., sell at public auction for the account of Mrs. S. K. Hutchins, a 1909 Winton automobile with limousine body claimed by and alleged to be owned by said Mrs. S. K. Hutchins at the salesroom of Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, No. 320 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City, in order to satisfy an existing lien upon said automobile. WINTON MOTOR CARRIAGE COMPANY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mortgagee's Sale
OF THE
Cooley Hotel Property
211-219 Main St., Springfield, Mass.
Thursday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M.

Fronting 150 ft. on Main Street and 216 ft. on Liberty Street, practically covered with 4 and 6 story modern blocks. Assessed valuation $493,300. Mortgaged for $305,000, which the owners are willing to let remain for 10 years. Owing to the fact that these blocks have to be sold together, this property is going to sell from $50,000 to $75,000 less than the buyer can sell them for separately.

N. D. & Dwight Winter, Auct's.

ASSIGNEE SALE.

Supreme Court, New York County.—In the matter of the assignment of HENRY WEISS, doing business as G. B. WEISS & SON, to Emile Pincus, Assignee.

Samuel Marx, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction on Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., on premises No. 229 East 42nd Street, all the property of the above consisting of a large stock of shoe leather consisting of hides, sole and upper leather, harness, leather for harness, wagon and automobile supply, shoe and harness findings consisting of rubber and leather heels and soles, nails, laces, dressings, threads, also shoemakers and harness makers' tools, &c., fixtures, desks, safe, typewriter, tables, counters, &c. By order of

EMILE PINCUS, Assignee.
WM. KAUFMANN, Attorney for Assignee,
No. 1 Beekman St., N. Y. C.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Woolworth Bldg. [illegible] Tel. [illegible] Barclay.

WOOLENS JOBBERS ASSIGN.

Moravian Company, with $60,000 Assets, Owes $85,000.

William Horowitz and Moses Laidhold, doing business as the Moravian Woolen Company, jobbers in woolens at 117 and 119 East Twenty-fourth Street, have made an assignment to Morris B. Arnold. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against them by Rosenberg, Leus & Ball, acting for three creditors with claims totaling $2,500. Morrison & Schiff, attorneys for the Moravian Company, said that a hasty examination of the condition of the firm showed the liabilities to be approximately $85,000 and the assets about $60,000.

The attorneys say that the failure is due primarily to a demoralized condition which has governed the woolen market for the last year. The stock on hand in October, 1913, has depreciated more than 40 per cent., according to Mr. Morrison, while the frequent changes in styles of fabric used in the manufacture of cloaks and suits have made a profitable business by jobbers almost impossible.

SHOW KODAK CONTRACTS.

Government Produces Documents in Anti-Trust Hearing.

BOSTON, July 31.—Documentary evidence in the suit of the Government against the Eastman Kodak Company for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law was presented at a hearing before Charles K. Darling, special examiner, today. This evidence was furnished by the American Photographic Paper Company of this city, and consisted of contracts between that company and the General Paper Company of Belgium, as well as books of accounts and correspondence relating to trade arrangements between the American, General, and Eastman Companies.

The Government contends that these documents support its claims that the American Company's entire output of raw paper for photographic purposes was sold to the Eastman Company under arrangements in violation of the Sherman law.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Orange County.

STEAM HEAT and LOG FIRES
are being enjoyed by the guests of the
IDLE HOUR INN
Walton Lake, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.

during one of the most remarkable Summer season's ever known in this section of the country. We want EIGHT more guests to come and join us in unseasonable WINTER sports. SNOW skiing, Ice Skating and Arctic amusements can be indulged in. On the rare occasions when the SUN has shown itself in the past month, we took deep breaths of exhilarating mountain air, and have been enhanced by the scenic panorama of hill, dales and lakes spread to our view from the piazzas.

For the small sum of $25 a week, or more if you see fit, you may come and be one of our party, and believe me, you will always retain pleasant memories of your visit. Write a letter to JOSEPH V. JORDAN, JR., and get in right.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

15 Minutes from Herald Square.

FOREST HILLS INN
New Fireproof Hotel
Attractive, convenient; Tennis Courts; Squash Court, Pool and Billiard Room.
Moderate Rates.
Under same management as The Hall, Glen Cove, L. I., and (formerly) Nicholas Fish Mansion, New York City.
Take Long Island (Electric) R. R. at Pennsylvania Station; 13 minutes to Forest Hills, L. I.
FOREST HILLS INN,
Forest Hills, L. I.
For further information or booklet, inquire on property, or at New York Office, 47 West 34th St., Room 716.

HUNTINGTON BAY LODGE
on
HUNTINGTON BAY.
Now being managed as Locust Lodge used to be; catering strictly to the best families.
AMERICAN PLAN, $21 to $25 WEEKLY.
Spend August and September There.
Commuting distance; bathing, tennis, golf.
TELEPHONE 200 HUNTINGTON.
NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE,
18 East 34th St. Tel. 4030 Murray Hill.

NEW YORK—Catskill Mountains.

The Catskill Mountains

A country of native grandeur, wildwood charms, many trout streams, walks, drives, and other attractions make this a picturesque and healthful paradise.

The Ulster & Delaware R. R.

reaches all points in this mountain sanitarium and great pleasure ground, and in connection with West Shore R. R., operates through trains including Pullman service.

The annual illustrated book with revised map of the Catskill Mountain section, also map showing the great Ashokan Reservoir, and containing corrected list of over 1,000 hotels and boarding houses, will be sent free on receipt of 6 cents postage.

N. A. SIMS, General Passenger Agent,
Kingston, N. Y.

"The World-Famed View"
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE
ALTITUDE 2,250 FEET.
Electric light, steam heat, pure spring water, modern plumbing.
Canoeing, Tennis, Scenic Automobile Rides. Garage. Orchestra. Week-day afternoons, "The Dansant," magnificent Ball Room, oak floor 65x40 feet; dancing every week-day evening.
GEORGE H. BEACH, Manager,
CATSKILL, N. Y.

NEW YORK—Ulster County.

Spend the Summer in the Clouds
2,000 Ft. Elevation. 100 miles from city.
CRAGSMOOR INN
High-class mountain inn, 100 miles from city; large, private park, broad verandas; suites with private baths and sleeping porches; guaranteed milk; ABSOLUTELY NO CANNED FOODS; all amusements; references required.
Season June 10 to October 1. Address
C. D. CURTIS, Cragsmoor, N. Y.

NEW YORK—Monticello.

ALBERT HOUSE, MONTICELLO, N. Y.
Just the Place.
Spend August in the Mountains.
SPECIAL LOW RATES. Altitude, 2,000 feet.
F. J. WELTON, Prop.
Telephone call, 221 Riverside.

NEW ENGLAND.

THE REAL TOUR
Through the Berkshire Hills.

NEW ENGLAND—Connecticut.

The Edgewood
At Greenwich, Conn.
To those who have postponed leaving town and who desire to remain close by we would suggest an inquiry in regard to special and attractive inducements at
"New York's Ideal Suburban Hotel"
From Now Until October 1st.
Ownership Management insures highest standard of service throughout.
The Edgewood Motor will make daily trips from Hotel Vanderbilt. Bookings taken at Hotel Office.
FINE AUTO RUN OF 28 MILES.
Golf Links. Modern Dancing and all outdoor and indoor amusements provided.
The Alfred S. Amer Co., Owners
Also
The St. Charles, New Orleans
"FINEST ALL YEAR HOTEL IN THE SOUTH"

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

In the Berkshires
RED LION INN
Stockbridge, Mass.
Fine 18-hole Golf Course.
Splendid Roads.
Good Tennis.
Allen T. Treadway, Prop.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Orange County.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
Ninth season; 45 min. to 42d St., on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns, 500 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; capacity 200; own dairy and vegetable garden; music and dancing; rates $9 to $15; garage. Phone 1165, White Plains. Booklet.

Larchmont-on-the-Sound, N. Y.
Schuyler Cottage.
Directly on the water, 40 minutes from Grand Central Terminal. Bathing, Boating, Fishing. Tel. 81 Larchmont.
Mrs. I. F. CASSIDY.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Coolest Location in Atlantic City
OSTEND
Occupying entire block of ocean front and connected with the famous Boardwalk; in the popular Chelsea section; capacity 500; unusually large, cool rooms, with unobstructed view of ocean from all; every appointment and comfort; sea and fresh water in all baths; running water in rooms; 4,000 feet of porches surround the hotel; notable cuisine and service; orchestra of soloists; dancing twice daily; social diversions; special, $17.50 up weekly; illustrated booklet mailed; auto meets trains; entirely new management by owners. John C. Gossler, Manager.

ELBERON
AND FIREPROOF ANNEX. Tennessee Av., near beach. Central; open surroundings; opposite Protestant and Catholic churches; capacity, 500; new throughout; running water in rooms; private baths; metal beds; 4,000 feet of porches; excellent table; fresh vegetables; windows screened; white service; booklet. Special $8 to $21 weekly; $1.50 to $3.50 daily. R. B. LUDY, M. D.

ISLESWORTH
American and European plans. Virginia Ave. and the Boardwalk. Capacity 600. Every appointment, including hot and cold sea water baths. Table and service unexcelled. Orchestra. Open all year.

NEW HOTEL MERION FIRE-PROOF
Vermont Av. and beach. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, etc. Unexcelled cuisine. Special terms—$17.50 up weekly. Bus at trains. C. B. PRETTYMAN, Owner.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

NEW JERSEY—Spring Lake.

The New Monmouth
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.
Long Distance Telephones.
Canoeing, Sea Bathing, Fishing, Tennis.
Superb 18-Hole Golf Course.
Daily Concerts and Dancing.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

NEW JERSEY—Lake Hopatcong.

New Hotel Breslin
On Lake Hopatcong, P. O., Mt. Arlington, N. J.
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Lake Hopatcong, N. J., greatly improved. Instruction Modern Dances. Music. Tennis. Superior table. Artesian water. P. O. Address Mount Arlington, N. J. Thomas R. Moore Hotel Co.

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A Summer Home for Discriminating People. All Outdoor and Indoor Amusements at their best.
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Surrounds the Inn
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock Exchange Suspends Trading as a Measure of Protection Against Foreign Liquidation.

Trading in securities ceased in New York yesterday, as it had previously ceased on all the great financial markets of the world. The Governors were called into conference early to determine the course which the New York Stock Exchange should pursue, and with the news before them that the London Stock Exchange had closed and that a state of war had been decreed in Germany they decided that New York should no longer keep its market open to continue the absorption of stock which Europe was pouring into this centre. Some expressed regret that this step was taken, and expressed the belief that other means were available for meeting the situation, but on the whole there was no doubt that the action of the Governors caused a feeling of relief throughout the financial district.

There were more intimate Stock Exchange factors to be considered than the gold outflow, but it was pointed out that so long as Europe continued to sell here heavily, finding no other market in which to sell, it would be in a position to draw gold from us on a larger scale than could comfortably be provided. The closing of the Exchange, therefore, put an additional barrier in the way of gold exports, and it was perhaps the only means to that end which was at hand. New York has yielded in this matter not to any influences of its own making, but to the great weight of the war scare which has completely demoralized the stock markets and money markets of Europe with its reflex action on our own.

Great as is the disarrangement of ordinary financial processes here, we are suffering far less than the European markets, for there not only has trading ceased, but normal conditions in banking have come for the time being to an end. Our bankers received advices yesterday that the English Bank act was about to be suspended and that in all probability a moratorium would be declared in France. It was naturally, a matter for congratulation that our own difficulties growing out of the threat of widespread war in Europe were confined to so much narrower and to so much less disturbing channels.

The gold withdrawals continued yesterday, a considerable amount being taken for Canada, in addition to that which was engaged for shipment to Europe, and it was felt that as an additional measure of protection for our gold supplies that the banks should be prepared to set in motion the machinery for additional circulation provided for under the Aldrich-Vreeland act, and which will supply any local demand for cash without putting it out in a form in which it could be immediately taken for export. Other suggestions looking to the safeguarding of our gold supply against the inroads Europe has been making into them under the influence of the fear of a war of unprecedented dimensions were considered, but none of these other proposals was found to be practicable. The feeling prevailed in banking circles, however, that gold exports should be discouraged as much as possible, as indeed they were being discouraged, by the risks involved in shipping gold under the conditions which threaten to prevail.

There are some aspects of the closing of the Stock Exchange which were not given much thought yesterday, but which are very likely to receive consideration later. At the moment the closing of the Stock Exchange prevents further liquidation until the European situation assumes a calmer aspect. Despite the gravity of yesterday's foreign news many bankers had not given up hope that the struggle in Europe would be localized, and they found some support for this hope in the advices which they received from the European capitals yesterday afternoon. From another point of view the argument was advanced that widespread European war was so generally expected yesterday morning that practically the full shock of that news, should it come, had already been felt.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reported so far for the third week of July show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains, and those reporting losses being stated separately:

Nine roads	$3,545,015	+399,268
Eighteen roads	8,421,286	—319,214
Total, (27 roads)	11,966,301	—719,946

ATLANTIC COAST LINE for June—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	$2,851,072	$2,609,253	$2,530,851
Net after tax	475,855	528,0[illegible]	408,443
12 mos. gross	36,832,898	36,123,071	33,498,356
Net after tax	9,059,651	10,086,0[illegible]	9,534,721

SEABOARD AIR LINE for June—

Gross	1,947,287	1,940,658	1,723,429
Net after tax	555,356	581,400	349,511
12 mos. gross	25,291,757	24,627,874	22,921,904
Net after tax	6,981,363	6,846,2[illegible]	5,724,817

Miscellaneous Earnings.

GENERAL CHEMICAL for the six months ended June 30—

Net profits	$1,426,086	$1,404,812	$1,352,751
Res. for ins.	30,000	30,000	30,000
Dep. prof. sh. acct., &c	205,000	205,000	207,691
Total deduct	235,000	235,000	237,691
Surplus	1,191,086	1,169,812	1,115,060
Pf. div	412,500	412,500	375,000
Balance	778,586	757,312	740,060
Common div	325,740	297,456	356,767
Surplus	452,846	459,856	383,293

NORTHERN STATES POWER (with subsidiary companies) for June—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	307,426	270,310	37,116
Net after tax	152,401	132,782	19,619
6 mos. gross	1,319,348	1,175,706	143,642
Net after tax	673,673	562,468	111,204
12 mos. gross	4,078,541	3,745,841	332,700
Net after tax	2,122,539	1,894,601	227,937
Surp. aft. chgs	881,774	716,510	165,263
Bal. after pf div	294,705	162,497	132,208

PUGET SOUND TRACTION LIGHT & POWER for June—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	706,471	715,373	8,902
Net after taxes	275,431	303,881	28,450
Sur. aft. chgs	100,106	132,168	32,062
12 mos. gross	8,717,662	8,345,255	*372,407
Net after taxes	3,669,437	3,468,458	*200,979
Sur. aft. chgs	1,577,521	1,450,220	*127,301

SOUTHERN EXPRESS reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for April—

To. rcts. fr. op	1,368,392	1,388,668	20,276
Express priv.	692,956	695,520	2,564
Total op. rev.	695,436	[illegible]	17,712
Total op. exp.	585,487	557,263	*28,224
Net op. rev.	109,948	135,884	25,936
Taxes	15,269	12,598	*2,671
Op. income	94,681	123,289	28,608
Ten months:			
To. rcts. fr. op	13,412,429	13,633,891	221,462
Express priv.	6,746,926	6,778,383	31,457
Total op. rev	6,665,503	6,855,507	190,004
Total op. exp.	5,779,514	5,676,318	*103,196
Net op. rev.	885,988	1,179,189	293,201
Taxes	150,901	133,181	*17,720
Op. income	735,086	1,046,007	310,921
Mileage:			
Steam roads	32,771	32,512	*259
Other lines	753	643	110

*Increase.

WEST PENN. TRACTION—

	Twelve months to May 31, '14.	Dec. 31, '13.
Gross earnings	$5,0[illegible]	$4,992,728
Expenses and taxes	[illegible]	2,618,771
Net earnings	[illegible]	2,373,956

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Exchange closed.

COLORADO.

[illegible]

TRANSACTIONS IN JULY.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of July aggregated 7,890,599 shares, an increase of 3,890,526 shares as compared with the previous month and of 2,766,705 shares as compared with the corresponding month last year. The heaviest day's trading was on the 30th, with sales of 1,298,806 shares, the largest total since Oct. 27, 1911, when 1,365,285 shares were dealt in. The smallest total for any full day was 88,337 shares, on the 2d. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was 203,956, on the 25th, and the minimum total 107,613 shares, on the 18th.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for July and the seven months of this year, as compared with the corresponding periods in each year back to 1889:

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	July.	Jan. 1 to July 31.
1914	7,890,599	45,989,158
1913	5,123,894	51,194,885
1912	7,169,868	76,564,826
1911	5,441,555	59,061,158
1910	14,295,325	111,696,870
1909	12,811,144	111,920,040
1908	13,872,835	98,372,197
1907	12,797,738	129,256,299
1906	16,300,558	164,390,078
1905	18,018,588	150,659,420
1904	12,134,945	62,770,441
1903	14,780,826	96,988,752
1902	16,317,957	103,865,277
1901	15,920,898	191,719,331
1900	6,274,439	72,220,650
1899	8,024,706	106,187,822
1898	4,784,808	67,199,882
1897	7,011,657	32,388,883
1896	5,542,770	30,904,210
1895	5,848,404	37,119,804
1894	2,817,182	27,769,112
1893	5,889,188	52,917,188
1892	3,468,063	49,192,622
1891	3,440,651	32,488,794
1890	3,030,257	31,306,644
1889	5,584,762	36,921,370

The dealings in railroad and miscellaneous bonds amounted to a par value of $49,163,500, in Government bonds to $342,600, in State bonds to $999,000, and in city bonds to $1,192,000, a total in all classes of bonds of $51,697,100, a decrease of $2,150,900 as compared with the previous month, but an increase of $17,100,500 as compared with the corresponding month last year. The heaviest trading was on the 30th, with sales of $4,704,500, and the lighest on the 20th, when the sales were $1,412,500. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was $1,245,500, on the 25th, and the minimum $684,500, on the 11th.

Bond dealings for the month and the seven months of this year made the following showing:

BONDS.

	July.	Jan. 1 to July 31.
1914	$51,697,100	$425,061,100

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues and of these two groups of stocks combined with comparisons for the month of July:

1914.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
July 1	78.26	77.78	77.89	—.29
July 2	78.14	77.80	77.99	+.10
July 3	78.63	78.19	78.47	+.48
July 4	Holiday.			
July 6	78.81	78.52	78.61	+.14
July 7	79.01	78.13	78.73	+.12
July 8	78.87	78.18	78.36	—.37
July 9	78.53	77.71	78.09	—.27
July 10	77.78	76.87	77.10	—.99
July 11	77.26	76.70	76.92	—.18
July 13	77.11	76.05	76.35	—.57
July 14	76.72	75.87	76.54	+.19
July 15	76.65	75.42	75.88	—.66
July 16	76.06	75.29	75.77	—.11
July 17	75.76	74.65	75.07	—.70
July 18	75.48	74.88	75.31	+.24
July 20	74.17	73.54	73.67	—*1.64
July 21	74.46	73.39	74.19	+.52
July 22	74.39	73.84	74.04	—.15
July 23	74.00	73.34	73.52	—.52
July 24	73.40	72.65	72.79	—.73
July 25	73.11	72.28	72.97	+.18
July 27	72.68	71.60	72.60	—.37
July 28	72.29	69.53	70.32	—2.28
July 29	70.78	68.57	70.41	+.09
July 30	69.98	66.35	66.78	—3.63
July 31	Stock Exchange closed.			

INDUSTRIALS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
July 1	58.29	58.09	58.11	—.08
July 2	58.28	58.09	58.19	+.08
July 3	58.83	58.39	58.73	+.54
July 4	Holiday.			
July 6	58.90	58.72	58.78	+.05
July 7	59.15	58.69	58.97	+.19
July 8	59.23	58.85	58.98	+.01
July 9	59.29	58.90	59.06	+.08
July 10	58.98	58.64	58.82	—.24
July 11	58.73	58.47	58.60	—.22
July 13	58.66	58.02	58.12	—.48
July 14	58.42	57.96	58.34	+.22
July 15	58.27	57.80	57.97	—.37
July 16	58.14	57.84	58.03	+.06
July 17	58.13	57.69	57.82	—.21
July 18	58.02	57.85	57.96	+.14
July 20	58.08	57.83	57.95	—.01
July 21	58.40	57.83	58.31	+.36
July 22	58.54	58.24	58.37	+.06
July 23	58.31	57.95	58.00	—.37
July 24	57.63	57.18	57.21	—.79
July 25	57.25	56.89	57.15	—.06
July 27	56.95	55.92	56.79	—.36
July 28	56.20	53.88	54.27	—2.52
July 29	54.65	52.52	54.44	+.17
July 30	53.48	48.48	48.76	—5.68
July 31	Stock Exchange closed.			

COMBINED AVERAGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
July 1	68.27	67.93	68.00	—.18
July 2	68.21	67.94	68.09	+.09
July 3	68.73	68.29	68.60	+.51
July 4	Holiday			
July 6	68.85	68.62	68.69	+.09
July 7	69.08	68.41	68.85	+.16
July 8	69.05	68.51	68.67	—.18
July 9	68.91	68.30	68.57	—.10
July 10	68.38	67.75	67.96	—.63
July 11	67.99	67.58	67.76	—.20
July 13	67.88	67.03	67.23	—.58
July 14	67.57	66.91	67.44	+.21
July 15	67.46	66.11	66.92	—.52
July 16	67.10	66.56	66.90	—.02
July 17	66.94	66.17	66.44	—.46
July 18	66.75	66.36	66.63	+.19
July 20	66.12	65.68	65.81	—.82
July 21	66.43	65.61	66.25	+.44
July 22	66.46	66.04	66.20	—.05
July 23	66.15	65.64	65.76	—.44
July 24	65.51	64.91	65.00	—.76
July 25	65.18	64.58	65.06	+.06
July 27	64.81	63.76	64.69	—.37
July 28	64.24	61.70	62.29	—2.40
July 29	62.71	60.54	62.42	+.13
July 30	61.73	57.41	57.77	—.465
July 31	Stock Exchange closed			

*The Union Pacific dividend, which came off the price of Union Pacific on the 20th, was equal to 1.21 in the average of the twenty-five railroads' stocks. Allowing for this dividend the decline in the railroad average would be .43 for that day, and in the average of the fifty stocks, .22.

July Range This Year.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
Railroads	79.01	July 7	66.35	July 30	66.78
Industrials	59.29	July 9	48.48	July 30	48.76
Combined	69.08	July 7	57.41	July 30	57.77

July Range in 1912 and 1913.

RAILROADS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
1913	82.73	July 28	78.66	July 9	81.51
1912	93.75	July 3	90.90	July 12	93.49

INDUSTRIALS.

1913	57.75	July 28	52.94	July 9	57.18
1912	71.78	July 3	68.53	July 11	70.11

COMBINED FIFTY STOCKS.

1913	70.24	July 28	65.80	July 9	69.34
1912	82.76	July 3	79.75	July 12	81.80

This Year's Range to Date.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
Railroads	84.94	Jan. 23	66.35	July 30	66.78
Industrials	61.71	Mar. 23	48.48	July 30	48.76
Comb. Av.	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	57.77

Year's Range in 1913.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	June 10	Dec. 31
Railroads	90.68	91.41	75.92	79.79
	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	June 10	Dec. 31
Industrials	66.76	67.06	50.27	56.34
	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	June 10	Dec. 31
Comb. Av.	78.72	79.10	63.09	68.06

Year's Range in 1912.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
	Jan. 2	Oct. 4	Dec. 16	Dec. 31
Railroads	91.48	97.28	83.39	90.27
	Jan. 2	Sept. 30	Feb. 7	Dec. 31
Industrials	64.00	74.50	61.74	68.13
	Jan. 2	Sept. 30	Feb. 1	Dec. 31
Comb. Av.	77.51	85.82	75.24	78.19

BOND AVERAGES FOR JULY.

1	86.62	+.06	17	85.71	—.13
2	86.63	+.01	18	85.69	—.02
3	86.71	+.08	20	85.57	—.12
4	Holiday.		21	85.65	+.08
6	86.66	—.05	22	85.35	—.30
7	86.85	+.19	23	85.36	+.01
8	86.55	—.30	24	85.28	—.08
9	86.45	—.10	25	85.19	—.09
10	86.32	—.13	27	84.92	—.27
11	86.19	—.13	28	84.12	—.80
13	85.96	—.23	29	83.99	—.13
14	86.04	+.08	30	82.73	—1.26
15	85.90	—.14	31	Market closed.	
16	85.84	—.06			

JULY, 1914.			JULY, 1913.		
High	86.85,	July 7	High	87.21,	July 31
Low	82.73,	July 30	Low	86.30,	July 14

	1914.		1913.	
June—				
High	87.59	June 10	87.85	June 2
Low	86.56	June 30	85.78	June 11
May—				
High	87.50	May 18	89.06	May 7
Low	87.22	May 26	88.01	May 29
April—				
High	87.27	April 7	90.63	April 5
Low	86.91	April 27	89.70	April 30
March—				
High	88.71	Mar. 4	90.92	Mar. 3
Low	87.91	Mar. 12	89.71	Mar. 20
February—				
High	88.42	Feb. 4	92.10	Feb. 1
Low	85.61	Feb. 26	90.53	Feb. 25
January—				
High	[illegible]	Jan. 27	[illegible]	Jan. 10
Low	[illegible]	Jan.	[illegible]	Jan.

RANGE FOR YEAR 1914 TO DATE.

[illegible]

J. L. BILLARD IS OUT OF NEW HAVEN BOARD

Resigns to Leave His Associates Untrammeled in the Pending Investigation.

LONG HAD ACTION IN MIND

Quits Navigation Company's Directorate Also—Actuated by "Strictest Sense of Propriety."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 31.—The resignation of John L. Billard of Meriden from the directorates of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and the New England Navigation Company was announced here today. Homer S. Cummins of Stamford, his counsel, made the announcement after a conference with Mr. Billard.

Mr. Cummins in his statement said that Mr. Billard desired to resign several months ago in order to be relieved from business cares, but refrained because "it did not seem desirable to take any step which might change the status of affairs while the Interstate Commerce Commission was investigating the financial transactions of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company."

The statement continues: "In view of the fact, however, that the investigation is completed and a formal report filed, Mr. Billard now feels free to submit his resignation. It is only fair to say that there is an additional reason for filing his resignation.

"The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission deals in part with the relations between the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and the Billard Company. A committee of the Directors of the railroad has been appointed to investigate and report further upon the Billard Company affairs, so far as the railroad company may be interested in them.

"Mr. Billard feels that his presence on the Board of Directors might possibly be embarrassing to his associates in conducting the investigation, and it is his wish that such an investigation be complete and unlimited in scope.

"Under these circumstances it will be manifest that the action taken by Mr. Billard was dictated by the strictest sense of propriety."

The commission in another letter later in the day asked the Attorney General for an opinion on the legality of $53,000,000 of New Haven stock, the total amount issued since 1910. The legality of the stock has been questioned because it is alleged that it was issued without the approval of the Public Service Commission or the Railroad Commission.

P. S. C. ACCUSES NEW HAVEN

Massachusetts Board Complains of Disregard of Injunction.

BOSTON, July 31.—The Public Service Commission today requested Attorney General Boynton to bring such action as he considers necessary against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company for alleged disregard of an injunction issued by the Supreme Court in 1909, restraining the railroad from acquiring, either directly or indirectly, stock in any street railway company in the State.

The commission in its letter to the Attorney General, wrote:

"In the Interstate Commerce Commission's report of the investigation of the financial transactions of the New Haven are statements to the effect that the New Haven Investment and Security Company had as its primary purpose to take from and hold for the New Haven the Massachusetts trolley interests of that company."

COMPENSATION LAW INQUIRY

Commission Investigating Discrimination Against Family Men.

The State Workmen's Compensation Commission yesterday announced that Deputy Commissioner Cyrus W. Phillips was investigating rumors that corporations were endeavoring to evade the law by dismissing married men and refusing to hire men of family.

The law provides that the employer is responsible to the dependents of the killed or injured workman. Single men have no dependents, according to the view supposed to be taken by the corporations, and there is less liability attached to employing them.

Commissioner Phillips, an Assemblyman from Rochester, was the father of the Phillips-Wainwright law of 1911, which was found to be unconstitutional.

POWER MERGER UP STATE.

Hannawa Falls Company Authorized to Buy Up the Northern.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 31.—The Hannawa Falls Water Power Company, affiliated with important interests at Massena Springs and the Long Sault, has been authorized by the up-State Public Service Commission to purchase a controlling interest in the Northern Power Company, through which it has been disposing of much of its current. The Northern Company has important municipal and other contracts in Potsdam, Ogdensburg, Canton, and Gouverneur.

The Hannawa Company, which has been largely engaged in the wood pulp industry, is authorized to issue $749,000 bonds to finance the merger. The effect of the consolidation, it is believed, will be to greatly improve all electrical facilities in Northern New York.

FOREIGN TRADE HEAVIER.

Totals $3,243,566,840 During First Nine Months of New Tariff.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reports that during the first nine months of the new tariff law our foreign commerce reached $3,243,566,840, with one exception the largest total ever shown for a like period, and falling only 2.17 per cent. below the high record made in the October-June period of 1912-13. Imports amounted to $1,446,127,491, against $1,364,765,233 in the corresponding period a year ago and $1,284,093,701 in the like period two years ago. Free merchandise imported aggregated $893,602,100, forming 61.8 per cent. of the total imports, compared with 54.9 per cent. in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Exports during the nine months totaled $1,797,439,349, with one exception the largest October-June total ever shown, being 7.8 per cent. below the high record made in the nine months ended June 30, 1913, and 3.5 per cent. above the best record made in the corresponding period of any earlier year. The falling off in exports, which had been somewhat pronounced in the period from November to May last, seems to have about culminated under normal conditions, since the figures for June were only $6,285,465 below June of last year and were considerably more than those of any prior June in the history of the export trade. The decrease in exports was chiefly in foodstuffs, a reflection of the shortage in the domestic supply, which also manifested itself in larger importations of that class.

Customs receipts under the new tariff for the period from Oct. 4, 1913, to June 30, 1914, amounted to $206,473,502, or $23,000,000 per month. As a revenue producer the existing tariff compares favorably with other tariff laws enacted in the last twenty-five years. While yielding somewhat less revenue than the Payne law it is slightly more remunerative than the Dingley law and one and a half times as productive as the McKinley and Wilson laws.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ren'l
On call	10	6	6	6
A year ago	2½	2	2½	2½
Since Jan. 1	10	1½	..	..
Same period 1913	7	2	..	..

Owing to the closing of the Stock Exchange, the quotations for time money were largely nominal. On this basis the rates named were:

	60 Days.	4 Mos.	6 Mos.
On time	6	6	6
Commercial paper		3@4 Mos.	6 Mos.
Highest grade names		6	6

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Clearings	$369,923,495	$17,709,804
Sub-Treasury debit balance		158,657
Banks lose this week		$5,579,000

Rates Abroad.

	Discount.	Money.	Check on London.
London	5	3½	......
Paris		Nominal.	......
Berlin		Nominal.	20m 62pf

Foreign Exchange.

The range for sterling was:

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00
Cable	6.75	6.25	6.25

The quotations of demand sterling a year ago and for the year to date were:

A year ago	4.8660	4.8645	4.8660
Since Jan. 1	4.8900	4.8535	....
Same period 1913	4.8790	4.8570	....

Foreign exchange closing rates were:

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$6.00	$6.25
Berlin	....	1.05

Owing to the European disturbances the international Exchanges were still greatly disorganized yesterday and bankers again refrained from quoting rates for most of the classes of bills usually quoted.

Domestic Rates.

St. Louis	30c	Montreal	*31¼c
Chicago	35c	San Francisco	30c
Boston	Par	St. Paul	50c

*Discount.

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.

London, 28⅛d per ounce, unchanged; New York, 52¼c, unchanged.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The war in Europe, which had sent the wheat market up anywhere from 12c to 10c a bushel during the early part of the week, suddenly became a bear feature, and prices lost 5¾c to 6¼c. In the local cash market prices were again nominal, No. 2 hard Winter quoted at 97c and No. 2 red at 94¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.07, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.11, free on board, afloat.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	..	..	..	1.02¾	..
September	1.00½	97½	97½	1.02⅝	95
December	..	..	1.00	1.05⅛	98¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

July	91	88	88¼	94	..
September	92	88	88⅞	94¼	87⅛
December	96	91½	91½	97⅝	90⅞

CORN.

The corn market was influenced largely by the decline in wheat, and prices lost 3¼c to 4c a bushel. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 81⅝c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	74½	71	71	75	..
September	73	69½	69½	72⅝	68⅞
December	64⅛	60	60⅛	64	64⅞

OATS.

The oats market was influenced by the action in wheat and corn, and prices at the close were 1 to 1¼c net lower. The local cash market was nominal. Standard white quoted at 44½ to 45c, No. 2, 45 to 45½c; No. 3, 44 to 45c; No. 4, 43 to 44c; ordinary clipped white, 43½ to 45½c; fancy clipped white, 45 to 47c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	36⅞	34¼	34⅝	36½	..
September	37⅞	35⅞	36¼	37⅞	41½
December	39⅞	37⅞	38⅛	39⅞	44½

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was weak and lower under active liquidation. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 13,000; estimated for Saturday, 8,000. Kansas City received 1,800 and Omaha 9,700.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	10.20	9.60	9.70	10.25	11.67
October	10.30	9.72	9.82	10.37	11.77
Ribs—					
September	12.05	11.50	11.55	12.05	11.67
October	11.50	11.07	11.35	11.57	11.52
Pork—					
September	20.75	20.00	20.07	20.75	21.12

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was weak, owing to heavy liquidation in the near positions, which uncovered stop loss orders. Prices at the close were 8 to 46 points net lower, the August position showing the greatest loss.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	6.50@6.70	7.01
August	6.90	6.60	6.59@6.61	7.05
September	6.81	6.60	6.66@6.67	6.93
October	6.64	6.50	6.53@6.56	6.68
November	6.48	6.42	6.42@6.45	6.55
December	6.44	6.44	6.42@6.45	6.52
January	6.48	6.48	6.47@6.49	6.55
February	6.54	6.48	6.49@6.55	6.60
March	....	....	6.53@6.65	6.62

COTTON.

[illegible] interests on such a huge scale that prices started to climb as fast as they had previously dropped and a rally of about 100 points was accomplished in a few minutes, leaving the market about 55 to 70 points under the previous night. At the lowest point of the day the market was $6.50 to $10 a bale net lower.

The local market for spot cotton was nominal.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	11.05	11.05	....	10.87
August	11.05	9.60	9.90	10.94
September	10.98	10.08	10.40	11.08
October	11.17	9.50	10.50	11.16
November	11.20	11.20	....	11.20
December	11.50	9.50	10.75	11.45
January	11.33	9.70	10.70	11.25
February	11.26	11.26	....	11.26
March	11.37	10.00	10.70	11.35
April	11.60	10.35	10.90	11.60
May	11.50	10.10	11.10	11.66

COFFEE.

Owing to the chaotic and demoralized condition of the commercial and financial markets, both in Europe and in America, the Board of Managers of the local Coffee Exchange closed the Exchange yesterday for the balance of this week. The board will meet again on Monday to decide on the advisability of opening the market. The volume of business on the Street was more active and prices were firmer, Rio 7s being quoted at 7¾c, or an advance of ¼c from Thursday. There was also some trading on the street for September delivery, which was quoted at 6.09 to 7.10, compared with Thursday's close of 6.70.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,832 packages. Another ½c advance was established on most grades of creamery and the market is firm at the higher rates. Process selling a little better. Creamery, extras, 29@30c; firsts, 25½@28½c; seconds, 23@25c; thirds, 21½@22½c; State Dairy, finest, 28@28½c; good to prime, 25@27c; common to fair, 20½@24c; Process, extras, 23@23½c; firsts, 22@22½c; lower grades, 19@21½c; Imitation Creamery, firsts, 22@23c; Ladles, current make, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18½@19½c; Packing Stock, current make, No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 19@19½c; lower grades, 17@18½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 14,255 cases. Market cleaning up more closely and tone favoring the seller. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 26@28c; extra firsts, 24@25c; firsts, 22@23½c; seconds, 19@21c; thirds and poorer, 12@18c; dirties, No. 1, 18@19c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@17c; checks, good to prime, dry, 13@17c; undergrades, 8@15c; Refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 25½c; firsts, charges paid, 24½@25c; seconds, charges paid, 23@24c; State, Penn. and nearby, hennery whites, fancy large, new laid, 30@32c; hennery whites, defective, 25@29c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 23@29c; Western, gathered whites, 22@25c; State, Penn. and nearby hennery browns, 27@28c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 22@26c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Forecasts:

N. and S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; light, variable winds.

Fla., Ala., Miss. and La.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; light to moderate variable winds.

E. Tex.—Cloudy Sat., not quite so warm in n. Sun. fair; moderate s. winds.

W. Tex., Utah, Neb., N. and S. Dak., Kan.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; not much change in temperature.

Okla.—Fair, lower temperature Sat. Sun., fair.

Ark., Tenn., Ky., and Iowa—Fair Sat. and prob. Sun.

Ohio, Mich., Ind., Wis. and Minn.—Fair Sat. and Sun., not much change in temperature; light, variable winds.

Ill.—Fair Sat. and Sun., light, variable [illegible]

100 Years A Commercial Bank
THE
CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

In its weekly summary of the condition of trade Dun's Review says:

> A notable demonstration of the fundamental soundness of American finance was furnished this week when foreign conditions were extraordinarily critical. Developments in commercial and industrial channels have been overshadowed by other considerations, yet it is apparent that the trend of affairs is still forward. The quietness customary at this period of the year is manifest in many lines, but changes are mainly in the direction of improvement and general strengthening of confidence is noticeable. Actual progress, however, is still slow, and in iron and steel, which is usually regarded as a barometer of business conditions, improvement is not wholly uniform. Miscellaneous buying on the part of transporting companies is rather better, and the demand in several other departments has also broadened, but, as a whole, the volume of business is not up to normal. Conservatism is the chief characteristic of the dry goods markets, though the expanding trade in the agricultural regions is an encouraging indication.

Bradstreet's says:

> Influences arising out of the European war situation have been plainly patent in American affairs this week. But as regards the distributive trade and industrial movements the week has brought forth some good trends, though conservatism is manifested in numerous directions, and the crop situation is less roseate than it has been. However, there is a good deal of irregularity in the reports, favorable indications that had existed at the East having been more or less upset by the war news, while the South awaits the outturn of its cotton crop. On the other hand the larger Western and Northwestern centres continue to thrive, and in the dry goods markets of the sections named buyers are taking goods more freely, but elsewhere the pace of things, in a trade sense, continues relatively slow, though sentiment as to Fall business is encouraging. In fact, Fall buying has started at several markets, and it is expected to improve as other centres feel the pressure of coming buyers.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Receipts and expenditures:

	July 31.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$669,790	$22,231,977	$22,231,977
Ordinary	832,569	24,047,500	24,047,500
Corp. and inc. tax	26,798	7,110,549	7,110,549
Miscellaneous	192,098	17,782,127	17,782,127
Total	$1,721,256	$71,172,154	$71,172,154
Expenditures	3,491,969	69,037,058	69,037,058
Surplus	*1,770,712	2,135,096	2,135,096

*Deficit.

5½% GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES
ON NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE
Legal investments for Trust Funds and Trust Estates. Tax exempt in New York State. We are under the supervision of the State Banking Department.
Our Booklet "A" Explains. Sent Upon Request.
FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.,
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of First and Refunding Sinking Fund Mortgage Twenty-five Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Denver City Tramway Company, Dated November 1st, 1908, Due November 1st, 1933.

The Denver Tramway Company, successor of The Denver City Tramway Company, hereby notifies the holders of the aforesaid bonds that it will pay, pursuant to Article VI. of the mortgage dated November 1st, 1908, securing said bonds, to the Successor Trustee under said mortgage, viz.: Bankers Trust Company, New York City, N. Y., on November 1st, 1914, a sum equal to one (1) per cent. of the principal of the bonds issued and outstanding thereunder, amounting to not less than one hundred ten thousand eight hundred thirty dollars ($110,830,) to be used for the redemption of bonds for the Sinking Fund provided for in the mortgage.

The holders of the aforesaid bonds are further notified that sealed proposals for the sale of such number of bonds as may be necessary to exhaust the moneys to be paid into the Sinking Fund, as aforesaid, will be received at Bankers Trust Company, New York City, N. Y., the Financial Agency of the Tramway Company, on or before the 24th day of August, A. D. 1914, and that those offered at the lowest price, not exceeding, however, par and accrued interest, with a premium of five (5) per cent., will be accepted and paid for on November 1st, 1914, in an amount sufficient to exhaust the sum to be paid, as aforesaid, into the Sinking Fund. In the event of the receipt of two or more proposals for such sale at the same rate, such rate being low enough to warrant acceptance, such proposals will be accepted in pro rata proportions.

Proposals for the sale of bonds shall be for all or any part of the bonds so offered, and shall be sealed and addressed to Bankers Trust Company, New York City, N. Y., with the following notation on the envelope: "Sealed proposal for the sale of Sinking Fund Bonds of The Denver City Tramway Company."

Notice of acceptance of offers, or a part thereof, sufficient to exhaust the sum of $110,830 specified in this notice will be mailed on August 25th, 1914, to the makers thereof at the addresses designated by them respectively.

Delivery of bonds accepted, with all unmatured coupons subsequent to November 1st, 1914, attached, must be made at the office of Bankers Trust Company, New York City, N. Y.

THE DENVER TRAMWAY COMPANY,
By THOS. KEELY, Treasurer.

THE MORTGAGE-BOND COMPANY OF NEW YORK

The following Bonds have been drawn for payment on October 1, 1914, on which date the interest will cease: Series 2, Nos. 31-748-1330-1562-1679-2228-2331-A-611-B-21-B-968-B-3315-B-3790 and will be redeemed at par with interest to that date, upon presentation at any of the following places for payment:

In New York—At the office of the Mortgage-Bond Co. of New York, or at the office of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Company.

In London—At the Banking House of Coutts & Company.

In Paris—At the Banque de l'Union Parisienne.

In Hamburg—At the Banking House of L. Behrens und Sohne.

In Berlin—At the Bank fur Handel und Industrie.

In Amsterdam—At the Administratiekantoor [illegible]

The Virginian Railway Co.
First Mortgage 5% Bonds
Due May 1, 1962
First Mortgage on properties costing nearly twice entire funded debt.
Earnings for 11 months ended May 31:

	1914	1913
Total Net Income	$2,429,108	$2,207,279
Fixed Charges	1,261,153	1,271,917
Surplus over charges	$1,167,955	$935,362

Price to yield about 5.10 per cent.
Special circular on request
LEE, HIGGINSON & CO
43 Exchange Place
Boston NEW YORK Chicago
HIGGINSON & CO., London

DIVIDENDS. DIVIDENDS.

United States Mortgage & Trust Company
Member New York Clearing House Association

The following coupons will be due and payable at the Main Office of this Company
55 CEDAR STREET
On and After August 1, 1914

Camden, Co., N. Y., B. A. & R. Imp.	4½s
Elyria, Ohio, Paving	4¼s
Essex County, N. J., Park	3.65s
" "	4s
" Court House	4s
" Bridge	4½s
" Hospital 4s and	4½s
" Road 4s and	4½s
General Electric Co. Deb	3½s
Hammonton & Egg Har. City Gas Co.	5s
Hawaii Territory Public Improvement	4s
Hocking Valley Railway Co.	4s
Indiana Railway Co.	2nd 5s
Long Island R. R. Co.	2nd 7s
Madison River Power Co.	5s
Middletown, N. Y., Water	3½s
Montana Power Transmission Co.	5s
Moseley Hotel Co.	1st 5s
New Canaan, Conn., Funding	4s
New York Dock Co.	1st 4s
Oswego, N. Y., Bridge (Aug. 15th)	4½s
Pacific Portland Cement Co. (Aug. 2nd)	Consol. 6s
Pacific Power & Light Co.	5s
Paducah, Ky., Renewal	4¼s
Palace Hotel Co. of San Francisco	6s
Pleasantville, N. Y., Street	4s
Prospect P'k & C. I. R. R. Co.	4½s & 6s
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	5s
Sandy Hill, N. Y. Sewer 3½s, Paving	4¼s
School City, Fort Wayne, Ind., (Aug. 14th)	Imp. 4s
Sierra & San Francisco Power Co.	1st 5s
Skaneateles Railroad Co.	5s
South Orange, N. J. Sewer 4s, Water	4½s
Standard Chain Co. (Aug. 15th)	1st 6s
Syracuse, N. Y. City Hall 3s & var's others	
Toledo, Ohio. Imp. 4s and various others	
" (Aug. 17th) Board of Education	4½s
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. Series "G"	4s
" Series "I"	4s
" Series "M"	4s
Wall-Hanover St. Realty Co. (Aug. 15th)	4s
Westerly, Rhode Island Water	3½s

BRANCHES
Broadway at 73d St. 125th St. at Eighth Ave.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
16, 18, 20, and 22 WILLIAM STREET
New York City
Coupons and Dividends due in August are payable at this office on and after August 1st, 1914, as follows:

- Arkansaw Water Company
- Birmingham Water Works Company
- Clinton Water Works Company
- Cornell Steamboat Company
- Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad Company
- Citizens Gas Company of Kankakee
- Commonwealth Water & Light Company of New Jersey
- Gloversville & Broadalbin Railroad Company
- Guyandotte Water Works Company
- Kokomo Water Works Company
- Lackawanna Iron & Steel Company 5%
- Monongahela Valley Water Company
- Montgomery Street Railway Company
- Peoples Street Railway Company, Luzerne Co., Scranton, Pa.
- Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co., Series E, H & I
- Pyle, James & Son
- Port of Havana Docks Company
- St. Louis Merchants Bridge Company
- Seymour Water Company
- Stevens Point Water Company
- Union Club
- Vandalia Railroad Company
- Victory Manufacturing Company

Dividends
AUGUST 1ST, 1914.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company

STANDARD SANITARY MFG. CO.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND
COMMON DIVIDEND

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 28, 1914.

The directors of this company have today declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the preferred capital stock, and a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the common capital stock, checks for which have been mailed.

W. A. MYLER, Secretary and Treasurer

CENTRAL STATES ELECTRIC CORPORATION
Common Stock Dividend No. 3

July 30, 1914.

The Board of Directors has today declared a dividend of One (1%) Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Central States Electric Corporation, payable August 19th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 11th, 1914. Books will be closed August 11th and reopened August 20th.

F. B. LASHER, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO THE BONDHOLDERS of the Provincial Light, Heat & Power Co.

In accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed securing the Bond Issue of the above Company, executed in favor of National Trust Company, Limited, Trustee, on the 15th of November, 1906, notice is hereby given that Seventeen Thousand Dollars ($17,000.00) Bonds have been drawn by lot by the Trustee for redemption upon the 1st of September, at the price of 105 and accrued interest.

The Bonds so drawn are as follows: Nos. 0099, 0127, 0128, 0311, 0337, 0353, 0422, 0453, 0567, 0738, 0786, 0963, 0972, 1139, 1207, 1330, 1365.

The holders of said bonds are hereby notified to present the same for redemption at the office of the National Trust Company, Ltd., Montreal, on or before the 1st of September, 1914.

Bonds drawn for redemption shall cease to bear interest after the 1st of September, 1914.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, TRUSTEE.

Dated at Montreal, 21st July, 1914.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE. TIMBER CERTIFICATES OF BENEFICIAL INTEREST IN THE KIRBY LUMBER COMPANY CONTRACT WITH THE HOUSTON OIL COMPANY OF TEXAS.

Notice is hereby given that the Interest Coupons, due August 1, 1914, on the Second Issue, and on the New Series, of Timber Certificates of Beneficial Interest in the Kirby Lumber Company Contract, the Principal of Series "C" Second Issue of said Certificates, and the Principal of $100,000 of New Series of said Certificates drawn by lot and called for redemption in special advertised notice of the Houston Oil Company, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY in the City of Baltimore, or at the office of its Agent, THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK, in the City of New York. [illegible]

Coupons Due and Payable at the Office of
A. B. LEACH & CO.
149 BROADWAY, N. Y.

AUGUST 1ST, 1914.
Austin, Ill., School District No. 2
Bergen County, N. J., Bridge
Bloomington, Ill., Funding
Buncombe County, N. C., Funding
Champaign, Ill., Improvement
Chikasha, I. T., School
Coal Township, Penna., Poor House
Evanston, Ill., Judgment
Fairfield, Iowa, Ref. Water Works
Fairmount, Minn., Water Works Ext.
Greenfield, Ind., Funding
Houghton, Mich., Sewer
Huntington, Indiana, School
Iron Mountain, Mich., Sewer
Jackson, Mich., Union School District
Kalamazoo, Mich., Improvement
Lake Forest, Ill.
La Grand, Ore., Refunding
Lancaster, N. Y., Water
Mechanicsville, N. Y.
Morrison County, Minn.
New Castle, Pa., School District
Onero, Wis., Fire House
Portland Electric Co.
Pulaski Co., Ind., Court House
Riverdale, N. J., Road Imp.
Sherburne Co., Minn., Drainage
Spring Valley, Ill., Bridge
Snohomish Co., Wash., School District
Snohomish Co., Wash., Road
Union City, Ind.
Warren County, Indiana, Bridge
Wauwatosa, Wis., Water Works
AUGUST 14, 1914.
Swayzee, Ind., School
AUGUST 15, 1914.
Centerville, Iowa
Consolidated Electric Co. of Maine
Georgia Lt., Power & Ry. Co.
Vigo Co., Ind., Funding
AUGUST 24, 1914.
Summitville, Ind., School

Winslow, Lanier & Co.
59 CEDAR STREET
NEW YORK

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1914:

AUGUST 1, 1914.
The American Cotton Oil Co. 4½ Debentures.
Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry. Co. Cons. Mtge. 4s.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Gen. Mtge., Series "D."
Gas City, Indiana.
Marion County, Indiana, Bridge Bonds.
Massillon & Cleveland Rd. Co. quarterly dividend 1%.
Portsmouth, Ohio, Street Improvement Bonds.
Wheeling Terminal Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 4s.
AUGUST 18, 1914.
Grant County, Indiana, Gravel Road 6s.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 34.
PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

A quarterly dividend (No. 34) of $1.50 per share upon the Original Preferred Stock of this Company for the period commencing May 1, 1914, and ending July 31, 1914, will be paid on August 15, 1914, to shareholders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M. July 31, 1914. The Transfer Books of the Company will not be closed. Checks for the dividend will be mailed.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY,
D. H. FOOTE, Secretary.
San Francisco, California, July 31, 1914.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY COMPANY.

Dividends of three per cent. on the preferred stock and of two per cent. on the common stock of this Company have been declared payable August 15th, 1914, to stockholders of record August 10th.

ERNEST ISELIN, Secretary.
New York, July 29, 1914.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated June 19, 1914.
DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL NASSAU BANK OF NEW YORK.

The National Nassau Bank of New York, located at New York City, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

EDWARD EARL, President.
Dated June 24th, 1914.

Business newspaper for business men. THE ANNALIST, every Monday, is the leading weekly journal of economics and covers the field of business and finance. $4 a year by mail—single copies 10 cents. THE ANNALIST, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

COTTON FORECAST 13,850,000 BALES

Government Gives Its Official Estimate for the First Time Before December.

76.4 PER CENT. NORMAL CROP

Against 79.6 Per Cent. on June 25 and the Same Figure for July 25 a Year Ago.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Crop Estimates announced today that the condition of the cotton crop on July 25, reported as 76.4 per cent. of a normal, forecasts a yield of about 13,850,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight.

This is the first time the Government has officially announced a forecast of the cotton crop before December.

The official statement of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, announcing the forecast of crop production, said:

> The condition of the cotton crop, 76.4 per cent. of normal, forecasts a yield of about 179 pounds per acre, which on the acreage reported July 1, viz.: 36,960,000, would produce about 6,616,000,000 pounds of lint, which would make about 13,850,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight. If an allowance of 1 per cent. be made for abandonment, the present forecast would be about 13,725,000 bales, which compares with 14,156,000 last year, 13,703,000 two years ago, 15,693,000 three years ago, and 11,609,000 four years ago.

This condition compares with 79.6 per cent. on June 25 this year, 79.6 per cent. on July 25 last year, 76.5 per cent. in 1912, and 80 per cent. the average condition on July 25 for the past ten years.

The area planted to cotton and under cultivation on June 25 this year, as previously reported, was 36,960,000 acres, a decrease of 498,000 acres, or 1.3 per cent. from that under cultivation on June 25 last year. A condition of 100 per cent. of a normal on July 25 would be equivalent to a yield of 234.1 pounds of cotton to the acre, the Bureau of Crop Estimates has announced.

Weather conditions generally have been favorable to the crop throughout the month, except in the western part of the belt, where lack of rain and high temperatures caused late cotton to suffer severely.

During the latter part of the month widely distributed showers, with moderate temperatures and the usual amount of sunshine, greatly improved conditions of cotton over all Eastern and most central districts, and the prospects continued good. In the western part of the belt practically no rain fell in Texas, and only small amounts in Oklahoma and Arkansas. High temperatures prevailed during much of the time, and late planted cotton was suffering severely. The early planted was standing the drought fairly well, but rain was greatly needed in most of the district. Boll weevil conditions remained the same; they appeared inactive, however, and were doing little damage in Texas.

Comparisons of conditions by States follow:

	July 25, 1914.	June 25, 1914.	July 25, 1913.	July 25, 1912.	Ten-Year Av'ge.
Virginia	89	86	81	85	82
North Carolina	86	82	77	80	80
South Carolina	79	81	75	75	79
Georgia	82	83	76	68	80
Florida	86	86	82	75	83
Alabama	81	83	79	73	79
Mississippi	79	81	77	68	77
Louisiana	76	81	79	76	77
Texas	71	74	81	84	81
Arkansas	72	80	87	74	81
Tennessee	78	79	90	71	83
Missouri	75	93	86	75	84
Oklahoma	75	79	81	80	82
California	100	100	100	99	..
United States	76.4	79.6	79.6	76.5	80.0

For purposes of comparison the condition of the cotton crop in the United States monthly and the estimated yield per acre for the last ten years are given below:

Years.	May 25.	June 25.	July 25.	Aug. 25.	Sept. 25.	Acre. Yield.
1914	74.3	79.6	76.4	..	..	..
1913	79.1	81.8	79.6	68.2	64.1	182.0
1912	78.9	80.4	76.5	74.8	69.6	190.9
1911	87.8	88.2	89.1	73.2	71.1	207.7
1910	82.0	80.7	75.5	72.1	65.9	170.7
1909	81.1	74.6	71.9	63.7	58.5	154.3
1908	79.7	81.2	83.0	76.1	69.7	194.9
1907	70.5	72.0	75.0	72.7	67.7	178.3
1906	84.6	83.8	82.9	77.3	71.6	202.5
1905	77.2	77.0	74.9	72.1	71.2	186.1
1904	83.0	88.0	91.6	84.1	75.8	204.9
Average '04-'13	80.4	80.7	80.0	73.4	68.5	187.2

The fourth condition report of the season, giving the condition of the crop on Aug. 25, will be issued at noon Monday, Aug. 31.

WORST ICE IN YEARS.

Seneca Reports a Serious Situation Among Labrador Fishermen.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 31. The harbors along the Labrador coast are blockaded by ice and the condition of the fishermen is most serious, according to Capt. Johnstone of the United States revenue cutter Seneca, which arrived here today.

When several miles southeast of Indian Harbor, Labrador, on July 13, the Seneca was surrounded by a heavy field of ice and eighteen bergs were sighted, Capt. Johnstone reported. He also declared that there were 2,000 icebergs between Indian Harbor and Flemish.

The Seneca, owing to the presence of so many bergs and to the conditions along the coast, which were said to be the worst in years, was compelled to abandon an observation cruise toward Greenland.

Contract Went to Degnon Co.

The contract for the construction of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit subway in Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets from Seventh Avenue to the Queensboro Bridge was awarded by the Public Service Commission on Thursday to the Degnon Contracting Company, and not to the Oscar Daniels Company, as previously stated.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch offices, 315 Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

13,450. MACHINERY AND RAILWAY CARS.—A mining company, in addition to coal-mining equipment, is interested in a cement mfrg. concern being organized, a small-sized ice plant, and a small roller-process flour mill. This company has also expressed a desire to purchase a few small passenger coaches to use on its lines.

13,451. BUILDING MATERIALS.—A church, 180 feet long, 80 feet wide, to cost about $50,000, is in course of construction in a Canadian city. Catalogues, &c., of structural steel, electric lighting and steam-heating appliances, cement, hard pine, and rolled copper ridges should be sent to the architect and contractor, whose names can be obtained from the bureau.

13,452. DEPARTMENT STORE GOODS.—One of the largest and best-known department stores in a South American city of over 200,000 inhabitants would like to enter into an agreement with an Am. department store by which the Am. store would send it goods to be sold for the shipper's account.

13,453. LUMBER.—A firm in the Levant desires to import Am. red gum and other hardwoods, yellow pine, pitch pine, and other building materials.

13,454. CANADIAN AGENCY FOR AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.—A Canadian company desires to be put in touch with Am. mfrs. in general with a view to securing their agencies.

13,455. FRUITS, FOODSTUFFS, AND OILS.—A business firm is desirous of taking over the sole agency or representation for Switzerland of Am. mfrs. and exporters of evaporated, dried, and fresh fruits, preserves of all kinds, meat, fish, &c., also cottonseed oil, food products, and articles used in the manufacture of the same.

13,456. REVOLVING DOORS.—The proprietor of a hotel in course of construction in the Near East wishes to get in touch with Am. [illegible] revolving doors of the collapsible or [illegible] type.

13,457. IRRIGATING AND CULTIVATING MACHINERY.—A South African [illegible] would like to establish business relations with an Am. firm [illegible] irrigating and cultivating machinery.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:55 Sun sets..7:17 Moon sets..12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:16	3:40	9:15	10:17
Governors Island	3:11	3:54	9:40	10:47
Hell Gate	5:01	5:44	11:20	12:27

Arrived—Friday, July 31.

- SS Lusitania, Liverpool, July 25.
- SS Adriatic, Liverpool, July 23.
- SS Hamburg, Naples, July 19.
- SS Marengo, Dundee, July 18.
- SS Vandyck, Barbados, July 25.
- SS Siguard, Baracoa, July 25.
- SS Com. Rollins, Port Antonio, July 28.
- SS Strathcarron, Santos, July 11.
- SS Camilla, Guantanamo, July 23.
- SS Thessaly, Philadelphia, July 27.
- SS Mexican, Philadelphia, July 27.
- SS El Sud, Galveston, July 25.
- SS Lenape, Jacksonville, July 29.
- SS City of Savannah, Savannah, July 29.
- SS Michigan, Antwerp, July 18.
- SS Guiana, St. Thomas, July 26.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Lorraine	Havre	July 25
Maracaibo	La Guayra	July 17
Prins Maurits	Haiti	July 27
Gregory	Barbados	July 23
Seguranca	Havana	July 23
Coya	Montevideo	July 7
Lampasas	Galveston	July 25

DUE TOMORROW.

George Washington	Bremen	July 24
St. Paul	Southampton	July 25
Columbia	Glasgow	July 25
Europa	Naples	July 21
Saramacca	Puerto Barrios	July 27
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 30
City of Montgomery	Savannah	July 30

DUE MONDAY.

Rotterdam	Rotterdam	July 25
Martha Washington	Trieste	July 18
Bergensfjord	Bergen	July 25
Vaderland	Antwerp	July 25
Minnehaha	London	July 25
Allianca	Colon	July 28
Borinquen	San Juan	July 28
Carolina	San Juan	July 29
Caribbean	Bermuda	Aug. 1
Graecia	Inagua	July 29
Strathroy	Santos	July 10
Antilles	New Orleans	July 28
El Occidente	Galveston	July 28

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Oceanic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saxonia, Madeira	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Juan, Bocas del Toro	8:30 A.M.	1:00 A.M.
Bantu, Montevideo	12:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Pr. Joachim, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Portuguese Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	———	10:00 A.M.
Minnewaska, London	———	1:00 P.M.
Sant' Anna, Marseilles	———	3:00 P.M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	———	11:00 A.M.
Orotava, Kingston	———	1:00 P.M.
Yaquez, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lusitania, Liverpool	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Czar, Libau	———	3:00 P.M.
Sloterdyk, Rotterdam	———	10:00 A.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JULY 31.

SS St. Paul, Southampton to New York, was 617 miles E. at 11 A. M.; due Aug. 2, forenoon. American Line.

SS Europa, Naples to New York, was 1,230 miles E. at 12:15 A. M.; due Aug. 3, forenoon. Italian Line.

SS Martha Washington, Trieste to New York, was 798 miles E. at noon; due Aug. 3, forenoon. Austro-American Line.

SS Bergensfjord, Bergen to New York, was 950 miles E. at noon; due Aug. 3, forenoon. Norwegian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Radiant, Port Arthur to New York, was 11 miles S. of Diamond Shoals Lightship at noon.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 11 miles N. of Frying Pan Lightship at noon.

SS Prins Maurits, Porto Plata to New York, was 390 miles S. at noon.

SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, was 77 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Larimer, Port Arthur to New York, was 205 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Vesta, Baton Rouge to New York, was 121 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Maracaibo, San Juan to New York, was 96 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 187 miles S. E. of Galveston at 6 P. M.

SS Gulfoil, Port Arthur to New York, was 62 miles E. of Sabine Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 510 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 7 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 82 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 105 miles W. of Key West at 7 P. M.

SS Huron, Mobile to New York, was 57 miles S. of Egmont Key at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

- SS Celtic, at Queenstown, July 31.
- SS Touraine, at Havre, July 31.
- SS Egremont Castle, at Chefoo, July 30.
- SS Kathlamba, at Suez, July 31.
- SS Bolton Castle, at Aden, July 30.
- SS Antonio Lopez, at Genoa, July 26.
- SS Vauban, at Barbados, July 31.
- SS Noordam, at Boulogne, July 30.
- SS Philadelphia, at Plymouth, July 31.
- SS San Francisco, at Montevideo, July 31.

Sailed.

- SS Cedric, from Queenstown, July 31.
- SS Patria, from Palermo, July 30.
- SS St. Kentigern, from St. Lucia, July 28.
- SS Forerio, from Algiers, July 29.
- SS Pawnee, from Hamburg, July 29.
- SS Hartland, from Montevideo, July 13.
- SS Persiana, from Huelva, July 29.
- SS Il Piemonte, from Leghorn, July 15.
- SS Buenos Aires, from Havana, July 30.
- SS America, from Palermo, July 30.

Passed.

SS Madonna, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.

SS Kazembe, New York for Manila, passed Sagres.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Malls.

Germany—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 3, SS Kronprinz Wilhelm.

Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. Aug. 1, SS Saxonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 8, SS Martha Washington.

Greece—Close at 9:30 A. M. Aug. 1, SS Saxonia; at 10 A. M. Aug. 1, SS Pisa, and at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 8, SS Martha Washington.

Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Aug. 1, SS Saxonia.

Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 10, SS Rotterdam.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 12, SS Frederick VIII.

Norway—Close at 10:30 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Bergensfjord.

Italy—Close at 9:10 A. M. Aug. 1, SS Saxonia, and at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 6, SS Hamburg.

Transpacific Malls.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia	Aug. 1
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia	Aug. 3

Pacific Malls.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Kobe, July 14, and Yokohama, July 15—which arrived per steamer Awa, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 28, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, Aug. 2.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

ARTIST FASTS A WEEK.

Throws Books at Detectives and Is Taken to Bellevue.

Mrs. Leitinne, who has a boarding house at 58 West Seventy-fifth Street, went to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station yesterday and said that Octave Mattney, a French-Swiss portrait painter who lives at her house, had not left his room for a week and had refused food all that time. Detectives Malloy and Maloney went to the house and found the artist dressed in a kimono, under which was a bathing suit. He had a delusion he was the Deity and must fast forty days.

When the detectives spoke to him, they say, he became violent and threw books at them. He was engaged in making a picture of himself when they entered the room. He was removed to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue for observation. Mrs. Leitinne told the police her lodger had been with her for two months and had been in this country only a year. She said he had been studying hard lately, and she believed [illegible] [illegible] his health.

ELIGIBLE TO TEACH.

City Supt. Maxwell announces the following eligible lists:

HIGH SCHOOLS.

FIRST ASSISTANTS.—Biological Science—Rosemary F. Mullen, 72.

HISTORY.—Adam Ross, 71.75.

MECHANICAL ARTS.—Bertram A. Lenfest, 82.5; George W. Norton, 72.75.

ART METAL WORK.—Frank L. Billingham, Manual Training High School; Seymour L. Smith, Stuyvesant High School.

Teacher in Training.

BIOLOGY.—Robert C. Gordon, Hyman Shirose, Marion E. Ellen, Florence L. Becker, Helen F. Berquist, Sarah Greenspan, Hannah B. Horton, Helen P. Langner, Mary L. Mann, Eleanor T. Mayer, Blanche M. Sherman, Helen A. Stiebeling, Sophie A. Talstra, Emily M. Waldeck, Jeannette D. Weinstein.

CHEMISTRY.—Isabel Greenburg.

COMMERCIAL.—Morris Metz, Irving Ritter.

DOMESTIC ART.—Augusta Magid.

DRAWING.—Florentine S. Israel.

ELOCUTION.—Winifred C. Demarest, Letitia E. Murphy, Beatrice Warren.

ENGLISH.—Joseph Baron, George J. Crane, Robert J. Hammond, Edwin M. Kelly, Joseph J. McCann, Alva H. Becker, Margaret J. Carman, Mabel Daly, Anna Duffy, Helen E. Dwyer, Agnes England, Frances W. Gates, Gertrude V. Greenwald, Elsie Hayward, Mary E. Kenney, Estelle Laux, Dora Marcus, Ruth J. Marley, Emily Michtom, Margaret Rabitte, Corinne Reinheimer, Anna E. Robinson, Juliette C. Rosenthal, Dorothy M. Russell, Alice Sealy, Gladys Sheridan, Gertrude E. Stephens, Dorothy C. Thompson, Marguerite Weed.

FRENCH.—Pearl J. Epstein, Olga Gelbin, Katharine E. Kummerle, Paula C. Lambert, Sara E. Loth, Ida E. Milhauser.

GERMAN.—Emanuel R. Engel, William L. Fichter, Charles F. Schenck, Anna Berger, Beatrice Berger, Caroline L. Burgevin, Lulu A. Carpenter, Gertrude Chapel, Justine Deimel, Anna F. Fiebig, Rebecca Goldstein, Christina Grof, Beatrice Heinemann, Rosalie J. Jesse, Marguerite M. Klaus, Elizabeth H. Leuteritz, Grace M. McLaughlin, Emilie Pritchard, Magdalena Reiter, Marguerite Schorr, Elsa Schubert, Irene P. Track.

HISTORY.—Louis Bernstein, Horace B. Dean, Edwin G. Goldstone, George P. Moore, Hyman Schwartz, Abraham Sinberg, Marie N. Bierman, Margaret E. Blank, Florence T. Fenning, Edith J. Fleming, Antonia H. Froendt, Agnes L. Gilt, Laura M. Haugaard, Fanny Helfman, Mary Kennedy, Edith G. Taber, Maude N. White, Helen S. Worstell.

LATIN—Harold L. Costello, Pincus Hirshcopf, D. Renwick Kerr, Isaac Mankin, Rose Foeschleiser, Margaret L. Howard, Anna C. Lee, Myra B. McNicol, Hattie Solomon.

MATHEMATICS—Edith F. Bainton, Ruth H. Clapp, Anna K. Failor, Bessie N. MacDonald, Ethel R. Marks, Sallie E. Pero, Angelina Seveso, Helen E. Dear, Edith E. Stirn.

PHYSICS—J. Leo Nagelburg, William S. Wilson.

SCIENCE—Marion Standish.

SHOP WORK—Harrison M. Kuemmerle.

Evening High Schools.

ADVERTISING AND SALESMANSHIP—Jacob Podell, 87; William C. Haley, 86; David S. Mosesson, 84; Hyman L. Roth, 84; Emanuel R. Engel, 81; Ray G. Billingham, 80; Jacob Hemley, 78; Harold S. Budner, 76; Donald H. Miller, 74; Alexander Kaylin, 73; Hy. G. Seed, 72; Hyman Schwartz, 71; Nathan Abrams, 69.

APPLIED ELECTRICITY—Henry C. Nelson, 91.5; Louis Goldbaum, 90.5; William S. Hurwitz, 90.5; Eugene Ogur, 90; John A. McCarthy, 89.5; Benjamin Gross, 89; Clifford H. Pyle, 88.5; William J. Schwarzkopf, 88; Edward A. Ryder, 87.5; Louis J. Newman, 85.5; Adelbert C. Eastburn, 85; John R. Cave, 84.5; Thomas J. Hayden, 84; William H. Spahn, 84; Robert Beck, 83.5; Sherrill S. Rathbian, 83; Victor Shakin, 83; John H. Ray, 82.5; Jacob C. Henriques, 76.5.

CABINET MAKING.—Edward M. McCord, 81.5; George W. Hinck, 79.5; William A. Carter, 78; Alexander Kirkwood, 74; J. W. E. Olin, 72.5.

CARPENTRY—Howard D. Brundage, 91; Andrew Nolting, 88; Edward M. McCord, 87; Walter J. Huston, 85; Joseph H. Petelle, 80; Huston N. Devins, 76; J. T. Mercier, 73; Frederick J. Molttor, 70.

CLAY MODELING—Thomas A. Hogan, 83; Anna Marcus, 79.

PHOTOGRAPHY—Charles C. Germann, 93.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION.—Herbert R. Kells, 84.875; Sherrill S. Rathbun, 83; Thomas A. Rahilly, 79.25; Lyman W. Bieller, 78.25; Max Hershkowitz, 78.25; Albert Geissinger, 77.5; Hugo Cohn, 77.25; Morris M. Marx, 73; Robert Jackson, 72.75.

EMBROIDERY.—Margaret Mannshardt, 82; Hannah M. Roeth, 76; Anna Heydt, 75.5; Gertrude L. Dalston, 73.

ENGLISH.—A. Eugenie Chinnock, 75; Mary A. Kennedy, 75.

FORGE WORK.—Lewis E. Lozier, 74.25.

DRAWING.—Adolph Blumenkranz, 81; Sasi H. Hesh, 75; Dora D. Strumpf, 75.

FURNITURE FINISHING.—Bert C. Russell, 85; John F. Quick, 70.

GAS ENGINE MECHANICS.—Leslie Huxtable, 84; Allen Taylor, 78; Leon S. Prentiss, 74; John R. Cave, 70; George O. Hanshew, 70.

HOME NURSING.—Elsie Fox, 88; Nona Gould, 76.5; Elsie E. Ewer, 72.5.

LINOTYPE MACHINE OPERATING—C. H. Yates, 89; Andrew E. Green, 87; Abraham Linker, 86; William H. Moore, 85; Manuel Margolin, 81; George F. Nugent, 80.

MACHINE SHOP PRACTICE—Guy C. Hicock, 83; Charles L. McCluskey, 79.5; John J. Fagan, 75.

MECHANICAL DRAWING—Lewis B. Battey, 83; John C. Green, 75.

MOTION-PICTURE MACHINE OPERATING—Andrew N. Arvesen, 82.01; Frederic K. Zametkin, 80.905; George M. Smith, 67.69.

PENMANSHIP—Edwin M. Hopkins, 91; Robert J. Hubbard, 91; Francis R. Kelley, 91; William H. Stanton, 91; Samuel Wohlgemuth, 89; Bessie Brodie, 91; Mary R. Clarke, 91; Frances Golevensky, 91; Elizabeth A. Grace, 91; Alice S. Hannan, 91; Ella F. Kelly, 91; Cecilia McKeever, 91; Matilda Muller, 91; Elizabeth R. Murray, 91; Bella S. Pollack, 91; Emma M. Quick, 91; Helen L. Ryan, 91; Millicent Edwards, 89; Ida M. Kingsland, 89; Ida L. McKeever, 89; Henrietta L. Speyer, 85; Emma M. Ganzenmuller, 82; Henrietta Cohen, 81.

PATTERN MAKING—James Haskin, 78; James H. Stanford, 78; James B. Allen, 76; Herbert L. Reid, 73.

PHYSICAL TRAINING—Michael A. Jones, 78.

PHYSICS—Victor Greiff, 88.5.

PLAN READING AND ESTIMATING—Sol Kronberg, 77.875; Samuel N. Polishook, 77; Edward F. Hammell, 75.5; Alfred H. Eccles, 72.75; Mortimer Grunauer, 72.5; Gabriel Di Martino, 70.5.

PLUMBING—Edwin W. Cade, 82.5; Patrick A. McCauley, 78; Joseph E. Taggart, 77.5.

PRINTING—James J. Coughlin, 78.5.

SHEET METAL WORK—Joseph A. Dana, 89; Eugene Bruggeman, 80; Warren P. Doing, 79.5.

SIGN PAINTING—Leo Sternfeld, 77.79.

SPANISH—Max A. Luria, 75.5.

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING (Men)—Edward F. Unger, 87; Henry A. Storer, 83.25; Harold Strumpf, 76.75. Women—Malvina Goldstein, 79.25; Mildred Miner, 77.5; Nellie M. Shea, 74.25.

TAILORING—George Law, 86; Maurice A. Feinsong, 82.

TERRA COTTA MODEL MAKING—George E. Jaycox, 84.

TILE SETTING—E. E. Alexander, 94.

Brooklyn School for Teachers.

SUB. TEACHER OF KINDERGARTEN—Laura de Grief Altgeld, Anna B. Catherwood, Clara E. Dukeshire, Gwendolyn Gromling, Kathryn T. Lang, Elaine MacFarland, Frances M. Many, Genevieve R. Quinn, Anna Riemann, Amanda M. Stumpf, Mildred Trimnell.

N. Y. T. School for Teachers.

SUB. TEACHERS OF KINDERGARTEN—Florence Farley, Jane Finnie, Grace E. Gillroy, Edna Thomforde, Cornelia D. Vander Smissen.

Elementary Schools.

SHOPWORK.—Sol Greenfield, 89; William Murphy, 88.25; William D. McLemore, 88.25; Arthur C. Wagler, 86; Helding Froling, 84.75; Edward L'Hommedieu, 82.75; Philip Rapoport, 81.5; Ralph Breiling, 81; John B. Forthofer, 80; Harry Goldstein, 78.5; John W. E. Olin, 77.5; James H. Stanford, 77.5; Gordon E. James, 76.5; Morris M. Herman, 75.5; Adolph Riehemann, 74; Samuel Zucker, 73.25.

COOKING.—Marion Dallas, 80.5; Alice C. Knifien, 79.5; Dorothy W. Ball, 78.25; Janet Conklin, 78.25; Ruth Seymour, 78; Beatrice Wellwood, 77.65; Marjorie Dowson, 77.5; Marian W. Miner, 76.75; Margaret F. Brennan, 76.25; Florence R. Burke, 76; Emma J. Mauger, 76; Edna S. Shack, 76; Marion H. Darling, 75.5; Agnes L. Callaghan, 75.25; Mary A. Kennedy, 75.25; Pauline Dillman, 75; Dorothy Douglas, 75; Blanche L. Haddow, 75; Elizabeth L. Brown, 74.75; Maude M. Buckley, 74.625; Mary E. Lee, 74.25; Bengta M. Larson, 74; Clailia Perillo, 74; Cecelia A. Rogers, 74; Mildred E. Bishop, 73.875; Helen H. Farnham, 73.75; Marie Fitzpatrick, 73.7; Helen S. Chamberlain, 72.8; Frances A. Best, 72.75; Jessie A. McKenzie, 72.75; Matilda C. Smith, 72.75; Rebecca S. Sackett, 71.75; Evangeline Horwitz, 71.25; Ethel M. Davidson, 71; Frances O'Driscoll, 70.75; Anna R. Armstrong, 67.5.

GERMAN.—Holz, Sophie, 76.5.

MUSIC.—Leah Hirsig, 78.444.

LICENSE FOR PROMOTION.—English—Emanuel Gold, 85.25; Physical Training, Kate Finkelstein, 72.25.

Evening Elementary.

COMMON BRANCHES.—John E. Allen, 75.

EMBROIDERY.—Lizetta P. Jung, 80.5.

ENGLISH TO FOREIGNERS.—Men—Thomas I. Traub, Jr., 92; Albert Martinez, 88.5; Louis Selkowitz, 86.5; Leo M. Sorrin, 80; George Goldberg, 79; Edward T. Galloway, 75.5; Edwin A. Fraser, 75; Gaston Lindheimer, 75; Sidney A. Swartz, 75; Hyman L. Roth, 74; James E. O'Reilly, 70. Women—Irene A. Casey, 91; Libbie Livingston, 75.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES
ALL-THE-WAY-BY-WATER
To BOSTON
THE Way to Travel in Summer
The Great White Steel Steamships MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL
Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray Street, Week Days and Sundays at 5 P. M., due Boston 8 A. M., same Service returning from North Side India Wharf, Boston.
Tickets and all information at the Piers; also City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, and City Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. offices.
Eastern Steamship Corporation

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES
ALL-THE-WAY-BY-WATER
To PORTLAND Maine
Vacationists bound for Maine will find this 390-mile sea trip of 22 hours a fascinating holiday—part of the vacation itself.
Big, roomy steamships, with first-class dining saloon service and splendid staterooms.
Steel Steamships OLD COLONY and NORTH LAND (Maine Steamship Line) leave Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, at 5 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Special DAY TRIP every Monday at 10.30 A. M.
Tickets and all information at the Piers; also City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, and City Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. offices.
Eastern Steamship Corporation

Recreation, Amusement and Diversion That Cannot Be Equalled
Take the Perfect Trip on the NEW Steel Steamer
"MANDALAY" The only steamer in these waters with a specially designed BALLROOM
Complete Orchestra. Dancing Free. Beautiful Silver Cup Dancing Contests Mon. & Wed. Evenings.
DAY TRIP*—NEWBURGH & RETURN *Day trip omitted Monday.
NIGHT SAIL UP THE HUDSON. Night trip ends at 131st St. $1.00 Each Bound Trip.
DAILY AND SUNDAY. MORNING. Lv. Battery 9 A. M. W. 131st St. 10 A. M. Yonkers, 10:30 A. M. EVENING. Lv. Battery 7:30 P. M. W. 131st St., 8:30 P. M. Tel. 179 & 3363 Broad & 3384 Morningside.
Regular stops at West Point daily; Highland Falls Sunday.

Sunday at Orange Lake
Just the trip for a quiet, restful day. Up the Hudson to Newburgh on the palatial
Str. 'Benj. B. Odell'
Then an easy trolley ride to Orange Lake, with its boating, fishing, music and outdoor fun. Picnic lunch, if you like. Back on the same steamer and home in good season. Or, if you prefer, you may enjoy the full day's sail to Poughkeepsie and back at no extra cost.
Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Return $1
Leave FRANKLIN ST. 9:00 A. M. Foot West 129th St. 9:30 A. M.
Saturday Specials—Str. Homer Ramsdell, Franklin St., 1:30 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:00 P. M., for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, and Kingston. Str. W. F. Romer, Franklin St., 3:00 P. M.; West 129th St., 3:30 P. M., for Highland Falls, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Kingston. Str. Homer Ramsdell connects at Newburgh with Str. Benj. B. Odell for New York. $1.00 round trip.
Central Hudson Line

Hudson River by Daylight
All Service Daily Except Sunday. Direct rail connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant.
Str. "Washington Irving" Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.
Str. "Hendrick Hudson" Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. SARATOGA week-ends; good going Friday and Saturday, returning Monday, $4.50.
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, returning same day in sunset and twilight.
Steamer "Albany"
Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1.00.
Hudson River Day Line (ALBANY DAY LINE.) Desbrosses St. Pier, New York. Tel. Spring 4141.

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
Regular Service between New York, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George and the North, Buffalo and the West.

Most magnificent river steamers in the world. "Berkshire," "C. W. Morse," "Trojan," and "Rensselaer."
Leave Pier 32, N. R., daily at 6:00 P. M.; West 132d Street, 6:30 P. M. Steamer Trojan leaves New York Sunday nights, 10:00 P. M. Orchestra, Dinner Dances, Dining Service a la Carte.
Phone, 9400 Spring—Day or Night.
THE SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE

SUNDAY SAIL
"ADIRONDACK"
YONKERS, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE & Return $1.00 Round Trip
The Pleasantest way to spend the day. Orchestra. Dinner a la carte. Cafe.
Pier 32 N. R., Foot of Canal St. 10:00 A. M.; W. 132d St., 10:45 A. M.
Phone Day or Night Spring 9400.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

WEST POINT SAIL
Saturday Afternoon
Daylight—Twilight—Searchlight
"ADIRONDACK"
Cuisine Unexcelled. Music. Dancing.
ROUND TRIP 50 cts. PIER 32, NORTH RIVER, 2 P. M. WEST 132D ST., 2:45 P. M. RETURNING 10:30 P. M. (ONE HOUR AT WEST POINT.)

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
For CATSKILL, HUDSON, COXSACKIE and way landings. Direct connection with Catskill Mountain Railroads for CAIRO, PALENVILLE, OTIS SUMMIT, HAINES FALLS, TANNERSVILLE, and
All Points in the Catskill Mountains and the Berkshires
Luxuriously appointed steamers leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., N. Y., at 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M., daily except Sunday.
Saturday Special—leaves Pier 43, N. R., 1:00 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:30 P. M.
Time tables giving full information mailed on request, or can be obtained at all hotels and railway ticket offices. Phone 1447 Spring.

CONEY ISLAND AND ROCKAWAY BEACH TODAY
[illegible]

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
[illegible]

Comfortable, Speedy, Elegant Way to
NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS
Atlantic Highlands, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Belmar, Point Pleasant, etc.,
is via the Twin Screw Flyers of the
SANDY HOOK ROUTE
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
An ideal way to see New York Harbor
[illegible]
First-class Meals at Popular Prices.
[illegible]

No connection with any other night line.
MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 To ALBANY
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Excellent Dining Service a la Carte. Steamers leave daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St. 5:30 P. M.; W. 131st St. 6 P. M. Tel. 5236 Spring.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.50 BOSTON $2.50
[illegible]

GLEN ISLAND BOATS
20-MILE SAIL. ALL AMUSEMENTS.
[illegible]

Sight-Seeing Yachts
[illegible]

HARTFORD LINE
[illegible]

SUNDAY
All Day Sail on the Cool Hudson

Spacious decks, comfortable salons and parlors. Music. Dining service a la carte.
Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 8:45 A. M.; West 132d St. Pier, 9:30 A. M. Yonkers, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Albany and Troy.
POUGHKEEPSIE AND RETURN, $1.00
RENSSELAER
Phone, day and night, Spring 9400.

HIGHLAND LAKE AND BEAR MOUNTAIN
45 Miles UP the HUDSON INTERSTATE PARK
Fast Steel Str. HIGHLANDER
and Extra Boat from Uptown Landings. Lvs. Battery, 9:30; W. 23d St., 10; W. 131st St. 10:30; Yonkers, 11 A. M.; Round Trip Daily, 50c.; Children, 25c.; Sundays & Holidays, 75c.; Children, 50c. Yonkers, 50c. Music. LARGE DANCING FLOOR. Refreshments. All outdoor sports. 3½ hours at Mt.
DAILY TRIPS TO
Inter-State Park Landings
(ALONG THE HUDSON RIVER.)
[illegible]

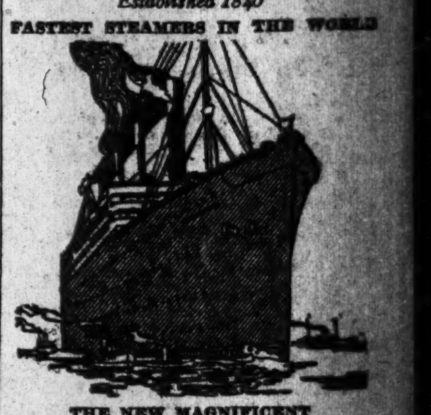
"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.75
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M., from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $5.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Telephone Spring 5491.

Iron Steamboat Co.
CONEY ISLAND
ROCKAWAY BEACH & FISHING BANKS
[illegible]
BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.
[illegible]

IMPORTANT NOTICE
All sailings of
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
Steamers between the United States and European ports have been temporarily withdrawn on account of the threatening conditions existing abroad.
Due notice will be given of the resumption of the services of the Company.
OELRICHS & COMPANY, General Agents 5 Broadway, New York
The Key to Europe

WHITE STAR PIERS 59 & 60, N. R.
"OLYMPIC"
LARGEST BRITISH STEAMER
For LONDON PARIS AUG. 8 10 A. M.
AUG. 29, SEPT. 19, OCT. 10, OCT. 31.
Via Plymouth, Cherbourg & Southampton
OTHER SAILINGS.
OCEANIC....Aug. 1, noon; Aug. 22, Sept. 12
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool (noon)
ADRIATIC AUG. 6 NOON
Suites de Luxe, Electric Elevator Service, Gymnasium, Turkish Bath, Swimming Pool.
CEDRIC....Aug. 13 | BALTIC....Aug. 27
CELTIC....Aug. 20 | ADRIATIC....Sept. 3
Mediterranean—Italy.
Canopic, from Boston Aug. 20, from N.Y. Aug. 21
American Pier 62, N.R., 10 A.M. 23d Street
Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.
ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) SERVICE, $55 UP.
ST. PAUL....Aug. 7 | PHILAD'PHIA..Aug. 21
NEW YORK....Aug. 14 | ST. LOUIS....Aug. 28
Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N.R., 16th St.
Minnewaska..Aug. 1, 1 PM | Minnetonka..Aug. 15
Min'haha..Aug. 8, 10:30 AM | Minneapolis..Aug. 22
Red Star Pier 61, N.R., 10 A.M. 21st Street
N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
ZEELAND....Aug. 1 | KROONLAND....Aug. 15
VADERLAND....Aug. 8 | FINLAND....Aug. 22
PASSENGER OFFICE, 9 B'WAY, N. Y.

CUNARD
Established 1840
FASTEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD



THE NEW MAGNIFICENT
S. S. "AQUITANIA"
Fitted with every device for safety and aid to navigation. Motor lifeboats with wireless telegraph apparatus. Restaurant and Grill Room a la Carte without extra charge. Swimming Pool. Garden Lounges. Gymnasiums, Verandah Cafes, and Elevators to both saloon and second cabin.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE
London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Via Fishguard
WORLD'S FASTEST WEEKLY OCEAN PASSENGER AND MAIL SERVICE.
NEXT SAILINGS
"LUSITANIA" Aug. 4
"MAURETANIA" Aug. 11
"AQUITANIA" Aug. 25
*Laconia, Aug. 19 | Lusitania Sept. 1
Mauretania, Sept. 2 | Aquitania Sept. 15
*Calls at Queenstown East Bound.
Mediterranean—Adriatic Service
Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Patras, Trieste, Fiume. Sailings noon. See itinerary.
SAXONIA....Aug. 1 | IVERNIA....Aug. 22
PANNONIA....Aug. 11 | CARPATHIA....Sept. 1
Round the World Trips, $474.85 & up.
Special through rate to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and South America. Independent tours in Europe, etc.; send for booklet Cunard Tours.
Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd., 21-24 State Street, New York.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS
FALL RIVER LINE MANAGEMENT
STEAMER CITY OF LOWELL
UP THE HUDSON
Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Return due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Restaurant. Tickets, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.
STEAMER RICHARD PECK
TO NEW HAVEN
Leave Pier 25, E. R., 9:30 A. M., foot East 22d St., 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 9:00 P. M. Two hours in New Haven. Music, Restaurant. Tickets, $1.00; children, 50 cents.
Tickets, sales limited to half the capacity, on sale at Piers only on day of excursions.

A DAY'S PLEASURE
EXCURSIONS
HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT
New Jersey Central
Lake Hopatcong $1.00
To-morrow also every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St. 8.50; Liberty St. 9.00 a.m. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9.17 a.m.
Atlantic City $2.50
To-morrow also Wednesday, Aug. 5th
Lv. W. 23d St. 7.50; Liberty St. 8.00 a.m. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Block Island R. I.
EVERY SUNDAY $1.50
Special train, with parlor car, leaves foot East 34th St., N. Y., 8:30; B'klyn, Flatbush Ave., 8:40; Nostrand Ave., 8:44, and East N. Y., 8:49 A. M., for Montauk; thence by the steamer "SHINNECOCK."
Lve. Block Island returning, 4 P. M.
Tickets on sale, commencing Saturday of each week, at 170 Broadway, 5th Ave. Bldg. (5th Ave. and 23d St.) and Long Island R. R. Stations, foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.; Long Island City and Brooklyn. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets. Restaurant, Lunch Counter and Cafe Service on steamer.

Delightful Afternoon Trip to WEST POINT
Steamer "Albany"
Leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M.; returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1. Daily except Sunday. Orchestra, restaurant, and a perfect afternoon's outing. See Parade, Museum, Public Buildings, etc.

BEST TRIP FOR SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
BRIDGEPORT $1.00
Every Sunday
STR. "MONTAUK"
A delightful Sail—120 Miles—on LONG ISLAND SOUND
Leaving New York, Pr. ft. 131st St., N.R., 8:15 A.M.
" West 23d St., North River, 8:45 A. M.
" Pier 8, E. R., nr. ft. Wall St., 10:15 A. M.
" Recreation Pier, E. 24th St., 10:45 A. M.
Lv. Bridgeport 5 P. M. Music. Cafe and Restaurant

DAYLIGHT TRIPS
Long Island Sound
New London Line On Mondays Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN lvs. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., 10:00 A. M., ft. of E. 23d St., 10:30 A. M. for New London, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Providence, Boston, &c. Folder on request. City Ticket Agent, 171 Broadway, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA TOURS $145 AND UP
arranged under our "Invisible Courier System," the modern way to travel, securing in advance hotels, Pullmans, etc.
TOURS AND TICKETS EVERYWHERE.
FRANK TOURIST CO.
Tel. 4580 Franklin. 398 Broadway, N. Y.

UP THE SOUND Sea Cliff & Glenwood
Str. "Sagamore" leaves Pier 5, E. R. (bet. Hanover Sq. & South Ferry), SATURDAYS at 1:00; foot 34th St., E. R., 1:30 P. M. Ret. due N. Y. 9:30 P. M. SUNDAYS, leaves Pier 5, 9:30; 34th St., 9:20 A.M. Ret. due N. Y. 5:30 P.M. Excursion 50c. Tickets.

Popular SIGHT SEEING Yacht Clifton
Around Manhattan Isle. Lv. ft. W. 42d St. daily & Suns. 10:30 & 2:30. Music. Lecturer. Tix. & folders hotels & tkt. offices. Tel. 5441 Gramercy.

VACATION Tours and tickets. Send for 80 page booklet, mailed free. Marsters Tours, 1246 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Commerce, Finance, and Manufactures discussed in THE ANNALIST. Every Monday. High-class magazine of economics and analogous subjects. No investor can afford to be without it. Single copies 10 cents—$4 a year by mail. THE ANNALIST, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (FRANCE). Departures from New York Wednesday, 10 A. M., from Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.
*La Lorraine Aug. 5 | *La Savoie....Aug. 26
*La Provence..Aug. 12 | *La Lorraine..Sept. 2
†France (new)..Aug. 19 | †France (new) Sept. 9
*Twin screw steamers. †Quadruple screw steamers.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING, 3 P. M.
1 Class Cabin (II.) & 3d Class Pass'rs Only.
†Rochambeau....Aug. 8 | *Chicago....Aug. 29
GENERAL AGENCY, 19 State St., N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
From Pier 64, N. R., (foot W. 24th St.)
GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY
Columbia..Aug. 8, noon | Caledonia..Aug. 22, noon
*Ausonia...Aug. 15, noon | Cameronia..Aug. 29, noon
*Carries second cabin and third class ONLY.
FIRST CABIN, $75 and Upward.
SECOND CABIN, $50 and Upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 21-24 State St.

Russian American Line
Imperial Mail Twin-Screw Steamers.
Rotterdam, London, Paris, Libau, St. Petersburg, Moscow.
1st Cabin to Rotterdam, $60.00 upward.
1st Cabin to Libau, $70.00 upward.
2d Class, $40.00. Sailings every 10 days.
CZAR....Aug. 4 | RUSSIA....Aug. 25
DWINSK....Aug. 15 | KURSK....Sept. 5
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., G.P.A., 27 B'way, N.Y.

AUSTRO AMERICAN LINE
Fast Trip to Naples and Beyond
ALGIERS, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA
Kaiser Franz Joseph I, Aug. 19 Sep. 23 Oct. 28
MARTHA WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, Sept. 18, Nov. 7
AND OTHER
SAILINGS SATURDAY or WEDNESDAYS 2 P.M.
PHELPS BROS. & CO., G.A., 17 Battery Place, N.Y.
EVERY TRIP A TOUR.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
21-24 State St., N. Y.
Twin-Screw Sailings Tuesday, 1 A. M.
LONDON—PARIS—ROTTERDAM.
†Rotterdam....Aug. 11 | †New Amsterdam..Aug. 25
*Potsdam....Aug. 18 | *Noordam..Sept. 1, 10 AM
*Via Boulogne. †Plymouth and Boulogne.

FABRE LINES
The Southern Routes to the Azores, Lisbon, Barcelona, and Marseilles, and to Algiers, Naples, Nice and Marseilles.
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
RIO DE JANEIRO
THE CITY BEAUTIFUL
BAHIA, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AYRES
New and fast (12,500 ton) Passenger Steamers from New York every alternate Saturday.
BUSK & DANIELS, Gen. Agts., 8 Broadway, N.Y.

SAVANNAH LINE For All Points SOUTH.
New York Office, 501 Fifth Avenue.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION TO ORGANIZE A FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned hereby give notice of their intention to form a corporation "for the purpose of making insurances on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings and household furniture, and other property against loss or damage, including loss of use or occupancy, by fire, lightning, windstorm, tornado, cyclone, earthquake, hail, frost or snow, and by explosion whether fire ensues or not (except upon steam boilers and pipes, fly-wheels, engines and machinery connected therewith or operated thereby, against explosion and accident; and except against loss or damage to life or property resulting therefrom; and except against loss of use and occupancy caused thereby;) also against loss or damage by water to any goods or premises arising from the breakage or leakage of sprinklers, pumps, or other apparatus erected for extinguishing fires, and of water pipes, and against accidental injury to such sprinklers, pumps or other apparatus, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights, and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal and inland navigation and transportation, including insurance upon automobiles whether stationary or being operated under their own power, which shall include all or any of the hazards of fire, explosion, transportation, collision, loss by legal liability for damage to property resulting from the maintenance and use of automobiles and loss by burglary or theft, or both, but shall not include insurance against loss by reason of bodily injury to the person, and to effect re-insurance of any risks taken by it," as expressed in Section 110 of the Insurance Law of the State of New York.

Dated, New York, July 29th, 1914.

M. A. Stone.	C. A. Garthwaite.
L. R. Bowden.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Whelpley.
[illegible]	[illegible] Hutchins.
[illegible]	[illegible]

Gerald W. Van Deel.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments—To take effect July 30: L. F. Ryan, 32 prect., to 8 Insp. Dist.; W. B. Noll, 156, to 8 Insp. Dist.; George Valentine, 39 to 29. To take effect July 31: Max Isaacson, 1 prect., to 3 Insp. Dist.; Abraham Nelson, 3 Insp. Dist., to 143. From 17 prect. to prects. indicated: J. F. Polske, 7; Patrick Tubridy, 21; Emil Henning, 39; J. F. Winters, 31.

Temporary Assignments — Lieuts. John Leonard, 5, to command, for 11 days from Sept. 2; Richard Gray, 18, to command 23, for 15 days from Sept. 3; Thomas Walsh, 43, to command 13, for 20 days from Aug. 6; Bernard Gaffney, 62, to 69, for 30 days from July 31; J. F. McMahon, 165, to command, for 19 days from Aug. 21; O. P. Himmell, 174, to command 146, for 20 days from Aug. 6; J. M. Hackett, 275; Oscar Geisler, 278, and John Shay, 8 Insp. Dist., to Com'r's office, for 30 days from July 31; Jas. Fitzgibbons, 4 Insp. Dist., to B. B. H. Squad, duty in office of Third Deputy Com'r, for 30 days from July 31; Sergts. F. B. Pitts, 12, to Com'r's office, for 30 days from July 31; John Brown, 148, to Det. Bu., for 10 days from Aug. 2; Joseph Hemley, 152, to Det. Bu., for 10 days from Aug. 2; Act. Det. Sergt., second grade, M. A. Batto, Det. Bu., to Dist. Att'y's office, Bronx, for 5 days from July 29.

Patrol. J. J. Shea, 4, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from Aug. 3; C. L. Beyer, 6, to C. O., duty in office of First Deputy Commissioner, for 15 days, from July 30; P. G. Fitz-Gibbon, 7, to 12 Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from Aug. 2; Louis Barbieri, 10; Harry Morton, 152, and C. E. Savage, 162, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from Aug. 2; David Gordon, 18, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from Aug. 2; H. S. Darling, 29, to C. O., duty in Special Squad No. 2, for 30 days, from Aug. 2; T. E. Enright, 69, to 4 Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from Aug. 3; John Partheymuller, 150, to School for Recruits, for 4 days, from July 31; J. L. Dawson, C. O., to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from Aug. 2. To C. O., duty in Special Squad No. 1, from prects. indicated, for 3 days, from Aug. 1: J. J. Paton, 14; William Dowling, 170; J. T. McCarthy, 278; James Byrnes, 146; J. A. Hurton, 276; A. E. Goss, 278. To School for Recruits, from prects. indicated, for 15 days, from Aug. 5: J. F. Williams, 6; Edward Lynch, 6; Edward Hogarty, 6; Jacob Kolsin, 7; P. J. Alletzhaueser, 10; J. A. Sauter, 15; T. T. Cunningham, 15; Frank Michaelis, 17; William Ahern, 18; Jeremiah O'Neill, 21; M. P. McGarry, 21; R. H. Terbush, 23; B. J. Stager, 25; C. H. Roth, 35; M. P. Dillon, 37; R. J. Scanlon, 43; J. J. Grady, 149; I. B. Reeder, 167; Lattimer Smith, 6; L. J. Hohorst, 6; A. D. Downs, 7; N. J. Harfst, 10; C. B. Collins, 14; Joseph Gross, 15; Andrew Boss, 16; P. M. Mueller, 17; H. D. R. Baack, 21; J. W. Ward, 21; H. H. Jacobson, 23; Thomas O'Connor, 25; Thomas Foley, 35; E. D. Potter, 36; T. F. J. Cavanagh, 37; Daniel O'Neill, 63; David Zimms, 160. To 15 Insp. Dist., from prects indicated, for 10 days, from July 31: J. T. Brady, 1; P. A. Brown, 149; J. J. Burns, 169; D. J. Daly, 168; O. H. Bohmke, 169; E. A. Waitword, 170; F. H. Gilmartin, 169; R. E. Morris, 171. To Det. Bu., from commands indicated, for 15 days, from Aug. 3: C. A. Hagen, 4; J. A. Golden, 4; Nathan Fishel, 18; Alfred Smith, 35; P. S. Brennan, 39; Jacob Fendler, 81; Edward Cooper, 1 Dist.; J. J. White, 89; H. J. Ginch, 42; J. J. Nooman, 171; W. A. Rice, 1 Dist.

Leaves With Pay—Capts. J. W. Mahoney, 5, for 11 days, from Sept. 2; W. A. Bailey, 23, for 15 days, from Sept. 3; B. J. Hayes, 146, for 20 days, from Aug. 6; Isaac Frank, 165, for 19 days, from Aug. 21. (Without Pay)—Patrol. William Biggin, 26, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Aug. 2; John Gilson, 26, for 1 day, from 10 P. M., Aug. 2; O. A. B. Gruber, 26, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., Aug. 9; P. F. Traynor, 89, for 1 day, from 10 P. M., Aug. 1; J. G. Lorper, 146, for 1 day, from 4 P. M., July 30; Edward Ennis, 147, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., July 29.

Advancements to $1,400 Grade—July 29: T. H. Kennelly, 4; Jacob Kolsin, 7; T. F. Diskin, 14; John Flemming, 7; C. O. Ahlgren, 14; Estel Beekman, 15; J. J. Bradt, 14; George Derleth, 18; Abram La Tourette, 14; Michael Gavigan, 18; H. M. Starr, 22; P. J. McGowan, 31; Gus Levy, 31; H. H. Gudeman, 40; H. H. Hellweg, 63; E. F. Dunn, 81; J. J. Donohue, 144; Oscar Hesse, 150; E. T. Bick, 154; F. B. Uhlhorn, 162; C. S. McGowan, 172; F. C. Kruse, C. O.; F. C. Wendell, 40; J. A. Crossin, 42; Louis Gandert, 63; J. C. Peres, 3; F. W. Young, 145; P. F. McCarthy, 152; D. F. Stack, 155; Arthur Wagner, 164; W. P. Keegan, 278; Opley Wingfield, Traf. C. To $1,150 Grade, July 27: Joseph Patterson, 12; J. E. Commerford, 14; Henry Schulz, 16; L. J. Weppler, 17; Fred Russell, 18; J. C. Logan, 21; J. J. Hamilton, 22; H. H. Jacobson, 23; J. A. Murtha, 35; Emery Jones, 40; C. F. Walsh, 146; J. H. Nozigila, 152; J. A. Foran, 156; W. A. Ludwig, 164; W. M. Conway, 167; J. M. Simmons, 283; Joseph Shaffer, 3d Dist.; J. J. L. DeWitt, 14; P. P. Owens, 16; Eberhard Schaefer, 17; Louis Odell, 18; E. J. McGuire, 18; Michael Sherry, 22; H. J. Freeman, 22; F. W. Kaiser, 23; J. A. McLoughlin, 40; H. P. Ludwig, 63; J. E. Driscoll, 143; H. C. Slott, 150; Christopher Grote, 154; J. H. Boyle, 167; Arthur Schols, 274; J. A. Knapp, 292.

Restored to Duty—Patrol. P. J. Doody, 168, to take effect 12:53 P. M., July 29.

Suspended from Duty—Patrolman P. J. Doody, 168, to take effect 12:55 P. M., July 29.

The Following Resignations are Accepted—Patrol. Otto Huth and T. F. Murphy, 28, to take effect July 30; M. J. Gleason, 26, to take effect July 31.

Revocation—So much of Paragraph 1, S. O. 157, c. s., as assigns Lieut. W. J. McGrath, 28, to command 13, for 20 days, is revoked.

Notice.—At 12:01 P. M. Aug. 1 the division of the Detective Bureau into seventeen districts and the designation of commanders thereto will be discontinued. At said time and date the assignments of detectives from the Detective Bureau to precincts will cease.

Beginning at 12:01 A. M. of the 1st day of August the Detective Bureau will be divided into nine Branch Bureaus and Manhattan Headquarters Squads. The Manhattan Headquarters Squads will consist of various squads of detectives doing special work and stationed at Manhattan Headquarters.

Fire Department.

Penalties imposed: Jacob Friedman, Eng. 8, disrespect to officer, neglect of duty, and absent without leave; guilty of all three charges, all recreation leaves allowed under Section 154 of the rules, withheld for a period of 14 days on each charge, 42 days in all, from Aug. 1 to Sept. 12. Joseph T. Tenety, H. & L. 5, absence without leave; guilty; all recreation leaves allowed withheld for a period of 37 days, from Aug. 1 to Sept. 7; charge 2, absence without leave; sentence suspended.

Promoted: Geo. C. Hogan, Eng. 261, from Lt. to Capt., at $2,500 a yr. from Aug. 1; W. F. Kenzel, Eng. 71; Michael Nugent, Eng. 92; Philip Blush, H. & L. 18; J. J. Coyle, H. & L. 13, and J. T. Brown, Eng. 38, to be Lts., at $2,100 a yr. from Aug. 1; G. A. Melledy, H. & L. 134; A. E. Robertson, Eng. 94; W. I. McManus, Eng. 71; E. A. Dougherty, Eng. 207, from 1st grade to engineers of steamer, at $1,600 a yr. from Aug. 1.

Assignments to duty: Capt. Hogan, Eng. 218; Lieuts. Kenzel, Eng. 5; Blush, Eng. 15; Nugent, Eng. 59; Brown, Eng. 76; Coyle, H. & L. 7; Engrs. of Str., Robertson, Eng. 19; McManus, Eng. 71; Dougherty, Eng. 206; Melledy, Eng. 235.

Appointed prob. firemen: F. H. Boettjer, Eng. 5; M. S. Shields, Eng. 6; F. O. Wolffert, Eng. 19; F. J. Murray, Eng. 66; Otto Huth, Eng. 73; T. F. Murphy, Eng. 207; H. G. K. Otten, Eng. 234; J. F. Williams, H. & L. 8; M. J. Gleason, H. & L. 10; W. J. Fischer, H. & L. 12.

Transfers, to take effect at 8 A. M. Aug. 1: Capts. T. J. McArthur, 23, to Eng. 282; William Ward, 218 to Eng. 239; Lieuts. Bernard Conlon, 7, to H. & L. 34; J. J. Melia, 206, to Eng. 263; Engrs. of str., J. F. Wade, 203, to Eng. 254; John O'Brien, (No 2,) 220, to Eng. 241; Casper Kraft, 271, to 218; P. J. Gorman, 240, to Eng. 203; J. E. Overend, 235, to Eng. 278; J. J. Gilmartin, 80, to Eng. 92.

Par. I., Special Order 128, July 22, relating to Searchlight Eng. 2 responding to alarms covered by Searchlight Eng. 1, is hereby revoked, to take effect from sunset, July 31.

Temporary detail, to take effect Aug. 1: J. M. Doyle, Eng. 2, to Fire Com'r as messenger.

Leaves without pay: A. H. Connihan, Eng. Co. 60, for 48 hours from 8 A. M., Aug. 3; Robert Loucks, Eng. Co. 223, for 12 hours from 8 A. M., Aug. 2; H. L. Schrieber, Eng. Co. 211, for 12 hours from 8 A. M., Aug. 2.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
Union Services.
125 West 57th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., Pastor.
Sermon at 11 A. M. Sunday by
Rev. GEORGE C. FETTER.
Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.
Friday, Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St., Amsterdam Av., Rev. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Rector.—Rev. Harold G. High, 11 and 8.

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M. 7:45 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
Madison Ave., cor. 31st St.
Rev. ERNEST RISLEY EATON
will preach Sunday morning and evening.
11 A. M.—"IS THE GOD MEN FIND WITHOUT TRYING WORTH HAVING?"
8 P. M.—"THE VALUE OF WORK—IN THE MAKING OF A MAN."
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Dr. B. S. Dunn, Ldr.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M., Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, 600 West 181st St.
Fifth Church, Madison Av. & 38th St.
Sunday evening, 8 o'clock, at Second Church only.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. REV. WM. A. KIRKWOOD preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. A. F. SANDERSON. Subject: "The Sincerity of Jesus." Strangers welcome.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
Broadway and 93d St.
WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Service and holy communion at 11. Sermon by the Pastor. Preparatory service Saturday, 8 P. M.

EV. ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St. Rev. Chas. J. Smith, Rev. Clarence E. Krumbholz, Pastors. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AVE. M. E. CHURCH.
Corner 60th Street.
Rev. Charles L. Mead, D. D., Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Rev. T. E. Holling, D. D., of Brantford, Ontario. Wednesday, 8 P. M., mid-week prayer service.

New Thought.

While services of the CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST have been discontinued until Sept. 20, the DIVINE SCIENCE SCHOOL is in session at Croton-on-the-Hudson. Those who desire to know more about the instruction may address Secretary, 118 West 87th St.

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D.,
Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 57th St. bet. B'way and 7th Av. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor.

REV. JOHN McNEIL,
the Celebrated Scotch Preacher,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Dr. WILLIAM H. FOULKES
Preaches Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., at WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. at 105th St. Rev. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., Pastor.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Rev. CHARLES BROWN, D. D.,
Ferme Park, Crouch End, London, N.,
will conduct both services.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
155th St., bet. Broadway & Amsterdam Av.
REV. JOHN R. MACKAY, Ph. D., D. D., Minister; REV. CHAS. N. VAN HOUTEN, LL. B., Assistant Minister.
11 A. M. Sermon by Rev. C. N. Van Houten.
4 P. M. Open Air meeting, Riverside Drive and 155th St.
8 P. M. Sermon by Rev. C. N. Van Houten.
8 P. M. Wednesday. Mid-week Service.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Ave., 11th to 12th St.
REV. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.
11 Mr. Harold C. Jaquith.
8 Service on Church Lawn.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
BROADWAY AND 73D STREET.
The congregation is invited to worship at the COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. during Au- [illegible]

Presbyterian.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. 10th St., (one block West from Broadway.)—Rev. OLIVER CLYDE WEIST will preach at 11 A. M. Evening Services omitted.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
The Rev. JOSEPH D. BURRELL, D. D.,
of Brooklyn will preach at 11 A. M.

Fort Washington Presbyterian Church,
174th St., near Broadway.
Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M...The Holy Communion.
11 A. M...Preacher, Bishop Reese of Georgia.
4 P. M...Preacher, Bishop Reese.
7:30 A. M. Daily, the Holy Communion.

CALVARY CHURCH,
4th Avenue and 21st Street.
Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector.
Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Preacher, Archdeacon Fornerot.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St.
Low Masses, 7:30, 9; High Mass and Sermon, 10:45; Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
6th Av. and 20th St.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Rev. SAMUEL NEAL KENT.
12 M.—Holy Communion.
8 P. M.—Rev. OSCAR STUART MICHAEL.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th St.
Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L., Rector.
Holy Communion..................8 A. M.
Holy Communion and Sermon......11 A. M.
Preacher, Rev. J. Newton Perkins.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Rev. STUART L. TYSON, PREACHER, 8; and 11 (Mr. Tyson;) 8 (Mr. Groton.)

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Av. at 44th St.
SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICE 11 A. M.
Full Choir Present. Seats Free.
Preacher, August 2d,
REV. J. STUART HOLDEN, D. D.,
Rector of St. Paul's Church, London.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St.—Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.—8 and 11 A. M., Rev. W. Strother Jones, D.D.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
5th Av. and 37th St.
Ministers:
WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL
FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY.
Rev. ALBERT PARKER FITCH, D. D., President of Andover Theological Seminary, will preach at 11 o'clock service. Noon Service Every Weekday, (except Saturday,) 12:30, 12:50.

Reformed.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, Rev. Henry Kilmer Hotaling will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, Rev. Peter H. Milliken, D. D., will preach.
11 A. M.—"Progressive Religion."
8 P. M.—"Living Christ."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS.
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAMES MACLEOD, D. D., Minister. Rev. J. Brownlee Voorhees, D. D., of Hartford, Conn., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. W. I. Chamberlain, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH Services in English Sundays, 8 P. M., Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

Unitarian.

UNION services of the Unitarian Churches of Greater New York at Church of the Messiah, 34th St. and Park Av., 11 A. M. REV. GEORGE R. GEBAUER of Duluth, Minn., will preach. Public cordially invited.

Other Services.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St. Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. Preaching Sunday 10:30. Subject "The Preeminent Christ," 7:45 P. M., subject "The Two Comings of Christ," by Rev. J. Hudson Ballard.

TENT EVANGEL,
W. 124th, between Ams. & Morningside. Rev. J. C. Massee, "The Mystic of Lookout Mountain," Sunday 4 and 8 and nightly; Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, Aug. 16, and nightly.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 W. 80th. Swami Bodhananda "Peace," 8 P. M.

8 P. M. "Past and Future of the Papacy" [illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Investor Buys Washington Heights Apartment—Park Avenue Operation—Gen. Sickles's Home Sold at Foreclosure—Bronx and Brooklyn Deals —New Jersey Transactions.

Despite the foreign war agitation yesterday, the realty market showed a fair degree of activity. In the upper Washington Heights section the sale of the six-story Carrollton apartment house was reported. The building covers a plot 90 by 150 on the northwest corner of Broadway and 168th Street. It was sold by the James Livingston Construction Company, which erected the apartment in 1909. The same firm erected the similar six-story apartment adjoining, on the 169th Street corner, which was recently sold by Sonn Brothers to the Wilgar Realty Corporation. The buyer of the Carrollton is said to be an investor, who gave other property in exchange.

Another Park Avenue Apartment.

The Four Hundred Park Avenue Company has been incorporated at Albany to take over the group of old houses at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, owned by the New York Central Railroad. It is capitalized at $300,000 and controlled by the Fullerton Weaver Company. It is understood that the new company will improve the site, which has a frontage of 100 feet on the avenue and 125 feet on the street, with a twelve-story apartment house.

Resale of Harlem Dwelling.

Ennis & Sinnott have resold to S. Donofrio for occupancy 157 West 118th Street, a four-story private dwelling, on a lot 18 by 100. The sellers secured the property about four weeks ago. B. Nauheim negotiated the sale.

Gen. Sickles's Home Sold.

The well-known residence of the late Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, at 23 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Ninth Street, was sold at auction, with the adjoining house, at 25 Fifth Avenue, in foreclosure proceedings brought by the Bowery Savings Bank. The sale was conducted by Joseph P. Day in the Vesey Street Salesroom. The only bids received were those by a representative of the bank. The corner house, 52.8 by 100, brought $104,850, and the adjoining dwelling, at 25 Fifth Avenue, 26.4 by 100, went for $37,400. The prices represented a little less than the amount of the judgments. The houses were scheduled for auction about a year ago, but friends of Gen. Sickles came to his assistance and paid up some back interest.

A Recent Buyer.

Ralph M. Drucker is the buyer of the dwelling at 355 West Eighty-fourth Street, sold recently by Joseph F. Geraghty.

Buys Riverdale Residence Site.

At Fieldston, the residential colony on the Delafield estate, Riverdale, Arthur I. Keller has purchased a plot, 100 by 142, on the east side of Goodridge Avenue, 135 feet north of 250th Street. The buyer will improve the site with a private dwelling.

Bronx Sales.

Frank Gass sold for the Bantz Construction Company to P. M. Peterson a house and lot at 4 Dudley Avenue. The same broker also sold for Vondran & Bacon to Pauline Fox two dwellings at 1,113 and 1,115 Castle Hill Avenue. Both properties are in the Unionport section.

Peter H. Ryan of Clinton, N. Y., sold to the Charwyn Realty Company a plot, 25 by 116, on the southeast corner of Westchester and Taylor Avenues.

M. Zeller has sold 3,426 Park Avenue, northeast corner of Gouverneur Place, a four-story flat, on lot 25 by 99.7. In part payment the buyer gave a house on Marmion Avenue.

Minnie Pfeiffer sold to Arthur Widmayer for investment 414 East 139th Street, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 16.8 by 100, S. H. Frankenheim negotiated the transaction.

A. I. Shapiro has sold for A. E. Clark a plot, 32 by 90, on Crotona Avenue, 40 feet south of Fairmont Place, to M. Heller.

Brooklyn.

Henry Pierson & Co. sold for Arthur H. Strong to an investor 600 East Eighteenth Street, a two-story dwelling, on a plot 60 by 100.

The Meister & Bache Realty Company has resold the four-story double apartment house at 267 Forty-sixth Street, on plot 25 by 100.

The Sinmacros Realty Company has sold for P. H. Connell the plot, 50 by 100, occupied by a two-story dwelling, on the west side of Dahlgren Place, 752 feet south of Ninety-second Street, to a client for investment.

Queens Borough Sales.

The New York and Suburban Land Company has sold on its development, located in the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Queens, a plot, 60 by 100, on President Avenue, to Howard Pritchard; a plot, 60 by 100, on Oxford Place, to A. H. Hausman; a plot, 40 by 100, on Sterling Street, to Henry Bauer, and a plot, 80 by 100, on Park Avenue, to P. J. O'Keefe.

Long Island.

The Windsor Land and Improvement Company sold, at Floral Park, to M. A. Moser a plot 40 by 100, at Elder and Primrose Avenues; to Wallace Green a plot 58 by 100, for improvement, at Carnation and Plainfield Avenues; to John O'Connell and James Toohey each a plot 40 by 100, respectively on Geranium Avenue and Violet Avenue.

New Jersey.

At Garwood the New York and Suburban Land Company sold a plot 40 by 100 on Myrtle Avenue to Frederick H. Noack, a plot 60 by 100 on Willow Avenue to H. J. Turner, and a plot 40 by 100 on Hemlock Avenue to Mrs. E. Muller.

At Lyndhurst L. N. Nicholson & Co. sold to William Goelz a seven-room house on Ridge Road, plot 37.6 by 110, for $3,100; to John Paff a six-room bungalow on Fern Avenue on a plot 85 by 150 for $2,950, and to Carrie Bode a six-room house on Lyndhurst Avenue, plot 32.5 by 150, for $3,000.

Three twelve-story factory buildings are to be erected at Washington and Fifteenth Streets, Hoboken, at a total cost of $1,000,000, by the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company. The buildings will be on made ground, Weehawken Cove is to be drained and filled in, and there will be docking facilities for ocean-going vessels.

The Herman Arms have resold for William P. Rooney the three-story frame cottage at the northwest corner of Haworth Avenue and Owatonna Street, Haworth, N. J., on a plot 50 by 125. Mr. Rooney recently took the property in trade for 104 West Ninety-fifth Street.

Rockland County Farm Sale.

The Fox Realty Company has sold for Joseph L. Hance his farm near New City, Rockland County, N. Y., to W. L. Loveland.

Stores in Old Ehrich Building Leased.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company has closed two additional leases in the Sixth Avenue-Twenty-third Street Corporation Building, (formerly Ehrich Bros.' department store.) They have rented 357 Sixth Avenue, a store about 12.6 by 90, on the westerly side of the avenue between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets, for a term of years to J. Michel, who will occupy the store for his jewelry business, now located at 270 Sixth Avenue, near Fourteenth Street.

The store, 363 Sixth Avenue, in the same building, 12.6 by 90 feet, has been leased to Abraham & Bernstein, who are now in the wholesale shoe business at 27 Lispenard Street. They will occupy this store as a retail outlet.

Froebel League Leases Building.

James Kyle & Sons have rented the four-story and basement house [illegible] Lexington Avenue, [illegible] Sixty-first Street, to the Froebel League for a term of years.

Plans for New Hearst Building.

Plans were filed yesterday for William R. Hearst's new building on the block bounded by Columbus Circle, Broadway, Central Park West, and Sixty-first Street. The plans call for a twenty-five story structure, to cost $1,000,000, but for the present the structure will be only three stories in height, with rows of stores on the ground floor and offices above. James C. Green is the architect.

$175,000 Mortgage Loan.

The Oceanic Investing Company has loaned $175,000 on first mortgage for a period of five years to the Friedman Construction Company, the security given being The Ronda, a six-story elevator apartment house, completed by the construction company a few months ago at the southeast corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 181st Street, part of the collection of lots of the Loyal L. Smith estate distributed recently among builders by Harris & Maurice Mandelbaum.

Real Estate Notes.

Plans are being prepared by Schwartz & Gross for the Paterno Construction Company for a thirteen-story apartment house on the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street.

The Along-the-Hudson Company has signed a contract for a hollow tile and brick veneer Colonial house and garage to be erected on its property at Spuyten Duyvil by Standard Buildings, Incorporated. Mann & MacNeille are the architects.

Today, on the premises, the M. Morgenthau Jr. Company will offer at foreclosure sale a plot 90 by 140 at Ostend, Far Rockaway.

Justice Giegerich has appointed Robert J. Hare Powel receiver of the rents of the eleven-story loft on the north side of Seventeenth Street, 280 feet west of Fifth Avenue, on a plot 53 by 92, pending the suit brought by the Troy Savings Bank to foreclose a mortgage of $185,000.

Feist M. Strauss has been named as receiver of the rents of 283 and 285 Seventh Avenue, a mercantile building, in proceedings brought by Annie R. and Amelia S. Gilbert, trustees, to foreclose a mortgage of $160,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

5th Av, 23, n e corner of 9th St, 52.8x100, three and four story dwelling; Bowery Savings Bank against D. E. Sickles and others; Strong & C., attorneys; B. P. Kerfoot, referee; due, $86,933; taxes, &c, $10,444.26; to the plaintiff for $104,850.

5th Av, 25, e s, 52.8 ft n of 9th St, 26.4x100; four-story dwelling; Bowery Savings Bank against Otto Werber and others; same attorneys and referee; due, $33,033.75; taxes, &c, $4,913.03; to the plaintiff for $37,400.

Fort Washington Av, 454 to 463, s e corner of 181st St, 173.10x140.6x irregular; six-story apartment house with stores; withdrawn.

112th St, 26 to 30 West, s s, 389 ft w of 5th Av, 98x100.11, three five-story tenements; adjourned to Aug. 7.

By Henry Brady.

59th St, 41 East, n s, 99.6 ft e of Madison Av, 16.2x100.5, four-story tenement and stores; M. J. McNamee against C. R. Chenoweth and others; Action 1; A. R. Johnson, attorney; W. T. Quinn, referee; due, 23,701.49; taxes, &c., $452.20; subject to three mortgages aggregating $48,000; to the plaintiff for $48,788.

Columbus Av, 85, e s, 20.5 ft s of 61st St, 20x70.6, four-story flat and stores; M. J. McNamee against C. R. Chenoweth and others; Action 2; A. R. Johnson, attorney; W. T. Quinn, referee; due, $13,249.69; taxes, &c., $363.43; subject to two mortgages aggregating $20,000; to the plaintiff for $25,742.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

Park Av, 2,954, e s, 54.6 ft s of 153d St, 54.6x131.6x50x100.8, one-story market and vacant; National Bank of Far Rockaway against A. C. Michaud and others; Erwin, F. & C., attorneys; G. L. Hayes, referee; due, $3,858.05; taxes, &c., $338.60; subject to mortgage of $6,000; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

Briggs Av, 2,751, w s, 100 ft n of 196th St, 20x90, three-story dwelling; M. H. Erbacher and others against N. S. McLaughlin and others; M. B. McHugh, attorney; J. H. Hildreth, referee; due, $1,431.69; taxes, &c., $225; to the plaintiff for $6,750.

By Joseph P. Day.

Franklin Av, 1,391, w s, 73.10 ft s of 170th St, 20x95, two-story dwelling; E. A. May and others against C. J. Fahrenkopf and others; Heironymus Breunich, attorney; J. H. Fargis, referee; due, $5,101.63; taxes, &c., $182.27; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

Van Nest Av, s e corner of Hancock St, 25x100; adjourned to Aug. 13.

224th St, East, n s, 100 ft w of White Plains Road, 20x114; Anna Young against D. M. Meyerson and others; Shaw & L., attorneys; E. E. Dowling, referee; due, $3,328.56; taxes, &c., $465.83; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Columbus Circle, Broadway, Central Park West, and 61st St, for a twenty-five-story store and office building; Veronica Realty Co., 256 West 58th St, owner; J. S. Green, 103 Park Av, architect; cost, $1,000,000.

Audubon Av, n w corner of 185th St, for a six-story tenement, 54.8x90; Donald Robertson, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $51,000.

Muliner Av, e s, 415 ft n of Bronxdale Av, for a one-story frame garage, 12x20; Rachel Bailey, on premises, owner; J. J. Vreeland, 3 West Burnside Av, architect; cost, $200.

Carpenter Av, s e s corner of 236th St, for five two-story frame dwellings, 22x30, 22x50; Veritas Realty Co, A. B. Irving, 160 Broadway, President, owners; John E. Scharsmith, 523 West 146th St, architect; cost, $20,000.

Paine St, s s, 100 ft w of Huyler Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20.6x42; Demetria Pesante, 2,947 Paine Av, owner; C. F. Lohse, 428 East 83d St, architect; cost, $4,600.

Intervale Av, e s, 144.30 ft n of 165th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x88; 182d St Realty Co, Frank Galetto, 2,170 Belmont Av, President, owners; Kreymborg Architectural Co, 1,029 East 163d St, architects; cost, $30,000.

Morris Park Av, n w corner of Muliner Av, for a three-story frame dwelling, 11.44x59.4; Charles Gillis, 853 Morris Park Av, owner; Henry Nordheim, 1,067 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $7,000.

Palmer Av, w s, 200 ft n of Needham Av, for a one-story frame dwelling, 18x36; Crawford Real Estate and Building Co., 5 East 42d St., owners; George Sumner, 989 Southern Boulevard, architect; cost, $1,500.

167th St., n e corner of Kelly St., for a one-story brick store, 22.61x90.14; Value Realty Co., Jacob Marx, President, 170 Broadway, owners; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Longwood Av, n s, 150 ft e of Westchester Av., to a one-story brick theatre, 76x88; Henry Morgenthau, 42d St. and Broadway, owner; Frankfort & Kirchner, 830 Westchester Av., architects; cost, $5,000.

77th St, 174 and 176 East, to a five-story tenement and store; L. E. Ransom, 279 Pearl St., owner; O. L. Spannhake, 233 East 78th St, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JULY 31.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

LUDLOW ST, n w s, 100 ft s w of Houston St, 24x87.10; Louis Karp to Jacob L. Karp, Paterson, N. J., July 29, (mtg $26,500;) attorneys, Bogart & B., 61 Park Row.......$1

PARK AV, s e corner of 61st St, 100.5x40x irregular x21; Virginia H., wife of Cortlandt De P. Field, to Hy B. Anderson, at Great Neck, L. I., quitclaim, July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$1

PARK AV, n e corner of 95th St, 25.5x90; Mary E. Werner to Logan O. Timberlake, 184 Clinton St, Brooklyn, July 31, (mtg $30,000;) attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.......$100

PEARL ST, 228, s e s, 60.7 ft s w of Burling Slip, 22.7x37.4x irregular; White Realty Co. to Ingraham Corporation, at Hempstead, L. I., (mtg $28,000,) all liens, July 31; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.......$1

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 43½, s s, 168.3 ft e of 2d Av, 18.10x35; T. Henry Walter to Ralph Davis, 230 West 111th St, quitclaim, July 15; attorney, S. J. Block, 302 Broadway...$1

SAME PROPERTY; Ralph Davis to Gisella K. Block, 231 West [illegible] St, B. and B., all liens, July 31; attorney, same.......$100

3D AV, [illegible] n w s, [illegible]; Alexander Bakel [illegible] to Mary [illegible] West [illegible] St, July [illegible] $100

[illegible]

258 West 131st St, July 21, (mtg $6,600;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.......$100

7TH AV, s e corner of 128th St, 49.11x75; Utility Realty Co. to Mary E. Flannery and Loretta C. Eagleston, both at 545 West 111th St, (mtg $50,000,) July 31; attorney, Ezekiel Fixman, 55 Liberty St.......$1

15TH ST, 132 West, s s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, 25x103.3; William H. Good to Anna K. Mitchell, 921 Trinity Av, and Mary J. and Margaret M. Mitchell, 29 Bank St, each 1-3d part, (mtg $18,000,) all liens, July 31; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.......$100

22D ST, s s, 344 ft e of 1st Av, 50x98.9, (mtg $25,500;) 22d St, n s, 354.7 ft e of 1st Av, 46.10x98.8, (mtg $14,000;) Margaret Daub to the Lerner Realty Co., 744 Ocean Av, Brooklyn, July 30; attorney, Benjamin Stote, 60 Graham Av, Brooklyn.......$1

44TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; William Hoersch to Katherine Kessler, 504 West 44th St, and others, ¼ part, July 30; attorneys, Sayre Brothers, 31 Nassau St.......$100

46TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100; Metropolitan Savings Bank to Katharina Schnepp, Valley Cottage, N. Y., July 31; attorney, Patrick J. O'Brien, 132 Nassau St.......$100

46TH ST, n s, 228.7 ft w of 5th Av, 21.5x100.5; Theresa E. Dongan and another, executors, to John F. Erdman, 60 West 52d St, July 31; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.......$89,000

53D ST, n s, 375 ft e of 9th Av, 34.11x42.4; Elizabeth H. Briggs to Mary E. Burke, 7 West 120th St, July 30, (mtg $10,000;) attorney, J. H. Bauton, 1 Liberty St...Omitted

53D ST, 331 and 333 West, n s, 375 ft e of 9th Av, 34.11x47.4; Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, to Elizabeth H. Briggs, 6 Rochelle Place, New Rochelle, N. Y., July 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$11,600

78TH ST, 188 East, s s, 168.9 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x102.2, (foreclosure July 16;) Abr. Oberstein, referee, to Louis N. Moos, 501 West 110th St, July 16; address, 19 Cedar St.......$12,250

82D ST, s s, 144 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; William Hoersch to Katherine Kessler, 504 West 44th St, and others, ¼ part, (mtg $29,000,) July 30; attorneys, Sayre Brothers, 31 Nassau St.......$100

84TH ST, 519 East, n s, 234.2 ft e of Avenue A, 19.5x102.2; 113th St, 20 West, s s, 295 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11, all real estate of which S. Simon died seized; Henry M. Goldfogle and another, executors, Simon Simon, to Bernhard Simon, 519 East 84th St, A. T., all liens, July 15; attorney, Adolph Cohen, 220 Broadway.......$1

84TH ST, 20 West, above described; Bernhard Simon, son and heir of Simon Simon, to Bertha Simon, 519 East 84th St, ½ part, July 15; attorney, same.......$1

90TH ST, 108 East, s s, 129.8 ft e of Park Av, 29.2x100.8; Manert Realty Co. to Alliance Realty Co., 115 Broadway, (mtg $20,000,) July 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$100

96TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of 1st Av, 35x100.8; Oscawana Park Co. to Marie Campbell, 302 West 106th St, July 29, (mtg $27,000;) attorney, J. J. Buckley, 80 Maiden Lane...$100

103D ST, 147 East, n s, 358 ft e of Park Av, 17x100.11; Samuel Klepner to Bernard Sacks, 139 East 103d St, (mtg $6,000,) July 29; attorney, M. V. Rosenberg, 132 Nassau St.......$100

108TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x76; Florence H. Nolan and others, executors, to Martin J. Nolan, 26 West 111th St, July 31, (mtg $11,500;) attorneys, O'Grady Brothers, 277 Broadway.......$15,000

110TH ST, s s, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Loward Realty Co. to Mercedes Toch, Far Rockaway, L. I., July 24, (mtg $26,000;) attorneys, Horwitz & F., 41 Park Row...$1

112TH ST, s s, 153.9 ft e of Park Av, 17.1x100.11; Florence H. Nolan and others, executors, to Emily H. McCoy, 2,049 5th Av, July 31, (mtg $6,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.......Omitted

131ST ST, s s, 220 ft e of 8th Av, 15x99.11; Lizzie I. Kelly to C. C. Coleman, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., (mtg $6,000,) July 27; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.......$100

137TH ST, 106 West, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Maurice Cohen to David Prowler, 1,938 Lexington Av, (mtg $25,000,) July 23; attorney, Bernard Sandler, 261 Broadway.......$100

180TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x100; Margaret S. Brandreth and others to Hy W. Ruppert, 395 Manhattan Av, June 26; attorneys, Thompson, K., & W., 256 Broadway.......$52,227

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 118 ft n of 174th St, 22.7x83.11x22x83.9; Nettie Heller to Giulio Gallo, 474 3d Av, July 29, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, M. T. Abruzzo, 31 Nassau St..$1

BATHGATE AV, 1,881, w s, 27x120; James Barrett and another, executors, to Mary Doherty, 1,881 Bathgate Av, July 31; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St..$8,250

CARLISLE PLACE, w s, Lot 120, map of William S. Duncan, Williamsbridge; Frank Demucci to James A. Clynes, 202 16th St, Jersey City, N. J., July 30; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St.......$1

SAME PROPERTY; James A. Clynes to Victoria Demucci, 203 West Houston St, July 30; attorney, same.......$1

COLUMBUS AV, s s, 25 ft e of Melville St, 25x100; Wilhelmina Delle to Rose G. Zeitlin, 160 Garfield St, Dec. 16, 1913, (mtg $6,500;) attorney, Thomas W. Henry, 51 Chambers St.......$1

CROTONA AV, s e s, 40.6 ft s w of Fairmont Place, 30x90, also Crotona Av, s e s, 70.6 ft s w of Fairmont Av, strip, 1.11x90.1x5.11x90; Annie S. Clark to David Pistronk and another, 540 Claremont Park, July 30, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

JENNINGS ST, n s, 162.2 ft w of Bristow St, 37.1x180.4x25x178.6; also Lots 58 and 59, map of property of William H. Wallace; William Haynes to Delbert Sales Co., Inc., 801 Jennings St, July 1; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av.......$1

LOTS 116 and 117, map of Laconia Park; John J. Crimmins to John S. Swan, 1,436 Oakley St, July 30; attorney, R. Hickox, 3,830 White Plains Road.......$100

LOTS 137 and 138, map of lots at Wakefield, property of party of the first part; Monatiquot Real Estate Co. to May H. Collins, 1,347 Boscobel Av, March 2; attorneys, Hildreth & P., 3d Av. and 148th St....$1,500

LOTS 263 to 268, map of 389 lots, owned by Hunts Point Realty Co.; Lawrence Davis to Charles Danewitz, 2,682 Valentine Av, July 30, (mtg $8,000;) attorney, O. J. Kalt, 871 Brook Av.......$100

LOT 253, map of Laconia Park; Luigi Marrandino to Giovanni De Blasio, 309 East 148th St, July 1; attorney, Giovanni De Blasio, 309 East 148th St.......$1

LOT 4, map 63 lots Herman Menaker, being a subdivision of Plots 23 and 25, map Clason Point; Evelyn Miers to Elise Bentz, 1,953 Chatterton Av, June 30, (mtg $1,800;) attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., Westchester, N. Y.......$100

LOT 46, Map Allen estate; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Francesco Maisto, 3,710 3d Av, July 23; attorney, Francesco Maisto, 3,710 3d Av.......$1

RAILROAD AV, n w corner of 160th St, as on map of Morrisania, strip runs n 124.3x e 2.6 to w s of Railroad Av as now opened x123.7x3.11; Eva Van Cortlandt Hawkes to James T. Barry, 1,149 Boston Road, June 11; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.......$45

SAME PROPERTY; Newbold Morris to same, April 20; attorney, same.......$45

SAME PROPERTY; Frederic A. de Peyster and others to same, April 27; attorney, same.......$1

SIDNEY ST, s s, 31.9 ft e of Westchester Av, 94.0x310.3 to n s of Westchester Av, x105.9x265.6, also Kappock St, n e s of land of Dora M. Lisby, —x—; Mary J. Heuer to John H. Boscher, 416 West 154th St, July 30, (mtg $13,000;) attorney, H. O. Heuer, 2,308 8th Av.......$100

SIMPSON ST, 1,076, e s, 40x100; Charles Danewitz to Lawrence Davis, 76 Green St, Newark, N. J., July 30, (mtg $33,500;) attorney, C. H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St..$100

TYNDALL AV, s w corner of 261st St, 100x87.6; E. Bright Wilson, referee, to Frances H. Leavitt, at The Hill, Augusta, Ga., July 29, (mtg $8,000;) attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway.......$250

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 150 ft s of O'Brien Av, 25x111.6; Evelyn Miers to Elise Bentz, 1,953 Chatterton Av, June 30, (mtg $1,100;) attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., Westchester, N. Y.......$100

WILLIS AV, w s, 75 ft s of 143d St, 25x—; Celeste B. Levy to Charles S. Levy, 1,956 Crotona Parkway, July 30; attorney, C. S. Levy, 1,029 Tremont Av.......$1

176TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Bathgate Av, 20x72; Lena Brotz to George F. Quelet, Bloomfield, N. J., July 29, (mtg $3,500;) attorney, George F. Quelet, Bloomfield, N. J.......$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

HUDSON ST, 101, —x—, leasehold; Isidor Thomassen and another to Goldmeyer Co., 498 Broome St, July 30, due July 15, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Schwed & F., 2 Rector St.......$3,500

PEARL ST, s e s, 60.8 ft s w of Burling Slip, 23x—; Ingraham Corporation to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, July 30, prior mtg $28,000, 11 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$12,000

7TH AV, e s, 84.11 ft n of 135th St, 17x75; Anna A. Braxton to Chrisencia C. Coleman, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 30, prior mtg $6,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$2,500

8TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 18.10x35; Ralph Davis to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, July 31, 5 years.......$6,000

44TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Katharine Kessler, executor, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, July 30, 5 years.......$7,500

46TH ST, 216 West, —x—; Annie Moore to Lion Brewery Corporation, 104 West 108th St, July 30, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 22 Nassau St.......$3,350

SAME PROPERTY; same to William B. Kelly, 435 West 34th St, July 30, demand, 6 p. c.......$3,400

46TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100; Katharina Schnepp to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 61 Cooper Square East, July 31, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 34 William St.......$10,000

46TH ST, n s, 228.7 ft w of 5th Av, 21.5x100; John F. Erdmann to Theresa E. Dongan and another, executors and trustees, 132 West 70th St, July 31, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.......$74,000

53D ST, n s, 375 ft e of 9th Av, 34.11x42.4; Elizabeth H. Briggs to [illegible], Brooklyn, July 30, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway [illegible]

[illegible]

Calumet Club of the City of New York to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, July 28, prior mtg $170,000, due Aug. 1, 1924, 6 p. c.......$75,000

87TH ST, s s, 205.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 82.3x100.8; Princeton Construction Co. to Abel King and another, 148 East 65th St, July 31, prior mtgs, $214,250, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St.......$20,000

95TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.8; Arno C. Weisselder to Marie Weisselder, 585 Amsterdam Av, July 31, prior mtg $20,000, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, McLaughlin & E., 15 William St.......$2,000

95TH ST, n e corner of Park Av, 90x25.8; Logan O. Timberlake to Mary E. Werner and another, White Plains, N. Y., prior mtg $30,000, July 31, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.......$15,000

103D ST, n s, 358 ft e of Park Av, 17x100.11; Bernard Sacks to Samuel Klepner, 222 East 10th St, July 30, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. M. Franklin, 309 Broadway.$1,300

110TH ST, s s, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Mercedes Toch to Sol Aronson, 818 East 165th St, July 30, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Horwitz & F., 41 Park Row.......$625

117TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Elizabeth Galligan and another, executors, to John T. Stanley, 448 West 23d St, July 30, prior mtg $14,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$5,000

180TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x100; Hy W. Ruppert to Margaret S. Brandreth and others, executors, Bellport, L. I., due as per bond, June 26; attorneys, Culver & W., 25 Broad St.......$30,000

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 113 ft n of 174th St, 22.7x83.11; Giulio Gallo to Nettie Heller, 1,725 Amsterdam Av, July 29, installments, 6 p c; attorney, Price Brothers, 271 Broadway.......$600

BROADWAY, e s, 129 ft n of Middletown Road, 26x114.5; John H. May to George A. Lawton, 1,634 St. Peter's Av, July 30, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$3,200

CRESTON AV, e s, 205.1 ft s of 188th St, 70x irregular; John Woods Corporation to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, July 30, due as per bond, 5½ and 6 p. c.; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$42,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Henry F. Kell, 2,525 Creston Av, prior mtg $42,000, July 30, 2 years 6 p. c.; attorney, same.......$10,750

CROTONA AV, s e s, 40.6 ft s w of Fairmount Place, 30x90; David Pistronk and another to Annis E. Clark, 2,076 Daly Av, July 20, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$5,000

HOE ST, e s, 100 ft s of 172d St, 50x100; Coryell Building Co., Inc., to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, July 30, due as per bond; attorney, Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway.......$36,000

INTERVALE AV, n w s, 380.7 ft n e of 167th St, 26.4x123.9; Rosina Gradziadio to New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, 63 Wall St, July 27, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.......$10,000

JENNINGS ST, n s, 162.2 ft w of Bristow St, 37.1x180.4; also Lots 58 and 59, map of William H. Wallace Delbert Sales Co., Inc., to William Haynes, 801 Jennings St, July 1, demand 6 p. c.; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av.......$6,000

LOT 120, Map of building lots of William S. Duncan; Victoria Demucci to Elizabeth K. Dooling, 170 East 80th St, July 30, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St.......$2,000

LOTS 137 and 138, Map of Monatiquot Real Estate Co.; May H. Collens to North New York Savings and Loan Assn., 499 Willis Av, July 1, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Hildreth & P., 3d Av. and 148th St..$3,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Monatiquot Real Estate Co., 154 Nassau St, (prior mtg $3,000,) July 1; due May 1, 1925, 6 p c; attorney, same.......$650

LOTS 92 and 93, map of Monatiquot Real Estate Co.; John Schwelgen to Edmund Pfeuffer, 765 St. Ann's Av, July 14, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. Miles, 154 Nassau St.......$850

LOTS 82 and 88, map of Laconia Park; John S. Swan to Frank S. Mayhew and another, trustees, July 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. Hickox, 3,830 White Plains Av.......$2,000

LOT 159, Map of Joseph Husson; James J. Deasy to North New York Savings and Land Assn., 499 Willis Av, July 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Hildreth & P., 3d Av. and 148th St.......$2,500

MINNEFORD AV, w s, 576.8 ft n w of Cross St, 110.6x irregular; Catherine W. Moessner to Ferdinand R. Minrath, 119 West 75th St, July 30, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Hoadley, L. & J., 22 William St.......$1,500

PARK AV, n s, 95.6 ft w of 161st St, 123.7x irregular; James T. Barry to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, July 30, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.......$14,000

SIMPSON ST, 1,076, e s, 281.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 40x100; Lawrence Davis to Charles Danewitz, 2,682 Valentine Av, prior mtg $33,500, July 30, due Sept. 8, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, O. J. Kalt, 871 Brook Av.......$6,000

TYNDALL AV, s w corner of 261st St, 100x87.6; Francis H. Leavitt to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, July 25, 5 years; attorney, N. J. Scanlon, 51 Chambers St.......$4,000

224TH ST, 346 East, being a ½ lot 279, map of Wakefield; George W. Eccles to Peter Kozban, 811 East 226th St; prior mtg $3,150, July 16, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph L. Zoetzl, 206 Broadway.......$200

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

LENOX AV, 401, corner store and one-half of basement; Nathan Hutkoff to Leopold Oppenheimer, 509 West 110th St, 2 8-12 years from Sept. 1, 1914; attorney, Joseph J. Baker, 34 Nassau St.......$1,200

MECHANICS' LIENS.

BROADWAY, 1,482; Winkler Iron Co. against 1,482 Broadway Corporation, owner; George W. Lithgow & Son, contractor...$80

BROADWAY, 1,490; Winkler Iron Co. against American Druggist Syndicate, lessee; George W. Lithgow & Son, contractor.......$180

1ST AV, 1,359; Mark Strompf against Bohemian Amusement Co.; John Nemesek & John Janusek, owners; Judson & Mason, contractor.......$356

56TH ST, 36 West; Alois Staudt against Louis Cerlian, owner and contractor....$138

170TH ST, 555 West; Benjamin Rosengarten against Margaret I. Berg, owner and contractor.......$1,158

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

BROADWAY, 2,076 to 2,080; Felice Trocchia against Mary E. Jones et al.; July 16, 1914, (by bond;) $225.

SAME PROPERTY; Jarcho & Ebert against same; July 16, 1914, (by bond;) $275.

SAME PROPERTY; Empire Architectural Iron Works against Annie Jones et al.; July 15, 1914, (by bond;) $487.

ST NICHOLAS AV, n w corner 190th St; H. Storm & Co. against 190th St. Holding Co. et al.; Jan. 31, 1914; $2,674.

3D AV, 2,076 to 2,080; Spota & Di Martini, Inc., against Mary E. Jones et al.; July 15, 1914, (by bond;) $660.

SAME PROPERTY; Rubenstein Bros. against John Doe et al.; July 16, 1914, (by bond;) $75.

SAME PROPERTY; Savoy Cornice and Skylight Works against Mary E. Jones et al.; July 16, 1914, (by bond;) $300.

SAME PROPERTY; Larkin Lumber Co. against Charles H. Jones et al.; July 15, 1914, (by bond;) $596.

SAME PROPERTY; Charles I. Rosenblum Co. against Mary E. Jones et al.; July 15, 1914, (by bond;) $52.

SAME PROPERTY; Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co. against Charles S. Jones et al.; July 17, 1914, (by bond;) $323.

SAME PROPERTY; Frank Angellilli against John Jones et al.; July 17, 1914, (by bond;) $258.

SAME PROPERTY; Excelsior Metal Ceiling Co. against Mary E. Jones et al.; July 16, 1914, (by bond;) $120.

19TH ST, 37 West; Barker Electric Co. against Montrose Realty Co. et al.; Jan. 22, 1913; $263.

46TH ST, 216 West; Sussman & Sussman against Helen B. Lugar et al.; Apr. 1, 1914; $193.

SAME PROPERTY; same against same; June 13, 1914; $167.

46TH ST, 216 West; Nathan Picket against Annie Moore et al.; May 22, 1914; $3,950.

SAME PROPERTY; Hudson Marble, Slate and Tile Co. against James Moore et al.; Apr. 30, 1914; $300.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 200; Cicilie Namm against Tarsus Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Huhner.

BEAVER ST, n s, 115.4 ft w of Broad St, runs w 49.4x n 66.7x w 64.1 to New St, x n e 65.2x e 41.2x n 1.3x e 33.9x s 25x e 22.1x s 103.10 to beginning; J. P. Zuria Tile Co., Incorporated, against New and Beaver Arcade Co. and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Weschler & Kohn.

BLEECKER ST, 20 to 24, and Elizabeth St, 309 and 311; County Holding Co. against John E. Pye and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

GOERCK ST, s w corner 3d St, 77.4x100.10; Saul Lefkowitz against Morris Podolsky and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Simmons, Harris & Rofrano.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,736; Charles G. Moller and others against Isaac J. Danziger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

LISPENARD ST, 44; Warren Cruikshank against Mary J. French and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

PARK ROW, n e corner Pearl St, 3.10x43.9x0.6x54.10; George Chisholm against Ellen C. O'Rourke, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

WALKER ST, 89; Houston St, n w corner Thompson St, 25x100; 14th St, 207 East; 80th St, 310 East; Hamilton Terrace, w s, 619.6 ft n of 141st St, 20x100; 129th St, 248 West; 29th St, 230 West; 35th St, 234 and 236 East; Susan A. K. Links against Adele M. Comyns and others, (amended partition;) attorney, M. S. Hart.

2D AV, s e corner 114th St, 20.11x80; Greenwood Cemetery against Abraham Cohn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

7TH AV, 226 and 228; Annie R. Gilbert and others against Seventh Avenue Holding Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Heller.

22D ST, [illegible] West; Postal Life Insurance [illegible] against [illegible] Realty Co. [illegible] others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. C. Lockwood.

80TH ST, 22 West; National Savings Bank of the City of Albany against Clarence E. Anderson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Rosendale, Hessberg & Haines.

68TH ST, 54 West; National Savings Bank of the City of Albany against Clarence E. Anderson and others, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorneys, Rosendale, Hessberg & Haines.

95TH ST, n s, 318 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x100.8; Joseph Veith against Theodore Kilian and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Finch & Coleman.

115TH ST, 32 West; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York against Moses M. Valentine and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. L. Allen.

130TH ST, 55 West; General Synod of the Reformed Church in America against Philip E. Hendrick and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reed & Pallister.

136TH ST, 118 West; Lincoln Trust Co. against Jennie E. Wiggand and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

146TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 25x74.11; Maud H. Gillies against Margaret Schweerer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, L. & A. U. Zinke.

Bronx.

LOT 339, map of Laconia Park; American Tax Lien Co. against Andrea Gandolfo and others, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, J. J. Schiwebel.

LOT 568, map of Gleason property; Dayton Realty Co. against Christina Ringsinger, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Manheim.

UNION AV, w s, 145 ft s of 151st St, 20x100; Mutual Trust Co. of Westchester against Anna C. Schimdit and others, (action to restore mortgage;) attorneys, Dexter, Osborn & Fleming.

212TH ST, n s, 196.3 ft e of White Plains Road, 25x100; Rose Hyman against Denis R. Shell and others, (action to foreclosure lien;) attorney, G. A. Moses.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

CORNER APARTMENTS

8 Rooms,	1744 Broadway, 56th St.,	$1000—$1700
7 & 8 Rooms,	1 W. 102d St. (Central Pk. W.),	$720—$1020
7, 8, 9 Rooms,	71 East 96th St. (Park Av.),	$1000—$1400
8 Rooms,	571 Park Av., 63d St.,	$1800

These buildings have elevators, hall service, telephones, etc.
See Superintendent on premises, or
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d Street

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

"The Imperator has just been completed, and I wish to assure the public that no expense has been spared to make it perfect and modern in every detail." ROBERT M. SILVERMAN, Owner.

The IMPERATOR
725 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Southerly cor. 150th St.
NEW—11 STORIES.
Absolutely Fire and Sound Proof.
Every Room an Outside Room.

5 Rooms	6 Rooms	7 Rooms
$900, $1,000	$1,000, $1,100	$1,400, $1,700

2 AND 3 BATHS,
Spacious foyer, abundance of closet room.
Many New Features
Rental Representative on premises daily.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., Agents
Broadway & 156th St.
PHONE AUDUBON 870.

7 & 8 ROOMS,
1 & 2 BATHS.
Exceptional Apartments with Large Rooms.
Six-story Elevator House
NORTHWEST CORNER
St. Nicholas Av. & 150th St.
PRIVATE HOUSE NEIGHBORHOOD.
Well arranged, abundance of closet room, attractive entrance, all-night service.
W. D. MORGAN, Agt., 3,573 B'way, (147th St.)

The Paterno
440 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
AT 116TH STREET.
A 14-story building of the highest type, ideally situated, overlooking Hudson River.
7 and 8 Rooms, $1,500 to $2,400.
3, 4, 5 AND 6 ROOMS, $660 TO $1,350.
Inquire at the Building, or
Loton H. Slawson Company,
Tel. Mad. Sq. 3680. 17 Madison Ave.

Westwood & Cliffewood Courts,
Entire Block Front 179th to
180th Street & Fort Washington Ave.
Largest rooms and best-built high-class elevator apartment on Heights; resident owner's attention insures perfect service and attention; leases for suites four to nine rooms now being made; neighborhood most refined. Express station Subway 181st Street. Owner on premises.

FIVE ROOMS AND BATH
St. Nicholas Ave. & 175th St.
Wadsworth Ave. & 175th St.
Second floor corner apartment; all outside and large, beautiful sunny rooms.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147 St.)

2 Rooms and Bath
3 Washington Square North, $35
481 Manhattan Ave. (120th), $30
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

STRICTLY MILANO FIREPROOF.
125-127 WEST 58TH ST.
7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200-$1,800.
Standard Service, All Night Elevator.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Joseph P. Day
REAL ESTATE
31 Nassau Street

MORGENTHAU JR CO
AUCTIONEERS

BROOKLYN TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Beautiful Brick Houses
For Rent, $30
Semi-detached brick-and-stone, 7 rooms; elegantly decorated; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

To Quick Purchaser to Close an Estate
To rent or lease at Park Hill, Yonkers, opposite Elevator, house 17 rooms, modern improvements; superb view of Hudson; 2 minutes from station; immediate occupancy; can be seen by appointment. Apply own broker or M. H. Brown, 14 Hamilton Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
At a Sacrifice.—Must be sold Monday, August 3d; $500 cash, balance easy terms; beautifully furnished house, 95 Cooper Av., containing 13 rooms; slate roof, modern improvements; plot 50x175, with garage; 5 minutes from beach, 3 minutes from station. Apply Owner, 95 Cooper Av., Long Branch, N. J., or 181 Newark Av., Jersey City.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

DEAL, NEW JERSEY
For rent, months of August and September, furnished cottages, 8 to 10 bedrooms, 2 to 5 baths.
JOHN C. CONOVER,
Post Office Building, Allenhurst, N. J.

Lost today—found tomorrow by an advertisement in the Lost Column of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant—4444.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Selection of
HIGHEST CLASS APARTMENTS

Address	Rooms	Rent
315 WEST 97TH ST.	4	$780
509 WEST 110TH ST.	4	$750
260 WEST 72D ST.	5	$1,400
315 WEST 97TH ST.	5	$780
509 WEST 110TH ST.	5	$870
606 WEST 116TH ST.	5	$950
620 WEST 116TH ST.	5	$780
223 RIVERSIDE DRIVE	6	$1,050
315 WEST 97TH ST.	6	$1,100
509 WEST 110TH ST.	6	$1,150
515 WEST 110TH ST.	6	$1,100
606 WEST 116TH ST.	6	$1,000
616 WEST 116TH ST.	6	$780
15 Claremont Av. (116th)	6	$1,250
285 St. Nicholas Av. (124th)	6	$780
223 RIVERSIDE DRIVE	7	$1,050
315 WEST 97TH ST.	7	$1,140
509 WEST 110TH ST.	7	$1,300
515 WEST 110TH ST.	7	$1,200
606 WEST 116TH ST.	7	$1,150
616 WEST 116TH ST.	7	$1,100
620 WEST 116TH ST.	7	$1,200
431 RIVERSIDE DRIVE	7	[illegible]
15 Claremont Av. (116th)	7	[illegible]
174 WEST 79TH ST.	8	$1,600
223 RIVERSIDE DRIVE	8	$1,300
431 RIVERSIDE DRIVE	8	$1,260
509 WEST 110TH ST.	8	$1,400
515 WEST 110TH ST.	8	$1,450
606 WEST 116TH ST.	8	$1,400
260 WEST 72D ST.	9	$3,500

Small front apartments for doctors
—Booklet on Application.—
Apply to Superintendents or
Earle & Calhoun
Broadway & 72d St. Telephones, Col.—3116-7-8

9 WEST STANTON 91ST ST.
Eight rooms and bath, $840-$900.
All-night elevator; hardwood floors.
422 WEST END AV. (80TH ST.)
Seven rooms and bath, $1,300-$1,800.
All-night elevator; hardwood floors.
IRVINGTON
407 Central Park West (100th St.)
Eight rooms and bath, $960.
All-night elevator service.
MARION
2,612 Broadway (98th St.)
Six rooms and bath, $800-$900.
All-night elevator; express Subway station 96th.
CARROLLTON
601 West 168th St., (opposite Subway station).
Five, six and seven rooms, one and two baths, $510-$1,000.
All-night elevator service.
BROADWAY, REMCO 98TH STREET.
'Phone, 1800—Riverside.

CENTRAL PARK
APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment
with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

Northwest 86th St. Corner
Central-Park-West
"LIVINGSTON"
Quality and Location
Unexcelled
9 Rooms, 2-3 Baths
incl'd'g electr. light
$2,000 & up.
Supt. on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

995 MADISON AV.,
Northeast Corner 77th St.
Highest class modern fireproof building; 8 large sunny rooms, 3 fine baths. LIGHTEST AND BEST VENTILATED APARTMENTS IN CITY.
Supt. on premises, or Chas. Gulden, 50 Elizabeth St.

SIX ROOMS AND BATH $45
Elevator, Steam Heat.
No. 171 East 83d St. The Vendel.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d St.

Bachelor Apartment,
749 FIFTH AVENUE,
Near 57th St.
Desirable and Inexpensive.

BROOKLYN.

St. James Pl., Near Fulton St.
6 and 7 room apartments, $42-$48; central; select; booklet furnished.
Apply on premises.
Golden Realty Co., Owners.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, New York County.—BLANCHE BARRETT, Plaintiff, against CLARENCE F. BARRETT, Defendant.—Action for Absolute Divorce.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1914. WILLIAM WEIL, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office Address: 150 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Clarence F. Barrett, the above named defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of June, 1914, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 24th day of June, 1914.

Dated New York, the 24th day of June, 1914. WILLIAM WEIL, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office Address: 150 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Temperatures below seasonal average continue generally in the Mississippi Valley and the districts to the eastward, as well as over the north Plains States and Rocky Mountain region. High temperatures continued Friday in Texas and Oklahoma, the highest readings reported from these States being 106 degrees at Oklahoma, Okla., and Fort Worth, Texas.

There were widely scattered showers in the last twenty-four hours along the South Atlantic Coast and in the Upper Mississippi Valley, the Rockey Mountain and plateau regions. Elsewhere the weather remained fair.

No important storm appears within the field of observations.

Indications are that the weather will be fair Saturday and Sunday over all parts of the country. Temperature will rise Saturday and Sunday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England and fall somewhat in Oklahoma and Northern Texas. Temperature changes elsewhere will be unimportant.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast Saturday and Sunday will be moderate, variable; Middle and South Atlantic Coasts, light to moderate, variable.

FORECASTS TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday; slowly rising temperature; light, variable winds.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Saturday. Sunday fair, with somewhat higher temperature; moderate, variable winds.

Western New York—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

Northern New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday; slowly rising temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	75	58	4 P. M.	79	68
6 A. M.	74	57	6 P. M.	74	68
9 A. M.	77	65	9 P. M.	71	66
12 M.	82	67	11 P. M.	70	66

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 64; for the corresponding date last year it was 78; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 62; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 72 degrees at 1:50 P. M.; minimum, 57 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 78 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 73 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.17 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.04 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
12:01	—901 Southern Boulevard; Garry Levett	$25
1:05	—East Chester Road and Pelham Parkway; Robert McLoughlin.	Not given
1:25	—13, 15, and 17 Crosby St.; Titegoss Bros	$5,000
2:50	—1,096 Anderson Av.; Ernest Stockton	$3,000
4:15	—282 3 Av.; Morris Wertheim	$2,000
6:25	—337 W. 133 St.; P. Monaghan	$1,000
8:25	—520 E. 12 St.; Isaac Shapero	$50
10:45	—334 E. 112 St.; Michael Poldeno.	Slight
11:00	—1,382 Park Av.; Michael Hectman,	Slight
11:05	—429 Broome St.; May Michaelson.	Slight
P.M.		
2:10	—621 W. 55 St.; T. Patterson	$25
3:00	—415 W. 47 St.; Benj. Davis	Slight
6:45	—521 W. 23 St.; Hill Button Works,	Slight
6:50	—13 W. 20 St.; Bloom Bros	$5,000
7:40	—210 E. 114 St.; W. Salmon	Slight
7:50	—318 E. 110 St.; Paladino Construction Co.	Slight
8:00	—115 E. 105 St.; J. Achs	Slight
8:40	—164 Alexander Av.; Kate McGarry,	Slight
9:35	—Ft. of E. 42 St.	$1,000
9:45	—1,012 3 Av.; Mamie Bertha	Slight
9:50	—396 Madison St.; S. Palmotto	Slight
10:55	—236 Spring St.; Fulton Bag Co.	Slight
11:05	—747 Lexington Av.; M. Landan	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Capt. M. Wihlem, O. D. will visit the works of the Bethlehem Steel Co. to inspect ordnance.

Col. Stephen M. Foote, C. A. C., to Ft. Monroe for temp. duty.

Maj. Frederick M. Hartrock, M. C. is relieved from further duty at Ft. Leavenworth.

Maj. Deane C. Howard and Capt. Edward M. Talbott, M. C. are detailed as medical examiners and witnesses before the Army Retiring Board.

Col. James T. Kerr, Adj. Gen., will report on Aug. 4 to Army Retiring Board at Washington, D. C., for examination.

The Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., on Oct. 25, 1914, is dissolved and this board to meet at Washington, D. C., from time to time, is appointed: Brig. Gen. Carroll A. Devol, Q. M. C.; Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, Adj. Gen.; Col. Chas. Richard, M. C.; Lt. Col. Henry C. Fisher, M. C.; Lt. Col. Clint C. Hearn, C. A. C.; Recorder-Second Lt. Emile V. Cutrer, 11 Inf.

Lt. Col. Odus C. Horney, O. D., will visit the Sandy Hook Proving Ground on official business.

Engineers, C. A. C. sent to these stations for duty: Christen Rasmussen, Ft. Howard, Md., to Ft. Andrews, Mass.; Fred'k Schroeder, Ft. Andrews, Mass., to Ft. Mott, N. J.

Maj. Charles D. Rhoades, 15 Cav., to Ft. Riley, for duty as commandant of the Mounted Service School.

Lt. Col. John W. Joyes, O. D., or one of his assistants to visit these stations to inspecting material in the hands of C. A. Reserves: Ashland, Medford, Roseburg, Cottage Grove, Eugene, Albany, Portland, and Fort Stevens, Oregon; Ft. Columbia, Ft. Canby, Tacoma, Snohomish, Everett, Bellingham, Ft. Worden, Ft. Flagler, Ft. Casey, Ft. Whitman, and Ft. Ward, Washn.

1st Lt. John W. Simonds, Jr., 6 Inf., to the presido of San Francisco.

Capt. Charles E. McBrayer, M. C., upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to the presido of Monterey, Cal.

Maj. William N. Bispham, M. C., is relieved from duty at Ft. Leavenworth.

Capt. Roscoe H. Hearn, 9 Inf., to Fort Thomas, Ky., for temp. duty.

A board of officers, Brig. Gen. Carroll A. Devol, Q. M. C.; Col. Richmond P. Davis, C. A. C.; Capt. Henry C. Smither, Gen Staff, to meet at once in this city to consider and report upon the subject of steam and power boats.

Leaves: 1st Lt. Arthur H. Doig, C. A. C., one month extension; Col. John R. Williams, retired, one month; Capt. James M. Loud, 25 Inf., one month; Col. James T. Kerr, Adjt. Gen., ext. 10 days; 2d Lt. David O. Byars, 7 Inf., ext, three months; Capt. Harry S. Howland, 16 Inf., 15 days; Maj. Joseph H. Ford, M. C., ext. two months; Maj. Nathaniel McClure, 5 Cav., 7 days.

Naval Orders.

Com. W. H. Standley, commissioned from July 1.

Lt. Com. K. G. Castlemen, commissioned from July 1.

Lt. Com. J. F. Green, commissioned from April 9.

Lt. Com. R. D. White, to Arkansas as navigator.

Lt. Com. I. C. Wettingel, Arkansas, to Connecticut as executive officer.

Lt. F. X. Gygax, commissioned from Feb. 13.

Lt. R. R. Paunack, Lt. W. C. Wickham, and Lt. P. W. Nortcroft, commissioned from June 5.

Lt. F. R. Berg, Wheeling, to leave.

Asst. Surg. C. S. O O'Brien, M. R. C., commissioned from June 9.

Civil Engr. Carroll Paul, commissioned from April 23.

Chief Gunner J. J. Clausey, commissioned from Feb. 8.

Paymaster Clk. S. H. Knowles, appointed to Utah.

Paymaster Clk. G. A. Griffin, appointment revoked.

Paymaster Clk. T. A. Culhane, appointment revoked.

Lt. D. I. Hedrick, commissioned from June 5.

Cable from Commander-inChief, Asiatic Fleet, Chefoo, China, July 30: Ch. Gun. J. F. McCarthy, Naval Station Olongapo, to Cavite; Ch. Gun. H. Chedey, Naval Station, Cavite, to home.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Stanudish at Annapolis, Isle de Luzon at Chicago, Uncas at New York yard, Panther at Fort Pond Bay; Lamson, smith, Monaghan, Perkins, Sterett, Roe, Terry, and Walke at Napeague Bay.

Sailed—Hancock, Norfolk for Guantanamo; Rhode Island, Halifax for Newport; Prairie, Cape Haitien for Port Au Prince.

The pennant of the commander, torpedo flotilla, Atl. Fleet, has been transferred from the Terry to the McDougall.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Changes in the assignments of district Superintendents: James Lee, to Districts 16 and 17, in place of Henry W. Jameson, who is now assigned to 18 and 15, of which Cornelius E. Franklin was in charge; Supt. Franklin takes Supt. Lee's place in 20 and 21; William T. Boylan, from 45 and 46, Richmond, to 4 and 5, in place of Henry E. Jenkins, who has been assigned to the charge of evening schools.

Supt. Snyder of the Buildings Bureau has worked out a plan whereby a swimming pool may be constructed in each of the new P. S. buildings at an estimated cost of from $10,000 to $13,000, including a filtration plant for the maintenance of the water in a sanitary condition.

Joseph Barondess, member of the Board of Education, announced on Thursday evening at a public meeting in the Labor Lyceum, Brooklyn, that ground would be broken within a year for the erection of a high school in Brownsville. There is a vacancy in Local School Board 31, Brooklyn, caused by the death of Eugene V. O'Connell. The borough president is expected to make an appointment [illegible].

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Ray<Paoli—George B. Hayes. Shapard<Meyers—Denis O. L. Cohalan.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. Chisholm<Owners' Bldg Co—Lucille Pugh. De Bolpedon<Decker—John F. O'Ryan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Troy Sav Bank<E E M Co—Robert J. Hare Powel. Catherine Biehn<B W R Realties—Harold H. Daly. Frank G. Wild<Bertha Dock—Ward Belknap. Saul Lefkowitz<Morris Podolsky—Samuel Schumucher. Postal Life Ins Co<Ritaro Realty Co—William S. Henderson. Greenwich Sav Bank<Ralph W. Walton—Robert J. Hare Powel.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. William M. Graeber<Met & Sub Realty Co—William W. Pellet.

KINGS COUNTY.

Appellate Division Decisions.

Hyde Park Terrace Co., rspdt., v. Jackson Bros. Realty Co. et al., appits.—Order settled and signed.

John E. Anderson, rspdt., v. Mollie Ebling, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

James E. Anderson, rspdt., v. George Cohan, applt.; same v. same.—Judgment and order modified, and as modified affirmed.

Edna Pearl Arbing, rspdt., v. Albert Gutcho, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed.

Automatic Sprinkler Co. of America, applt., v. Employers Liability Assurance Corp., Lmtd., of London, rspdt.—Order affirmed.

P. Valentine & Sons, rspdt., v. James R. Corbett, applt.—Order in so far as appealed from affirmed.

Fred Bauer, applt., v. Montague Mailing Mach. Co., rspdt.—Order affirmed.

John E. Bersey, rspdt., v. John P. Tracy, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed.

Isidor Bloom, applt., v. Bankers Surety Co., rspdt.—Judgment affirmed.

Borough Bank of Bklyn., rspdt., v. Frank W. Doolittle, applt.—Order affirmed.

Catherine Braun, rspdt., v. CNY, applt.—Judgment affirmed.

Annie Brophy, applt., v. Isabella V. Campbell, rspdt.—Judgment affirmed.

Adeline Puttagavoli, rspdt., v. James A. Stevenson Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed.

Margaret Cahill, as admx., rspdt., v. Bens Auto Import Co. of America, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed.

Michael Clark, rspdt., v. James T. Williams, applt.—Judgment and order of Suffolk Co. Court affirmed.

Norman J. Cole, rspdt., v. Henry J. Clinton, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed.

Margaret Conell, rspdt., v. Samuel Jankelson et al., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed.

Thomas F. Connors, as admr., rspdt., v. Stephen Nyahay and Joseph Nyahay, applts. —Judgment and order affirmed.

Frank P. Danzilo, applt., v. James C. Danzilo, rspdt.—Order reversed and motion denied.

Gustave Deletank, rspdt., v. Joseph L. Sigreteo & Co., applt.—Judgment and order of Kings Co. Court affirmed.

Fidalama Del Genovese, as admx., applt., v. Alfredo Del Genovese, rspdt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with leave to plaintiff to apply at special term for any amendment to her complaint she may be advised is proper.

Joseph F. Domoll, applt., v. C. N. Y., rspdt.—Judgment affirmed.

Jule Dernbach, rspdt., v. Nassau Elect. R. R. Co., applt.—Judgment and order of Kings Co. Court affirmed.

Francesco Dioguardi, applt., v. Nassau Elect. R. R. Co., rspdt.—Judgment and order affirmed.

Charles Feinson, rspdt., v. Max Freidlander, def., and Max Miller, applt.—Judgment and order of Westchester Co. Court affirmed.

Alexander A. Forman, Jr., rspdt., v. Morris Perry, applt.—Judgment and order reversed and complaint dismissed.

Ernesto Fraboni, as admr., v. N. Y. Central & Hudson R. R. R. Co., applt.—Order appealed from is reversed and judgment reinstated.

John T. Gallagher, rspdt., v. Fidelity & Casualty Co. of N. Y., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed.

William F. Givens, rspdt., v. Farmers Loan & Trust Co., et al., executors, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed.

John Goblick, rspdt., v. Central New England Rway. Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted.

Edwin M. Grant, rspdt., v. Kirkman & Son., Inc., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed.

Perry W. Griffith, rspdt., v. American Bridge Co., applt.—Judgment and orders reversed and new trial granted.

Martin V. W. Hall, rspdt., v. Woodmere Homestead Co. et al., def.; John McV. Richmond, applt.—Order of Nassau Co. Court affirmed.

Samuel Harris, rspdt., v. Glyndon Cont. Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed.

Dayton Hodges, rspdt., v. Pioneer Iron Works, applt.—Order affirmed.

David Hillenberg, pltff., v. Louis G. Bendick, applt., and Harris Horowitz, rspdt.—Order reversed and motion denied.

Thomas L. Hughes, rspdt., v. J. Benedict Roache, applt.—Order affirmed.

Petition of John A. Bensel et al., Southern Aqueduct Dept., Consolidated Sections 15 and 17, Parcels 1,080.—Order reversed and report of Commissioner of Appraisal affirmed.

In re judicial accounting of Mary Carrington, as admx.—Order and finding of Suffolk Co. Surrogate's Court reversed and matter remitted to said court for further proceeding.

Application of Brooklyn Children's Aid Society for writ of mandamus.—Order affirmed.

Application of Joseph Cassidy, applt., for writ of mandamus against Charles S. Devoy, Clerk of Kings Co., rspdt.—Order reversed and motion for peremptory writ of mandamus granted.

Application of Lemuel B. Green for writ of mandamus.—Orders affirmed.

Application of Minnie J. Halvorsen.—Order affirmed.

Application of Mary Morrison.—Order of Surrogate's Court of Kings Co. affirmed.

Application of H. and J. Const. Co.—Order affirmed.

In re last will Charles H. Senff.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Queens Co. affirmed.

In re petition of Board of Water Supply to acquire real estate, &c., Kensico Res., Sec. 4. —Order affirmed.

In re judicial settlement account of Henry R. C. Watson, as executor.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Westchester Co. affirmed.

In re William Willett, applt., for writ of mandamus vs. Charles S. Devoy, Clerk of County of Kings, rspdt.—Order reversed. Motion for peremptory writ of mandamus granted.

In re appraisal of estate of Robert Dudley Winthrop.—Order of Surrogate's Court of Nassau Co. affirmed.

Johnson Co. Savings Bank, rspdt., v. L. Minor Sherow, applt.—Judgment of Westchester Co. Court affirmed.

Samuel Kaplan et al., applt., v. David Feinstein and ano., rspdt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted.

Henry Kiechlin, applt., v. Nassau Electric R. R. Co., rspdt.—Judgment reversed. New trial granted.

Ludwig Kleinwachter, as admr., applt., v. N. Y. Architectural Terra Cotta Co., rspdt.—Judgment affirmed.

Nelson P. Lewis, rspdt., v. Frank D. Berry et al., applt.—Order affirmed.

Mahnken Building Material Co., rspdt., v. Long Island R. R. Co., applt.—Judgment and order of Queens Co. Court reversed and new trial ordered.

Patrick McFadden, rspdt., v. Standard Oil Co. of N. Y., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted.

Henry L. McGoey, as admr., rspdt., v. N. Y., Westchester & Boston R. R. Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed.

Joseph McKenna, rspdt., v. Horwitz & Schanbeck, applt.—Order reversed and motion granted.

Thomas Merritt, applt., v. Theo. F. Archer, rspdt.—Judgment and orders reversed and new trial granted.

Mary A. Miller, as admx., rspdt., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.—Judgment and order affirmed.

Jennie S. Moren, pltf., v. CNY., def.—Plaintiff's exceptions sustained and new trial granted.

John H. Morgan, rspdt., v. CNY., applt.—Order affirmed.

James P. Morrison, rspdt., v. George F. Burchell, applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted.

Same rspdt. v. Austin E. Burchell, applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted.

Mary Murphy, applt., v. Patrick Murphy, rspdt.—Judgment affirmed.

Anna Nelsen, as admx., rspdt., v. Hennebique Const. Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted.

John Nelson, rspdt., v. J. I. Whiting and J. J. Adams Co., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed.

Mary L. Patten, rspdt., v. U. R. Patten, Jr., applt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied and order affirmed.

Louis H. Prigge, applt., v. Howard Willets, rspdt.—Judgment affirmed.

Prospect Land Imp. Co., applt., rspdt., v. Wallace Downey, rspdt.-applt.—Interlocutory judgment modified in accordance with opinion per curiam and as modified, affirmed.

People, rspdt., v. Theodore F. Gucurullo, applt.—Appeal dismissed.

People, rspdt., v. Richard Davis, applt.—Judgment of conviction in Queens Co. Court reversed and new trial ordered.

People, rspdt., vs. Joseph Fegalli, applt.—Judgment of conviction confirmed.

People, rspdt., vs. Hugh Jones, applt.—Judgment of conviction confirmed.

People, rspdt., vs. Robert P. Kelsey, applt. —Judgment of conviction affirmed.

People, rspdt., vs. Louis Parisi, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed.

People, rspdt., vs. Raffaele Pagliese, applt. —Judgment and order affirmed.

People, rspdt., vs. Salvatore Rizzo, applt.—Judgment of conviction and order reversed, and new trial granted.

People, rspdt., vs. Michael Woods, applt.—Appeal dismissed.

People ex rel. John [illegible], rspdt., vs. Com'r of Water Supply, applt.—Order affirmed.

People ex rel. [illegible] vs. [illegible]

People ex rel. [illegible]

People ex rel. [illegible] applt., vs. James M. Clancy, Warden, &c., rspdt.—Order of Westchester Co. Court affirmed, and writ dismissed.

People ex rel. Frederick Hansen, relator, vs. Rhinelander Waldo, as Police Com'r, rspdt.—Determination annulled, and relator reinstated.

People ex rel. John M. Smith, relator, vs. Douglas I. McKay, as Police Com'r, rspdt.—Determination annulled, and relator reinstated.

People ex rel. Joseph Sullivan, relator, vs. Maurice E. Connolly, Pres. Borough of Queens, rspdt.—Determination of Borough Pres. annulled and relator reinstated.

People ex rel. John R. Therkatz, relator, vs. Rhinelander Waldo, as Police Com'r, rspdt.—Determination confirmed and writ quashed.

Realty Associates, applt., vs. CNY., rspdt., and William Bradley, impleaded.—Order reversed, and motion granted.

Realty Associates, applt., vs. CNY., impleaded with EE. Cont. Co., rspdt.—Order reversed, and motion granted.

Elean or C. Rosekrans, applt., vs. Marie Rosekrans and ano., rspdts.; Elizabeth Rosekrans, applt., et al.—Judgment affirmed.

Arnold Seaman, applt., v. Village of Mineola, rspdt.—Judgment of Nassau Co. Court affirmed.

Bruce Shanks, rspdt., v. D., L. & W. R. R. Co., applt.—Judgment and orders reversed and final judgment directing dismissing plaintiff's complaint.

Benjamin T. Smith, rspdt., v. Howard Smith, applt.—Judgment affirmed.

Joseph Spitaleri, rspdt., v. Charles S. Brown, applt.—Judgment affirmed.

Anna Stevens, applt., v. Arthur T. Weygandt, rspdt.—Order reversed and proceedings remitted to Second Term to fix day when defendant shall appear for examination.

Same, applt., v. Frederick Weygandt, rspdt. —Order reversed and proceeding remitted to Special Term to fix day when defendant shall appear for examination.

Pauline Straus, applt., v. Frederick Seifter et al., rspdt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted.

John Streuber, applt., v. E. E. Meacham & Son, rspdt.—Judgment affirmed.

Charles Stumm, rspdt., v. Christian Fick, applt., and an., def.—Judgment affirmed.

John Sullivan, applt., v. Herman Schmull, rspdt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

Tisdale Lumber Co., applt., v. Albert W. Piquet and Eli A. Piquet, rspdt.—Judgment affirmed.

Nicholas Turchein, applt., v. Matheson Lead Co., rspdt.—Order affirmed.

Patrick Ward, rspdt., v. T. Hogan & Sons, Inc., applt.—Judgment affirmed.

Augusta M. Warren, rspdt., v. William C. Algro and Frederick W. Van Slyck, as adms., applts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted.

Blanch M. Warren, pltf., v. Postal Life Ins. Co., defts.—Judgment for plaintiff against deft. for $855 and interest from Aug. 8, 1912, with costs.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned until October.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Motion calendar adjourned to Aug. 4.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schultz, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Glass<Fife, Jr.—Richard H. Clarke.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following have been approved:

Request from the Commissioner of Accounts for an eligible list from which to appoint one computer at $125 a month for a period of not to exceed six months. The Secretary is instructed to certify preferred list of transitman, Grade C.

Communication from the President of Richmond, stating that through an error Welcome W. Jones, a driver in the Bureau of Sewers, was laid off from lack of work instead of being transferred to an existing vacancy. The change of records approved.

Communication from the Dept. of Health stating that William Cohen, a pharmacist, had been reassigned to duty.

Communication from the Sect'y to the Commissioner of Public Works, Manhattan, stating that Howard Gray, elevator constructor, had been reassigned to duty.

Communication from the Corporation Counsel stating that Lillian E. Strittmatter, a stenographer employed in the Bureau of Street Openings, had been reassigned to duty.

United States.

The Commission announces a competitive examination at the New York Custom House for junior zoologist, for men only, on Aug. 5, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Dept. of Agriculture, at a salary of $1,400 a year. Competitors will be examined in practical questions, thesis, and education, training, and experience. An educational training equivalent to that required for a bachelor's degree from a college or university of recognized standing is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be received from the Commission, Washington, D. C.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Six-story double tenement in 112th St., between 1st and 2d Avs., plot 40x100; a bargain. E. M. Vickers, owner, 192-4 Bowery.

Cash, Bargain—Furniture, 17-room house; three years lease; Forties between 5th, 6th Avs. Particulars, Lelands, 40 West 33d.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Detached house, plot 40x120, 17 rooms, 3 baths, pantries, laundry, 5 porches, steam heat and hot water supply; vegetable and flower garden and fruit trees; everything in very best condition; nicest part of Flatbush; suitable for 2 or 3 families; all rented. 424 E. 8th St., 2d floor, near Cortelyou Road.

Will sacrifice, to close an estate, a six-family house; 5 rooms and bath; all improvements; 81 Bleecker St., Brooklyn. Inquire week days until 5 P. M. George Cloos, 39 Stagg St., Brooklyn.

Real sacrifice to close an estate; a six-family house, five rooms and bath; all improvements; 81 Bleecker St., Brooklyn. Inquire week days until 5 P. M., George Cloos, 39 Stagg St., Brooklyn.

Fine duplex house, fully rented, near dual subway; sacrifice; only $3,000 required. Westwood Realty Co., 685 Flatbush Av.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Oakwood Beach bungalow sites for sale, with permanent beach rights; $90 to $100. Fox, Oakwood, S. I., or phone New Dorp 449-W.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Bronx.

Eight-room house, modern improvements; $40. 1,221 Shakespeare Av., between Jerome-168th.

To Let—Furnished.

At Port Washington, L. I., 35 minutes from New York, from Sept. 1 to April 1, a beautifully and completely furnished home, consisting of 8 rooms and bath; electric light, piano, gas and coal stoves, excellent furnace, hot-water heater, large garage, vegetable garden; ten minutes' walk to station; five minutes to water; $60 a month and gardener's wages, averaging $10 a month; tenant must furnish excellent references. Address Box 263, Port Washington, N. Y.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
A fine, cool house at entrance Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

89th, 52 West.—Two rooms & bath; extension room; 8 windows; easterly, westerly, southerly exposure; delightfully cool; electricity; telephone extension; immediate possession.

SUBLET, FURNISHED.
Two 2-room—one 3-room apartment.
HOTEL WALTON.
104 West 70th St.

219 West 80th St.—Bargain, five daintily furnished rooms; complete housekeeping. Superintendent.

93d, Riverside.—Six rooms, elevator, shower; $50, until October. Telephone 1626 Riverside.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

203-205 WEST 84TH ST.
BEST VALUE ON WEST SIDE.
5 AND 6 ROOMS, ELEVATOR,
ELECTRIC LIGHT, STEAM HEAT, HOT
WATER; $45 TO $60.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR OWN BROKER.

THE BELNORD.—The largest apartment house in the world; open-air garden; 7-11 rooms; 2-5 baths. Broadway, 86th to 87th St.

Entire floor for business or living purposes, or both, 26 West 43d St.; $75 per month. Apply D. R. Jamieson, 500 5th Av.

14th St., 321 West.—Six extra large rooms and bath; all improvements; see janitor.

86th St., 237 W.—Studio apts., 2 rooms and bath to 8 rooms, 2 baths; $900 to $2,750.

127th St., 73 West.—Nice first flat, six rooms, bath, hot water, steam heat; $25.

58th St., 131 West.—Rent $1,600. Warren & [illegible], 174 Fulton St.

Brooklyn.

[illegible]

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Gentleman's country estate, 35 acres, 30 miles from Grand Central Terminal; 15 miles of river, Hudson, view; 500 feet elevation; new house, 15 rooms; two others for employes; new garage and numerous outbuildings; hundreds of peach, apple, pear, plum, and cherry trees; small fruits; incubator, brooder, chickens, ducks, and pigeons; self-supporting; terms satisfactory. X 366 Times Annex.

42 MINUTES FROM 42D STREET.
Delightful 7-room house on the Harlem Road above Bronxville. Steam heat, electricity. Plot 50x100. High ground. Rent, $42.50. Will consider offer. Will sell for $6,250. COOLEY REALTY COMPANY, 39 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

Opportunity to rent before buying and have rent apply on purchase price; Winter home, 9 rooms, 3 baths; near beach; golf, tennis; unobstructed view of Sound; between Sound Beach and Stamford. Rent. C 65 Times.

Residence Park.—Nine rooms; convenient; rent, sell at bargain. C. B. ALLEN, 282 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

Model homes for sale, $4,500 up. Oliver Hubbard Co., 10 S. 3d Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN—$7,500; VERY EASY TERMS; CRAFTSMAN HOME NEAR THE WATER.
Shaded grounds, 100x200 feet, 650 feet elevation; very short walk to Express Station Lackawanna Railroad; large living room, with open fireplace, panelled in hardwood; dining room has beamed ceiling; butler's pantry, kitchen and laundry; six large bedrooms, some en suite; 3 fine baths, sewing room, trunk room; near country club; best of tennis, boating, fishing and bathing; select social organizations; every city convenience—electricity, steam heat; hardwood trim; parquet floors; a very substantially built house. For particulars address OWNER, P. O. Box 702 N. Y. C.

Must sell my pretty home, new, never occupied, six rooms; all modern; improved streets; no assessments; high land; station five minutes; express service, 45 minutes; cost $4,500; price $3,500; small payment; cannot occupy because of death. Mrs. Ledden, 12 West 101st St.

Cranford, big bargain, beautiful residence, 7 rooms and bath, hardwood trim, on plot 75-foot frontage, will be sold at sacrifice to quick buyer; owner compelled to leave city. Address J. W. Rankin, Cranford, N. J.

CRANFORD.—Fine residence, 12 rooms and bath, all improvements; business section of town; suitable for professional man or boarding house; for rent or sale. S. R. Droesher, 77 Warren St., New York.

Two cottages at Asbury Park, N. J., in fee simple; one of 11 rooms and bath, and one of 6 rooms and bath. Address Howard W. Brady, Laurens and Monroe Sts., Baltimore, Md.

Westfield.—New house, 6 rooms, big plot, $4,800; $300 cash and payments. HOME AND GARDENS COMPANY, H. C. Lockwood, Agent, Woolworth Building, New York.

Three-room bungalow; open fireplace, large porch; overlooking river; $645; terms; commutation 13c. Address Lackawanna, 63 Times Downtown.

Fanwood houses and plots, cheap; easy payments. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Building, New York.

New York State—For Sale or To Let

Great Bargain.—Good farm for sale, New York State; cows, chickens, farm implements, horses, wagons, &c.; $5,500; $1,500 cash; will exchange for greater New York property. L 245 Times Downtown.

Farms.

JERSEY FRUIT FARM.
14 acres; near town and two railroads; 2 hours N. Y.; high land; fine view; good buildings and water; city conveniences possible. Small cash payment, easy terms.
OWNER, X 348 Times Annex.

To Let—Furnished.

At Port Washington, L. I., 35 minutes from New York, from Sept. 1 to April 1, a beautifully and completely furnished home, consisting of 8 rooms and bath; electric light, piano, gas and coal stoves, excellent furnace, hot-water heater, large garage, vegetable garden; ten minutes' walk to station; five minutes to water; $60 a month and gardener's wages, averaging $10 a month; tenant must furnish excellent references. Address Box 263, Port Washington, N. Y.

Handsome Deal residence, stucco, 10 sleeping, 4 baths; piano; garage; two blocks from ocean; balance season, $1,000. Somers & Somers, Asbury Park, N. J.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

Large, light, attractive office, furnished or unfurnished, for rent in new Bradstreet Building; two passenger elevators opening into reception room; floor space 21x40; ideal for publisher. Apply 11th floor.

A large loft on 5th Av., windows all around, two skylights, for $60 per month. S 128 Times.

33d St., 121 West.—Parlor floor, suitable dressmaker, milliner, or similar business.

A.—At 69 Wall St., Suite 50; handsomely furnished private office and desk room.

Lofts, Long Island City for rent, 22c. sq. ft.; built to suit. Galbreath, 319 W. 95th.

Brooklyn.

Lofts, 81x45; steam heat, electric elevator; 780 Madison St., corner Patchen, Brooklyn.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Best location, corner drug store, New York or Brooklyn. Fisher, 31 South 5th Av., Rockaway Park.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Long Island.

The coolest spot within 100 miles of New York is only 30 minutes from Broadway; commutation, $7.50 month; finest, safest ocean beach; glorious bathing, fishing, dancing; select house; high-class guests; offers beautiful rooms, bountiful table; room and board, $10-$15 week. Christian management.
THE STAFFORD, GASTON AV.,
ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, N. Y.
PHONE 415 HAMMELS.

BELLE HARBOR.
BAY VIEW LODGE.
Montauk Av. and Bay.—Select boarding house; modern improvements. Telephone Hammels 1693.

DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED.
Carvel Hall, 64 Storm Av., Arverne; faces ocean; Straiton Av. Station two minutes.

New Jersey.

THE NEW ENGLAND, ORANGE, N. J.
211 Lincoln Av.; refined, homelike accommodations.

Connecticut.

Restful, modern, cozy Rosemary Cottage; beautiful country surroundings; permanent, week-ends; cuisine Parisienne. Fairfield, Conn.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 22 EAST.—Large and small rooms; running water; board optional; transients accommodated.

15TH ST., 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Renovated, large, airy rooms; home cooking; telephone.

30TH ST., 131 EAST.—Desirable, cool rooms; excellent cuisine; convenient residential location.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (Near 70th.)—Large and small rooms; electricity; phone; table guests.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Single, double rooms; Summer rates; ref.

69D ST., 28 AND 30 EAST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board optional; reasonable.

69TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; table guests accommodated; Summer rates.

72D ST., 117 WEST.—Large room, with bath; single rooms; excellent table.

73D, 133 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable [illegible] double rooms; [illegible]

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

74TH ST., 121 WEST.—Nineteenth year; large, small rooms; bath; Summer rates; references.

76TH ST., 127-129 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH ST., 108 WEST.—Opportunity secure single rooms; water, steam; excellent board; references.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Delightful rooms, entrance to park, excellent cuisine, Summer rates.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.—Cool, comfortable; a satisfactory home for refined people; new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH ST., 128 WEST.—Excellent, modern accommodations; Southern cuisine; Summer rates; references.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Desirable, cool, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

82D, 50 and 52 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; breakfast or table board.

87TH ST., 70 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent table; reasonable rates; references.

94TH, 50 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARDING. SMITH.

97TH ST., 305 WEST.—Room and board for two; elevator; Subway express; exclusive neighborhood. Schoen.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; Riverside section; excellent cuisine; table board.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large and small rooms, connecting or singly; excellent table.

Rockhurst.—Year round country home, city limits; high elevation; grounds; references. Lesley, Spuyten Duyvil.

THE WOODBURY, 355 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Well furnished, desirable rooms; large and small; reasonable.

19TH ST., 151 EAST, (Fairfax Arms.)—Elegant rooms; high-class elevator house; bath, telephone; all-night service; light and airy; refined surroundings; moderate rates.

33D ST., 243 EAST.—Newly furnished, clean, light, airy rooms; gentlemen; respectable couples; conveniences.

36TH ST., 38 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms for gentlemen; all conveniences; attractive Summer rates; references.

38TH ST., 12 EAST.—Large and small rooms, en suite; elevator; Summer rates.

64TH ST., Madison Av., 733-735.—Handsomely furnished single, double rooms; private bath; $4, $5, $6, $8, $10.

92D ST., 128 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 278.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $8, $9, $10.

PARK AV., 13, (near 33d subway.)—Large and small rooms; $4 up.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite, single; gentlemen; permanent only; electricity, telephone; references.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large front room; running water; medium-sized room; private; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large front room; running water; medium-sized room; private; references.

39TH, 9 and 47 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private bath; $5, $6, $7.

44TH ST., 440 WEST.—Neatly furnished room, with bath.

46TH ST., 136 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; board optional; every convenience; telephone.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; private bath; electricity; select; reasonable.

49TH ST., 28 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private bath; $5, $7, $9.

50TH ST., 35 and 44 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private bath; telephone; excellent location; $5, $6, $8, $10.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Absolutely clean rooms; $3 up; hot water; select house.

58TH ST., 21-23 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms, private baths; $4, $6, $8, $10; telephone.

61ST, 28 WEST.—Beautiful, clean rooms, phone, bath; all transportation facilities; transients.

71ST, 151 EAST.—Front room, running water, private house; gentleman; references exchanged.

71ST, 163 WEST.—One handsomely furnished double room, Subway 72d; reasonable rate.

72D ST., WEST, and upward; choice rooms and suites in exclusive apts., $4 and up. Howards, 703, 1,482 B'way, near 42d. Phone Bryant 3816. Open evenings and Sundays.

72D SUBWAY, (257 West End.)—Fine rooms, $5 up; gentlemen. 806 Columbus.

73D, 115 WEST.—Handsomely appointed rooms, single, en suite; private bath; board optional; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Rooms little different from the average; breakfast optional; select.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Rooms, private bath; also adjoining; Summer rates; private house.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive rooms; one private bath, suitable physician; Summer rates.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; twin beds; gentlemen only; references.

77TH ST., 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished room; also small room; references.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room; conveniences; reasonable.

78TH ST., 212 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for two gentlemen; running water; reasonable.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; all conveniences; light housekeeping; $3-$9.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room, private bath, twin beds; subway; references; Summer rates.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Ideal home for bachelors; electricity; all modern conveniences; references.

80TH ST., 128 WEST.—Cool rooms, single or en suite; Summer rates; reference.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; private bath; electric lights; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Summer rates; large rooms; private bath; also single room.

82D ST., 62 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; electricity; private bath; Summer rates.

82D ST., 68 WEST.—New house; large, small rooms; private bath; excellent cuisine.

82D, 130 WEST.—Large and small rooms with private bath; references; reasonable.

85TH ST., 256 WEST.—Delightfully cool front parlor and bedroom, suite adjoining bath; piano; private entrance. Holbrook, or phone Bryant 3816.

89TH, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Exceptionally cool room, with private bath; also single; electricity.

89TH ST., 594 WEST END AV.—Square room suitable one, two; meals optional.

93D, 35-47 WEST.—Desirable, cool, large, small front rooms; phone, $2.50 up.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms, bath, near park; references.

94TH, 28 WEST.—Two large and small, attractive rooms; running water; quiet; moderate.

95TH ST., 253 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished room; all conveniences. McFarland.

98TH, 122 WEST.—NEWLY FURNISHED, LARGE ROOM, $4 WEEKLY, PRIVATE HOME; GENTLEMEN.

113TH, 625 WEST, (Morningside 8136.)—Out-of-town guests accommodated; terms reasonable.

116TH, Riverside Drive, (Morningside 4834.) —Room with bath; private family; references. White.

118TH, 400 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Comfortable room; elevator; shower; electricity. Camp.

118TH ST., 430 WEST.—Large and small rooms; modern apt. Deneyer Hall, Apt. 25.

122D, 522 WEST.—Unusually cozy outside front rooms, $3 up; teachers accommodated. Sherman.

139TH, 610 WEST.—Large, handsome room, high-class elevator apartment, private lavatory, shower bath, exceptional; references. Apt. 3A.

147TH, 501 WEST.—Front hall bedroom; one flight; corner; cool; all cars. Subway. Crotty.

156TH ST., 646 WEST.—Two desirable rooms; private home; business people preferred; NOT an apartment; exceptional neighborhood. Subway; references.

BROADWAY, (cor. 147th, Apt. 36.)—Cool room; high-class apartment; business man.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (73d to 145th.)—Choice rooms and suites in exclusive apts., $4 up. Howard's 703, 1,482 B'way, near 42d. Phone Bryant 3816. Open evenings.

RIVERSIDE, 80s.—Delightful front room; private family; select; references. M., 2,302 Broadway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Opposite Claremont.)—Outside rooms; private family; $5; board optional. 2916 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (137th Subway.)—Single and connecting rooms; excellent table. Apt. 34.

WEST END AV., 341.—Cool, light rooms; near river, park; modern. Bailey.

Brooklyn.

ASSOCIATION CLUB BUILDING.—Rooms for young men; steam heat, electric light, hot and cold water; telephone in each room; all finely furnished; elevator service, gymnasium, swimming pool, all kinds of baths, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, and all club privileges; room $2.75-$4. Apply at once Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bronx.

PROSPECT AV., 894, (near station.)—Nicely furnished rooms, bath; $1.50 week; will accept married couple also. Bokober.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

40th, 66 West.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath; private house; references required.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER wanted; accurate; give age, salary expected and experience, in writing. L 80 Times.

GIRLS wanted, 16 years and over, to work in metal goods factory; no experience necessary. Phoenix-Hermetic Co., 194 Chambers St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Corporation requires rapid typist and stenographer to learn detail work; state nature of experience; salary, $12. Address L 249 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Girl, not over 20, with at least two years' experience in advertising or publishing, for attractive position with big opportunities if capable; in mailing application state fully age, experience, education, if at present employed, religion, salary. L 74 Times.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR
TRAINING SECRETARIES.
at a reliable school. Registered and
Inspected by the Regents of the State
of New York. Special Summer session.
Individual instruction; monthly payments.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

YOUNG LADIES, 3 wanted to complete class just commencing; several positions open for our pupils; terms moderate; rapid advancement. Studio, 58 West 38th St.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty cents a line.

HIGH-GRADE, A1 SALESMAN wanted, with a clientele; one accustomed to handling the very highest class of real estate development, and who has the necessary punch and high-grade ability to transform a prospect into a customer; to the man wanting a permanent, worth-while position with an old, responsible firm that is marketing a very high-class property this advertisement is of peculiar interest; commission; your communication to us will be held in the strictest confidence. Address Box L 70 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced as valet, wanted to care for bachelor's apartment; must thoroughly understand plain cooking; good position for capable man. Apply, giving references, E 9 Times Annex.

MAN wanted with mechanical inclinations to work in finishing department of a large textile plant; must have executive ability and be competent to take charge of department in short time; previous experience in handling help desirable. Apply by letter only, giving complete details, Joseph C. Johnson, 52 Broadway, city.

SALES MANAGER WANTED, a real live wire, capable of organizing and conducting campaign in New York or other open territory, for sale of the TOLLOMETER, the newest and best selling office specialty in America; automatically times Long Distance Telephone conversations; allows for cut-outs and interrupted service; detects errors in charges; produces efficiency; every business house needs one to fifty; saves its price in week to a month; have hundreds of strongest indorsements from large concerns in all parts of the country; we want a real live young hustler with references to become sales manager for New York City or other Eastern territory; will give right man exclusive control of territory, furnish leads, all printed matter, follow-up letters, and every assistance from our home office; should be worth from $5,000 to $10,000 per annum to right man; about $500 for carrying stock will be needed to get campaign started. For appointment telephone OTTO GARR TAGUE, General Sales Manager, Room 617, Hotel Astor.

SALESMEN.—Canvassing salesmen to work in Westchester County on a liberal commission basis. Must have good appearance. Apply Pure Water Service Co., 34 North Broadway, Yonkers.

SOLICITOR.—A man to solicit for private school; salary. Call Room 82, 2-4 Stone St.

YOUNG MAN for general office work, errands, and delivering books; salary, $6 per week to start; reply in own handwriting, stating age, business experience, if any, and references; also state where last attended school. L 255 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; penmanship lessons by appointment, and improvement guaranteed; Summer session; see catalogue. WALWORTH INSTITUTE, (founded 1858,) Broadway, at 72d St.

Agents Wanted

Thirty cents a line.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Employment Agencies

Thirty cents a line.

Situations Wanted—Domestic.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. 'Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1890.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, balanced, audited, kept part time. S 127 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, stenographer, typewriter seeks position as secretary or office manager. S 126 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, and typewriter, high school graduate, conscientious, capable, good worker, desires position. Levin, 493 Pennsylvania Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant; typist; knowledge of shorthand; 17; conscientious and accurate; will start for $6. C. C., 111 East Houston St. Phone 8276 Orchard.

COMPANION.—Young lady would like position as companion to elderly lady or invalid; musical; good traveler. Address Box 262 Times, 2 Rector St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Capable young woman, with girl 9 years, wishes position with adults; country preferred. C. G., 48 Times.

SINGER.—Soprano singer would like good church position; can sing in Latin; good reader; experienced. Address Box D Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; salary $6 to start; good penman. L 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 410 Grand St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, three months' experience; neat, accurate, rapid; $6. L 209 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED. Books opened, closed, audited, disentangled, systematized, investigations, certified reports; charges moderate. Louis Gross, 122 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2960.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

BOOKKEEPER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced young man, speaks English, French, Italian, Armenian, and Turkish, desires employment in company or as interpreter [illegible]

Automobile Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

A CHALMERS SELF STARTER, $875.
Owner will sacrifice Chalmers "30" fore-door 5-passenger touring car, cost $1,950; only used 3 months, has electric light equipment, run by dynamo, Kellogg tire pump attached to motor, demountable rims, speedometer, time clock, extra tire, extra inner tube, Weed chains, tools, &c.; guaranteed in perfect mechanical condition and demonstrated anywhere. Owner, 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Simplex, 1911, in excellent mechanical condition; must sacrifice; last 14 months dead storage and run very little; will give the Simplex guarantee; cost, $6,500; will sell for $1,400, or will rent with my chauffeur. See Owner, Mrs. Wilson, 4752 Col.

Hupmobile, 32 H. P. roadster, like new in both condition and appearance; thoroughly overhauled and newly painted; new tires fully equipped; no reasonable offer refused. J. Diuguid, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Owner will sacrifice 1913 Velie touring car; guaranteed in excellent condition; electric starter, lights, &c.; bargain worth while. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. 7846 Prospect.

Pullman five-passenger touring; up to date; fine appearing car; in first-class condition; will sacrifice to induce immediate sale. Prospect Press, 188 West 4th St.

1914 King runabout; absolutely new car; electric starter, lights, &c.; will sell less than wholesale price. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. 7846 Prospect.

Maxwell 6-cylinder, 5-pass., fully equipped; like new; bargain if taken at once. McGeary, 415 W. 150th. 3434—Audubon.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard 7-passenger limousine and touring.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 3422.
Folliot Auto Co., 254 West 54th St.

Late model touring cars for rent; rates reasonable. J. C. Greene, 28 West 62d St. Phone 9086 Columbus.

Packards and Renaults by hour, day, week, month. Bayart, 348 West 50th. Col. 6802.

Beautiful touring car, $2 hourly, $275 monthly; owner drives; references. Lenox 8313.

Rent.—Packard touring car; day, week, month; owner drive. Gilbert, 7476 Columbus.

Packard cars; beautiful fore-door; seven passenger; $3 hour up. Murray Hill 181.

Automobile Supplies.

BALL & ROLLER BEARINGS. Gwilliam Co., 253 W. 58th St., (at Broadway.) Col. 8356.

Automobile Instruction.

Y. M. C. A. AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, Brooklyn.—Owners' course featured; eight years' successful experience; write for free booklet and visitor's pass to school. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

BOOKKEEPER and CORRESPONDENT, 32; 12 years' practical experience; thoroughly efficient; capable assuming full charge; highest credentials. C 67 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, wishes position with small house; don't mind long hours. S. M. D., Times Harlem.

BUTLER.—Hindu student wants position as butler, valet, secretary, or confidential servant; energetic and reliable. P. Premdas, 195 Riverdale Av., Toronto.

CHAUFFEUR, four years' experience, absolutely temperate, reliable, willing, unquestionable recommendations, wishes steady position; $60 month. L 72 Times.

CHAUFFEUR—Japanese, single, careful driver, do repairs, understand gentleman's place. Jima, care Crane, 221 West 83d St.

CHAUFFEUR—Experience, (24,) A1 references; moderate salary. Jack Benjamin, 978 East 165th.

GROCER'S UNDERWORKER.—Business college graduate, young Japanese, wants position with small retail grocery to get experience in general; will be pleased to help in bookkeeping; $10 month with board. Watanabe, 465 East 57th St.

HOTEL CARPENTER, experienced, wants position; best references. H. Barber, 536 East 183d St.

STENOGRAPHER—American boy, beginner; completed full course; accurate; $7. L 208 Times Downtown.

TWO ABLE YOUNG MEN, talking French, Spanish, and Italian, want work at anything. Rodrigo, 342 West 25th St.

YOUNG MAN, 20, seeks position with chance of advancement; clerical experience; knowledge stenography; references. G., 1,291 Hoe Av.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) having stock, office, and selling experience, wants a chance with established concern. L 237 Times Downtown.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

BANKRUPT AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY of NICKERSON HOPPER LUMBER COMPANY, Bankrupt, Chestnut Street, Ridgewood, N. J., on Tuesday, August 4, 1914, at 11 A. M. on the premises.

The property to be sold consists of a large quantity of lumber and masons' material, wagons, horse, office furniture and fixtures, a leasehold for four years from August 1, 1914, at $900 per annum and for five years from August 1, 1918, at $1125 per annum. Said lease is for the property at which the bankrupt conducted its business, being a plot having a frontage of 700 feet on the Erie Railroad, being 90 feet in depth on one side and 180 feet in depth on the other side. There is a railroad switch running through the property from the Erie Railroad. There are 5 buildings erected on the leasehold premises which are to be sold with the leasehold. All buildings may be removed at the expiration of the lease.

Site and buildings suitable for any industry desiring cheap railroad facilities. For further particulars apply CLIFFORD L. NEWMAN, Trustee, 129 Market St., Paterson, N. J.

BILDER & BILDER, Attorneys of Trustee,
Offices, 164 Market Street, Newark, N. J.,
Romaine Building, Paterson, N. J.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LOUIS J. ANGER, individually, and LOUIS J. ANGER and JOHN A. ANGER, composing the firm of ANGER BAKING COMPANY, and said firm of ANGER BAKING COMPANY, Alleged Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 19,972.

It appearing to my satisfaction from the petition of Charles L. Greenhall, verified July 30th, 1914, that a petition was filed in this court on June 16th, 1914, praying that the above-named alleged bankrupts be adjudicated bankrupts, and that a subpoena directed to the alleged bankrupts was duly issued out of this court to the Marshal of this district, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same upon the alleged bankrupt Louis J. Anger, and that said Louis J. Anger is not now within this district so that personal service may be made upon him, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of said alleged bankrupt Louis J. Anger, but that he is not within the jurisdiction of this court, it is

Now, on motion of Charles L. Greenhall, attorney for the petitioning creditors.

Ordered, that said alleged bankrupt Louis J. Anger, individually, and as a member of said firm of Anger Baking Company, plead, answer or demur on or before the 18th day of August, 1914, to the petition herein, filed in the office of the Clerk of this court on the 16th day of June, 1914, and that in case of his failure to plead, answer or demur thereto, adjudication shall be made against him according to the prayer of said petition, and it is further

Ordered, that this order be published in The New York Times once a week, for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 1st day of August, 1914, and that a copy of this order be mailed to said alleged bankrupt Louis J. Anger at his last known residence, to wit, "Kingston, Island of Jamaica, West Indies," on or before the date of the first publication.

Dated, New York, July 30th, 1914.

LEARNED HAND, D. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ALBERT F. HARLOW, Bankrupt. —No. 19963.

Notice is hereby given that Albert F. Harlow, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 29th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, September 14th 1914 at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated July 30, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 18,765.—In Bankruptcy.—HOTEL ST. ANDREWS COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Hotel St. Andrews Company are hereby given notice that on December 16, 1913, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City, August 13, 1914, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

At the time and place aforesaid the receiver will ask the instructions of the creditors as to taking an appeal from the decision of the court in this proceeding against him in the matter of the Stokes-Davis Fund.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Lost and Found

Thirty-five Cents per agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—Thursday afternoon, Macy's, Gimbels', Saks', Riggs' restaurant, 33d, locket containing child's picture and monogram in diamonds and turquoise; liberal reward. Return Mrs. Charles A. Stevenson, Kane Av., Larchmont, N. Y. Telephone 94J.

LOST—Black enameled round gold brooch with cluster of small diamonds in centre, on 34th St., between Penn. Station and Altman's, or on 5th Av., between Altman's and Tiffany's. Box L 258 Times Downtown.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, Friday afternoon, between 4 and 5, vicinity of 5th Av. and 46th, to Park Av. and 62d; reward; no questions asked.
Ira Richards, 565 Park Av.

LOST—Reward for black handbag, Thursday morning, New York Central train, containing about $60 cash, commutation ticket, &c. Teppe, care of Gibbons & Co., 40 Wall St.

LOST—On Saturday, July 18, in or near Maillard's, ruby ring, surrounded by diamonds; reward. E. T. N., Box 321, Madison Square P. O.

LOST—Amethyst fob in gold setting attached black ribbon; suitable reward, no questions asked, if returned to Loton H. Slawson, 17 Madison Av., New York City.

LOST—Lady's barpin, with large pearl in centre, going from Macy's to Franklin Simon & Co.; $100 reward for its return. Frank J. Adams, 414 5th Av.

LOST—Tuesday, July 28, Empire City race track, gent's diamond watch fob; initials "E. C. S."; liberal reward. 210 West 58th.

LOST—Tuesday, July 28, gold locket set with small diamond; monogram "A. A. S."; reward. Return A. A. Smith, 308 Mercer St.

LOST—Hand bag, Long Island Railroad, Bay Shore to Jamaica, Tuesday morning; reward. 1,802 Park Av.

LOST—Garnet earring, between Brooklyn-Grand Central Terminal; reward. Sheridan, 485 Pacific, Brooklyn.

$50 REWARD.
Lost, Thursday night, between the Claridge Hotel and Palace Theatre, pearl bar platinum pin. Rita Stanwood, Maryland Hotel, 104 West 49th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Light brown male dog, white breast; cut hind leg; near 10th Av., 53d; Miggins; sentimental value; liberal reward. Audubon 1104.

LOST.—From Three Oaks Tea Room, Bedford Road, Pleasantville, N. Y., brown female Pekingese, pointed black nose; liberal reward return of dog.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

TAKE NOTICE THAT HAVING MADE suitable provision for my wife, MARY T. BURNSIDE'S support, I will not be responsible for any contracts, debts, or obligations of any kind incurred by her after Aug. 1, 1914. FREDERICK W. BURNSIDE.

Business Opportunities

Forty cents a line.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY for an unlisted securities salesman with capital, who has demonstrated his ability and success in the past; a well-known banking house desires to establish this department and is prepared to co-operate fully with a man of proved ability who can undertake its management. Address in confidence, Box 25, care of Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St., New York.

A MAGAZINE MANAGER with capital is wanted by a well-known publication to undertake its management; a live, energetic man will readily see the possibilities in this opportunity; circulation and popularity established; only management essential to bring large results. Reply for further information to Box A2, care of Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St., New York.

Wanted, a man with $7,500 to buy an automobile rubber tire manufacturing plant, fully equipped; a man can control his own money and can make the amount of investment in one year; no curiosity seekers or agents wanted. Box X 357 Times Annex.

Brooklyn weekly, established and with big prospects, desires for purpose of enlarging, a man to supervise the business end; must be able to take some financial interest. L 235 Times Downtown.

A manufacturing concern desires from $5,000 to $8,000 new capital for larger business; splendid chance to right person; principals only; investigation invited; returns on money invested guaranteed. L 77 Times.

LADY OR GENTLEMAN with business ability can connect with live moving-picture business and secure good income; must invest $500. Box X 360 Times Annex.

MANAGER wanted for our New York office; secured investment $3,500 required. Call L. E. Brown, Hotel Claridge, 11-12 A. M., 4-5 P. M.

WANTED.—Young man would like to borrow $500 to secure training for better position; best references. X 362 Times Annex.

Business Notices

Forty cents a line.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Pawn Tickets.

Cash for pawntickets, jewelry. Halpert Jewelry Co., 1,480 B'way, 42d, Room 1,018.

Business Loans.

Forty cents a line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Pawn tickets bought. Gold.
Diamonds, Oriental pearls. Silver.
Estates appraised and purchased. Platinum.
Benjamin Feingold, 491½ 6th Av.,
between 29th and 30th Sts.
Established 19 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

A. S. BORG, 146 WEST 23D ST.
Highest prices paid for diamonds, platinum, old gold, silver, old teeth, pawn tickets; liberal percentage for Provident tickets.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 118 University Place. 2296 Stuyvesant

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM KLEIN, GEORGE WILLIAM KLEIN, and HENRY KLEIN, individually and as co-partners doing business under the firm name of WILLIAM KLEIN AND SONS, Bankrupts.—No. 19,982.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Please take notice that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold at public auction under the direction of Moses Ely, trustee, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on the eleventh day of August, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon at 505 E. 16th Street, New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Hardware, lumber and building materials usual in the carpenter shop, 2 wagons such as carpenter builders use, one motor, one safe, 2 desks, 6 chairs, one lot of carpenter tools and one saw machine.

Goods will be open for inspection at No. 505 E. 16th Street on August 6th and 7th, 1914, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any property that does not bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Dated, New York, July 27th, 1914.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 19,688.—In Bankruptcy.—NATHAN CITRON and HERMAN CITRON, individually and trading as CITRON BROTHERS, Alleged Bankrupts.

Please take notice that on July 23, 1914, the above proceeding was referred to me as referee to pass upon the proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.

A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, August 12, 1914, at 3 P. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,127.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS L. DULBERGER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Louis L. Dulberger are hereby given notice that on July 23, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City, August 12, 1914, at 3:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 19,458.—In Bankruptcy.—AARON MASIA, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Aaron Masia are hereby given notice that on June 19, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The adjourned first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City, August 12, 1914, at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, approve the appointment of the trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

VILLA'S MEN SCORN CARBAJAL'S ENVOYS

Rebel Leaders at Tampico Ignore the Arrival of Villar and Allende.

STOP MEXICAN REPORTERS

Correspondents Accompanying the Peace Delegates Told They Will Be Shot if They Try to Land.

VERA CRUZ, July 31.—Constitutionalist leaders at Tampico predict that there will be no peace conference between the delegates of Gen. Carranza and President Carbajal in Saltillo, where the Carbajal delegates should arrive tomorrow. From Col. Gallardo, Gen. Villa's personal representative at Tampico, it was learned that the Constitutionalists in that region had not expected that Carranza would even receive Gen. Lauro Villar and David Allende, Carbajal's representatives, and that if he did the Constitutionalists would not agree to any terms made by President Carbajal. They insisted that the revolution must culminate in fighting and not in parleys.

The information was obtained by Mexican newspaper men who accompanied the delegates to Tampico, but were forced to return here, the Constitutionalists refusing to permit them to land. Gen. Villar and Señor Allende were received with the utmost coolness in Tampico. No Constitutionalist officials were at the wharf to meet them, and during their stay in the city no courtesies were extended to them. They boarded the train for Monterey with no more recognition than would have been accorded to ordinary passengers.

When the newspaper men arrived at Tampico they were ordered imprisoned. They protested to Gen. Nafarrate against such action, and he finally brought about a revocation of the order. One of the correspondents said he was warned that if he attempted to leave the steamer he would be shot. They were all under guard until the vessel sailed on its return to Vera Cruz.

The correspondents said one of the Constitutionalist officers told them that when the army entered Mexico City—and that its entry was to be expected in spite of any conferences proposed by President Carbajal—at least 30 per cent. of the residents of the capital would be put to death. They said the officer showed them several typewritten pages containing the list of names of persons who would be prosecuted when the Constitutionalists were in power. On this list was the name of almost every native newspaper man in Mexico City. The officer is said to have joyously explained that the finding of the court before which they were to appear was virtually a foregone conclusion.

Carranza was openly derided, the correspondents said, by many high Constitutionalist officers in Tampico, who boasted that they would follow the standard of Villa, and that Villa's ideas, rather than those of Carranza, would prevail. They insisted that Carranza, however, would not oppose Villa, and that he would never accede to a demand for amnesty or to a demand that the regular army be respected.

MEXICO CITY IS ANXIOUS.

Uneasy at Approach of Rebels—French Residents Want Arms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 31.—News is eagerly sought here regarding the advance of the revolutionists. The latest information at the War Department is that Irapuato has been occupied by the forces sent forward by Alvaro Obregon, and that San Juan del Rio was captured without resistance by Jesus Carranza and Vito Alessio Robles. It is also reported that a party of rebels from the State of Hidalgo is holding the station at Huichapam on the National Railway. Federals who were stationed at various towns in the State of Michoacan and at Celaya, in the State of Guanajuato, have concentrated at Acambaro, whence they will continue their journey to this capital by rail via Toluca.

Everything points to a simultaneous advance of the converging forces of the revolutionists toward the capital, and, although it is learned from reliable sources that the Constitutionalists are disposed to afford ample protection to the lives and property of peaceful and law-abiding inhabitants, considerable uneasiness is felt in some quarters. As proof of this the French colony has asked the Government's permission to bring 500 rifles and 40,000 cartridges from Vera Cruz, where they have been held for some time. The French desire to have these arms and the ammunition for purposes of defense.

The Ministers of Russia, Germany, Belgium, Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and the Chargé d'Affaires of France today called on President Carbajal and asked for information concerning the situation and the capital's means of defense, particularly with respect to the possibility of an attack by Zapatistas and the entrance of the Constitutionalists. President Carbajal gave out a reassuring statement and agreed to a proposal for a neutral zone for foreigners if it was found necessary. At the Presidential offices it was denied that the presentation was a joint one, the fact of the Ministers having called together being due to a desire on their part to save President Carbajal's time.

President Carbajal said today that he firmly believed the pacification of Mexico was possible without military intervention by the United States. At the same time, he said he could hardly take the question seriously. He said the country's greatest need was a union of all elements, political and military.

Asked about the Zapatistas as a menace and informed of a rumor that Zapata would demand the surrender of the capital tomorrow, in the name of the Constitutionalists, President Carbajal said he believed that contingency was remote and that probably by tomorrow the delegates of Carranza and the Federal Government would begin to arrange for what was almost certain to result in peace for Mexico.

President Carbajal was asked whether, when he gave up the Presidency, he would be in favor of another Provisional President or of an elected candidate. He said he would be in [illegible]

[illegible] ernment's delegates and the Constitutionalists. President Carbajal said he was no politician, had no political party, and his only ambition was to achieve peace for Mexico. On no account would he be a candidate for the Presidency, he said.

The Government seems to have the Xochimilco situation well in hand. The Zapatistas have withdrawn from Tulyehualco to passes in the Ajusco Mountains. There are 7,000 Federals at Xochimilco and its vicinity.

DENIES NEW VILLA ROW.

Carothers Says Carranza and His General Are Not at Outs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Consular Agent George C. Carothers, who has been reporting to the State Department on the relations between Carranza and Villa, has informed Secretary Bryan that there is no apparent foundation for rumors of another rupture between Villa and Carranza. Mr. Bryan told Minister Suarez of Chile today that he was confident an agreement would be reached between Carbajal and Carranza.

Juan Francisco Urquidi, Secretary of the Constitutionalist agency in Washington, issued a statement tonight responsive to criticism concerning Carranza's action in allowing the Constitutionalist Armies to continue to occupy Federal strongholds, notably Guanajuato and Queretaro, while peace seemed about to be obtained through conferences between representatives of Carranza and Carbajal. The Urquidi statement follows:

It is not an empty desire for honor and glory that has prompted Carranza to order the Constitutionalist forces to take possession of the important places in Mexico remaining in Federal hands. The loss of life attendant on these occupations, of course, has been regrettable.

Carranza's one aim is to be in control of all the strategic points of the country when he enters Mexico City, so that he will not be compelled at the outset of his administration to again take up arms to crush incipient revolutions initiated by malcontents in Federal garrisons that he had neglected to capture.

By now occupying the important cities of Mexico he will have troops in every town of any size who will be able to maintain peace and order from the very beginning of the Constitutionalist régime, and who will, therefore, serve as a guarantee alike to citizens and foreigners that their lives and property will be secure from rioting and ephemeral insurrections that usually follow in the wake of successful revolutions.

Carranza is planning for the future; he is not merely building for today. He wants peace and prosperity to be permanent in Mexico, and the best means at this time to accomplish this end is to place the whole country in such a state of stability that the change from the present order to the new will not be too sudden or too violent.

As evidence of the constructive policy of Carranza are the facts that as soon as a city is occupied by Constitutionalist troops the railway connecting it with outside points is immediately repaired, military government is succeeded by civil government and, in as many places as possible, the elected civil officials are restored to their offices and new appointees are not created. A notable instance of this character was that after the capture of Aguascalientes Alberto Fuentes, the deposed constitutionally elected Governor, was again placed in office. Every effort is made to revive trade and commerce after our conquests.

This in a degree throws light on the reasons that have urged Carranza to have the Constitutionalist armies enter Guanajuato, Queretaro, and other important points. Reports to the effect that Carranza in this matter is actuated by a feeling of vindictiveness or a desire to needlessly slay Federal supporters are grossly untrue and circulated by enemies of the Constitutionalists.

QUERETARO IS CAPTURED.

Constitutionalists Report Victory 110 Miles from Capital.

Queretaro, Mexico, capital of the State of the same name, has been captured by Constitutionalists under Gen. Pablo Gonzales after a fight lasting eight hours, according to a dispatch from Gen. Carranza received yesterday by Modesta C. Rolland, Constitutionalist Consul here.

According to the dispatch the Constitutionalists captured four cannon and a large amount of rifles and ammunition. Many prisoners were taken, the dispatch asserted. Queretaro is 110 miles from Mexico City.

FIST STOPS RUNAWAY.

Mustang Menaced Children When Policeman Felled Animal.

Policeman Walter Howey of the Liberty Avenue Station, Brooklyn, with a single blow of his fist last evening gave a knockout punch to a vicious mustang as it was bolting toward terrified children at Arlington Avenue and Chestnut Street, East New York. The policeman was hanging to the bridle and he struck the horse just over the eyes. It dropped as if shot, and the children escaped injury.

The mustang had just been bought for $50 by Joseph Viesche of Ocean and Liberty Avenues, Ozone Park, and he started to drive it home, hitched to a wagon. The horse bolted through Arlington Avenue for half a mile, when the harness broke. At Ashford Street it dashed into an automobile owned by John A. Gangel of 230 Arlington Avenue, partly wrecking the car. Viesche was thrown from his seat and received a scalp wound. He was treated by an ambulance surgeon.

DEATH IN DOCTOR'S LAMP.

Boy Near Radiator Played with It and Found Live Wire.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 31.—James Gould Bew, 8 years old, son of Dr. Richard Bew and grandson of Mayor James T. Bew of Ventnor, was instantly killed tonight while playing with a cord connected with a wall socket at the end of which was an electric lamp used by his father for making examinations of mouth and throat. The boy was screwing and unscrewing the cord, and his fingers touched a live wire when he was leaning against a radiator. This formed a perfect circuit, and a heavy voltage passed through the boy's body.

Dr. Bew was treating his nephew, Joseph Bartlett, at the time, and heard the scream of his son. He pulled him away from the radiator and hurriedly summoned several physicians, but the little fellow was dead.

RUSSIA TO AID SCHOOLS.

Cabinet Moves for a Plan of Universal Education.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—The Russian Cabinet today decided to put before Parliament a bill introducing a system of universal education.

Education in Russia is imperfectly developed. Of every 1,000 of the population only 211 can read. The Russian Empire at present is divided into fifteen districts for educational administration, and most of the schools are under the Ministry of Public Instruction. There are a large number of [illegible]

ROOSEVELT FAVORS 'FUSION IN SPOTS'

Republicans Must Dethrone Their Bosses, He Tells Maine Delegation

PLAYS POLITICS FOR 1916

Says Progressives Are Willing to Work Hand in Hand with Rank and File of Old Party.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 31.—The belief that Col. Roosevelt expects to overthrow the Republican bosses who he alleges stole the nomination from him in 1912 and bring about a reunion of the Progressive and Republican Parties by 1916 was greatly strengthened today by a statement he gave out at Sagamore Hill following the visit of a delegation of Progressives from Maine who came here because they were alarmed by the published reports that the Colonel's object in indorsing Harvey D. Hinman was to bring about a nation-wide fusion. The delegation, which was headed by Halbert P. Gardner, Progressive candidate for Governor of Maine, wanted to be assured that Roosevelt had no intention of hitching up again with the old-line Republicans who were opposed to all of the principles for which the Progressive Party stands.

The Colonel's reply was a denunciation of certain of the "bosses," among them United States Senators Gallinger of New Hampshire and Burleigh of Maine and Representative Peters of Maine. The rest of his statement was looked upon here as an open bid for a reunion and for the support of the independent Republicans who are willing to join in a fight to overthrow what Roosevelt calls the "rule of the bosses." The Colonel made no attack upon the Republican Party.

Olive Branch to Republicans.

Here is the Roosevelt statement made after the conference with the Maine delegation:

I felt that in New York State our prime business was to fight against the invisible government, against the two bosses and the two old machines, with their seesaw in the government of the State. I wanted to take the most effective method of doing it, and when a Republican like Hinman and a Democrat like Hennessy would come out openly against these two machines I was glad to back them up, just as last year I backed the Democrat Mitchel for Mayor of New York.

If the Republicans would similarly come out against Gallinger and Burleigh and the existing Congressmen from New Hampshire and Maine, we would be delighted to work with them, but they must come out against and openly denounce Messrs. Gallinger, Burleigh, Peters, and the other leaders of the Bourbons and reactionaries who have put the Republican organization in a position of violent antagonism to the fundamental principles of the Republicans of the days of Abraham Lincoln.

We appeal to the honest rank and file of the two parties, Republican and Democratic alike, and we will be delighted to fuse with them against the bosses, the machines, the Bourbons, and reactionaries of both politics and business.

When Mr. Gardner left Sagamore Hill he said he had warned the Colonel that he and other Progressives in Maine would never consent to any fusion with the Republicans in States where the leaders charged with the theft of the nomination in 1912 were in power.

"Col. Roosevelt assured us," said Mr. Gardner, "that it would be only fusion in spots; that it would be localized. Fusion would be sought only, he said, where the Republicans were willing to break with the corrupt bosses."

E. B. Cochems, his campaign manager, accompanied Mr. Gardner here. They both seemed perfectly satisfied with the Colonel's answer, and they also obtained from him a promise to speak in Maine, probably at Lewiston, the home of Representative McGillicuddy, a Democrat, on Aug. 18.

"The indorsement of Hinman, Col. Roosevelt told us," was Mr. Gardner's parting word, "does not necessarily mean fusion with old-line Republicans in other States. Call it political expediency if you like, but it is simply the best move to take in view of the conditions in this State. Conditions in Maine are entirely different."

Will Speak in Maine Aug. 18.

Col. Roosevelt also made public a letter addressed to Mr. Gardner, which is to be used by the Progressives as campaign material in the Maine fight. It reads:

New York, July 31.

"My dear Mr. Gardner:—I wish to extend to you personally my congratulations and best wishes and through you to say to the Progressives of Maine that I am coming to Maine, I hope, on the 18th of August, to speak to and for them, and to do all within my power to help elect the entire Progressive ticket in Maine. Moreover, I shall make my appeal not only to my fellow party Progressives, but to all the good citizens of Maine, Republicans and Democrats, to stand with us in this contest.

"At Washington the little Progressive Party, led in the House by Victor Murdock, has been the one party there that has shown any intelligent appreciation of the national need for constructive work. The attitude taken by the Progressive members of Congress on industrial and economic questions has been the only attitude taken by any of the parties at Washington which has offered the slightest hope of securing through governmental action, any measure of real relief from our economic and industrial troubles. The Progressives alone have a reasoned and balanced programme offering the chance both to secure prosperity in the nation at large and to eliminate, or in any event to minimize, the evils of our economic and industrial system.

I hold that, on the one hand, the Democratic National Administration in Washington, with its control of the Presidency and both houses of Congress, has shown its complete incapacity to safeguard the honor and the interest of the American nation. I hold no less that the Republican national organization, dominated as it is by men of the stamp of Messrs. Barnes, Penrose, and company, is utterly incapable of affording the slightest permanent relief.

Messrs. Barnes, Penrose, Gallinger, and their fellow-managers of the party are able to keep their grip on the party by the adherence to them of men like Senator Burleigh. Whoever follows their leadership, no matter how upright in his private capacity, is against American welfare.

When Senator Burleigh acts under the leadership of these men he ranges himself with them and against the true interests of the American people.

The decent and far-sighted citizens of Maine are left practically without representation in the Congress of the United States at this moment. The men who have been sent there, claiming to have progressive sympathies, have, as a matter of fact, consistently acted against the real Progressives in Congress, and have with servility followed the old machine leaders. The words they used before election are of no consequence whatever. Their actions and their votes in Congress are what count, and these actions and votes have been such as to deprive good and sincere citizens of any right to distinguish between them and the leaders and masters to whom they have given allegiance.

Similarly, in your State affairs it is of prime consequence to elect men of high character, whose words before election [illegible]

such a man can give, and that is by voting the Progressive ticket.

With all good wishes, faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Colonel's Reply to Protests.

The election in Maine comes on Sept. 14, and it will be a three-cornered fight, with Gardner, the Progressive nominee; Gov. William M. Haines, Republican, seeking re-election, and Mayor Oakley C. Curtis of Portland, the Democratic nominee.

Four Congressmen are to be elected, and the Progressives hope to get two of them. They also expect to elect to the State Senate Jack Coombs, pitcher of the Philadelphia Athletics, who lives in the Kennebunk district.

It is understood that Col. Roosevelt has received word of protest from other quarters about reports which followed his indorsement of Hinman and the visit paid at Progressive National Headquarters on Wednesday by Ormsby McHarg, the old-time Roosevelt scout, who confidently predicted that a nation-wide fusion would be brought about by 1916, and that Roosevelt would be found at the head of the reunited parties. The reply to the Maine delegation is looked upon as a reply to those in other States who have raised a protest.

HERMAN METZ IS GLOOMY.

Wilson Ignores Him, War Hurts Business; He Won't Run Again.

Representative Herman Metz, in announcing yesterday that he would not be a candidate for re-election in Brooklyn this Fall, prophesied that the next Congress would be Republican. He said many Democratic members would refuse to run again this year because of the attitude of the Wilson Administration in refusing to recognize them.

Mr. Metz has extensive business interests abroad, and he said that a general European war would result disastrously for this country. He said:

"I cannot get any response from Germany to cables sent over a period of several days. Five thousand of the 7,000 employes in the Metz factories near Frankfort are on the reserve war list and will be called upon to go to the front. The same condition will apply to other centres of industry in Germany. The result will be lack of labor for manufacturers, and imports and exports will cease. This country will suffer accordingly.

"Washington is pursuing a remarkable course with reference to business in this country. They call it down there psychology. If psychology means that a manufacturer is compelled to lay off 50 per cent. of his help after already having reduced working time from fifty-four hours a week to forty, then I would like to know the exact meaning of the term.

"I am not again going to run for Congress, although I have been asked to be a candidate. I have explained that I cannot afford to give my time as a Congressman and not receive recognition at Washington. The same thing applies to many other Democrats now in the House of Representatives. They, too, are going to refuse to run again. This will mean a Republican Congress. Perhaps that is what President Wilson desires."

CHOATE IS FOR WHITMAN.

Ex-Ambassador Heads Campaign Committee of Prominent Men.

The Whitman Campaign Committee, which is to handle the primary campaign for District Attorney Whitman for Governor, was organized yesterday. Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to Great Britain, is President; Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Edgar C. Leaycraft, Treasurer, and John Boyle, Jr., Secretary. Among the members for New York County are: Edward R. Finch, President Honest Ballot Association; Henry Seligman, ex-Senator George B. Agnew, Samuel W. Fairchild, President Union League Club; Dr. Antonio Pisani, Joseph H. Emery, George R. Sheldon, Treasurer Republican National Committee; Ezra P. Prentice, John B. Nall, Nathan Ottinger, John C. Clarke, J. Van Vechten Olcott, Arthur Curtiss James, Willis D. Wood, and Arthur C. Knox. The members for the other counties will be announced later.

The Bohemian Republican Club, with headquarters at 321 East Seventy-third Street, declared for Whitman yesterday. A delegation of Bohemians, headed by President Joseph Fabian of the club, Vice President Joseph Castka, and William Besely, Chairman, called upon Frederick C. Tanner, in charge of the Whitman headquarters in the Metropolitan Building, and assured him of their support for the District Attorney.

BRYAN POTENT IN COLORADO

Causes Stampede of Withdrawals from Democratic Primary.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, July 31.—A telegram from Secretary of State Bryan to Democratic leaders here today resulted in the withdrawal of Congressman John A. Martin from the race against United States Senator Charles S. Thomas for the Democratic nomination for Senator. Both received sufficient votes last night in the Democratic State Assembly to place them before the primaries.

Following Mr. Martin's withdrawal there was a stampede of withdrawals. Mr. Bryan urged this step, including the withdrawal of Congressional nominees opposing Congressmen now in office, on the ground that the present members should not have to go home from Washington to make the primary race.

Thus the national Administration has entered into the Colorado fight. Secretary Bryan sent a personal telegram to one of the leaders of the party in Colorado urging him to use every effort to remove all obstacles from the paths of the Congressional delegation, which had become a part of the national Administration. The receipt of the telegram from Mr. Bryan and the fact that Secretary McAdoo engineered the foundation for the Martin withdrawal are open secrets among the chiefs of the Democratic Party.

INCENDIARY'S VICTIM DIES.

Mrs. Rooney Burned in Her Room in Lodging House Fire.

The third attempt of an incendiary to fire the furnished room house at 232 Third Avenue, near Twentieth Street, was successful early yesterday morning when Robert Dapa, a waiter who roomed on the second floor, smelled smoke and found the flames coming up the stairway. He jumped to the street and escaped with a few bruises. Policemen Miller and McBride turned in an alarm, and, finding the fire burning fiercely on the stairways, went to the roof of the building next door and aided many men and women to escape.

Mrs. Lillian Rooney, 48 years old, was found terribly burned in her room on the fourth floor by Miller and McBride, who carried her out and sent her to Bellevue, where she died last night.

Valeria Brotzki, another lodger, and Fred Rohrback were burned, and also went to Bellevue. All the inmates of the house got out over the roof with the assistance of the two policemen and firemen who arrived quickly.

Fire Marshal Prial learned that on Thursday afternoon a fire had been set in a room which was found locked on the fourth floor. When this was extinguished another fire appeared in a sofa in the second floor hallway. Oil-soaked rags were found near the sofa.

The last fire, which did $2,000 damage, was set under the stairway on the ground floor. There is a store on the first floor and the three upper floors were used as a lodging house by Mrs. Elizabeth Schlegil. She said she had no suspicion as to the incendiary.

Salt and Fresh Water Bathing at
Kensington,
Great Neck
[illegible]

THE SUN TO MOVE FROM OLD HOME

Newspaper Will Occupy Quarters in American Tract Society's Building.

TRIBUNE TO MOVE UPTOWN

And the Sun Building May Be Torn Down to be Replaced by a Modern Structure.

Extensive alterations are about to be made to the basement and several floors of the American Tract Society Building, on the southeast corner of Spruce and Nassau Streets, for new quarters for The New York Sun. Ever since last March, when a meeting of the stockholders of The New York Sun was held to discuss plans for a removal from the old building at Nassau and Frankfort Streets, negotiations have been in progress for its future home. Several downtown sites have been considered, among them the old Hallenbeck Building, at Pearl and Park Streets, opposite the new Court House centre.

The decision to occupy several floors of the American Tract Society Building is said to be final, and it was stated yesterday at the office of Walter A. Timmis, who has been selected as the architect to make the alterations, that the contract for the alterations will be made next week. At the office of the American Tract Society in the building it was admitted that several of the tenants who have short leases have been notified to vacate within a short time.

While the alterations will be extensive in character, they will not alter the exterior of the building materially, the chief part of the work being to prepare the basement for the presses. About five floors in addition to the basement, it is learned, will be occupied for the offices of The Sun, and the changes probably will be completed by the end of the year.

When it was rumored last March that The Sun was preparing to leave its present building, it was said that The New York Tribune would probably buy the corner it now occupies and erect on it an addition to the tall Tribune Building. This was denied at the time, and the fact that two or three concerns are now negotiating for the old Sun Building indicates that the property will be utilized for other purposes. The New York Tribune, as was announced last week, is considering a removal to an uptown site within the next two years, and, while this fact has been admitted at the offices of the paper, no details have been given out.

The A. Schulte Realty Company, which operates a chain of cigar stores, has been among the negotiators for the Sun Building. When spoken to about the matter yesterday, Mr. Schulte said that nothing definite would be known for at least ten days. The Schulte firm, it was said, was ready to take a long lease on the plot, and in that case the present building would be torn down.

The old Sun Building is more than 100 years old, having been erected in 1811 as the home of Tammany Hall. It has had a long and interesting political history. In 1867 the building was sold to the late Charles A. Dana and others and remodeled for The New York Sun's newspaper offices, and has been occupied by the paper ever since. Several years ago plans were prepared for erecting a tall building on the site, but they never materialized.

The Sun Building covers a corner fronting 56.6 on Nassau Street, 57.1 on Frankfort Street, and of irregular shape in the rear. Its assessed value for taxation is $460,000, of which $435,000 represents land value. As an indication of the market value of property in that locality, it is interesting to note that on April 23 last a mortgage was recorded in the Register's office whereby the Mutual Life Insurance Company made a loan of $565,000 on The Sun property.

PUZZLED BY STRANGE LIGHT

Neighbors Call the Police Twice to Search Storm House.

Some one in the home of Leo H. Sonneborn, at 166 West Seventy-seventh Street, one of the four houses on the block which were found Wednesday night to have been entered by thieves, saw a light burning about 9 o'clock last night in the top floor of 147 West Seventy-seventh Street, just across the way. Recollecting that Jules E. Storm and his family, the owners of the house, were away, and recalling their burglar scare of a few nights before, the person who had seen the light telephoned to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, and Capt. Duggan responded with five patrolmen. The house was searched, but nobody was inside. The scuttle on the roof was found open, but in the house there was no sign that a thief had been there.

Capt. Dugan and his men went away, but were called up two hours later by another resident of the block, who said he had seen a man run across the roofs and disappear into No. 147. Capt. Duggan returned again and made another search of the house, the second not more fruitful than the first. The Storm family will be asked whether any one left the roof scuttle open or a light in the top floor room when the house was closed for the Summer.

WILD WITH COCAINE IN PARK.

Young Man Scares Women Till Policeman Takes Him to Hospital.

A young man, who has not been identified, went insane from cocaine poisoning in Battery Park last evening and ran about like a madman. He seized several women who were taking the air on the benches and soon the park resounded with their screams. Policeman Nelson soon caught the crazy man and took him to the Greenwich Street Station. He talked incoherently and said he lived at 978 Amsterdam Avenue, but investigation proved that he was unknown there. A card in his pocket bore the name of a prominent insurance man, but at his home it was said the young man was not known. He was treated by Dr. Fielder of Hudson Street Hospital, who took him to Bellevue.

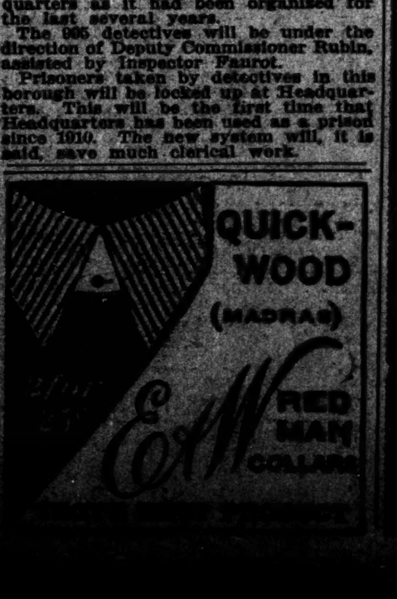
DETECTIVE BUREAUS OPEN.

New Disposition of Sleuths Put Into Effect This Morning.

Just after midnight this morning the nine new branch detective bureaus, covering the entire city, opened for business. The opening marked the passing of the Detective Bureau at Headquarters as it had been organized for the last several years.

The 905 detectives will be under the direction of Deputy Commissioner Rubin, assisted by Inspector Faurot.

Prisoners taken by detectives in this borough will be locked up at Headquarters. This will be the first time that Headquarters has been used as a prison since 1910. The new system will, it is said, save much clerical work.



DEFIES BURNS TO TESTIFY.

Mrs. Carman Certain to be Acquitted, Says Her Counsel.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 31.—Surrogate John J. Graham of Nassau County, who has been engaged to defend Mrs. Florence Carman, charged with having slain Mrs. Louise Bailey in the office of her husband, Dr. Edwin Carman, on June 30, talked today somewhat guardedly regarding the coming trial of his client. Among other things, Mr. Graham said that Detective William J. Burns would not take the stand to prove some of the things he said could easily be proved.

"I challenge Mr. Burns to take the stand," said Mr. Graham. "Indeed, I defy him to do so. But I know very well he will not dare do any such thing."

"There is not a scintilla of legal evidence against Mrs. Carman," he added. "She will be acquitted just as sure as the sun rises and sets."

"What theory has the defense of the manner in which the crime was committed and its perpetrator?" he was asked.

"The defense has no theory whatever. All we know about the matter is that Mrs. Carman did not do it, and so cannot be convicted."

It was stated today that a new woman witness had come forward to volunteer information concerning Dr. Carman and some of his women patients. This information, it was reported, was of considerable importance to the prosecution.

STATE TAKES DEUTSCH BANK

Supt. Richards Finds Assets, but Lack of Cash.

Austrians, Russians, Hungarians, and Slavs, eager to withdraw savings from Deutsch Brothers' private bank, 319 East Houston Street, caused such a demand for cash yesterday that the State Banking Department put Irving V. Scott, an Examiner, in charge of the concern. Its liabilities are almost $200,000, and Superintendent Richards said he believed the assets would cover them.

Last night depositors tried to storm the bank doors, and the excitement was increased by the occupants of the neighboring tenement houses throwing water upon them. The reserves of the Union Market Station had difficulty keeping the crowd from damaging the bank building.

Joseph Dohnack, an Austrian window cleaner, living at 391 East Tenth Street, went to the bank last night to get $200. In despair, he went home and drank chloroform linament. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital and will probably recover.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Deutsch Brothers, but Judge Hand refused to act, on the ground that the State Department would conserve the assets as well as a bankruptcy referee.

TRUMPETS HIS ABSTINENCE.

Patchogue Paper Prints Affidavit of Lawyer Denying He Is a Drinker.

Special to The New York Times.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 31.—Arlington H. Carman, a lawyer, of this village has caused to be printed in a local newspaper an affidavit that he has not touched liquor for three years.

"Whereas," says the affidavit, "divers and various rumors, whisperings, innuendoes, and insinuations have come to his notice concerning his dalliance with the juice of the fruitful grape and of the budding rye, this deponent says that he has not directly or indirectly touched, tasted, nor handled any alcoholic beverage since the first week in November, 1911. This result has been accomplished under the doctrine of free will, and this affidavit is made to quiet the title of deponent as a prohibitionist in practice, and perhaps to help some one else."

The affidavit is preceded by a text which reads: "Who, without cause or reason, industriously recalls the remembrance of past errors to the detriment of him who has repented of them is a villain."

JAIL FOR DRUNKEN AUTOIST.

Summer Resident of Long Branch Sent Up for 30 Days.

LONG BRANCH, July 31.—Alexander S. Rose, a Summer resident here, was sentenced to thirty days in jail by Recorder Thomas V. Arrowsmith today after he had been convicted of driving his automobile while intoxicated. Rose was arrested on Saturday night after his machine had crashed into Otto Meyer's machine in Norwood Avenue. Nicholas Barem and James B. Hughes, who were with Rose, testified that he had drunk only two bottles of beer and was not intoxicated.

Under Sheriff Hawkins, who was in the Meyer car, and Motor-Cycle Policeman McGarry, who made the arrest, said they believed Rose was drunk.

Young Men Held for Stealing Auto.

Joseph Goodman of 100 West 110th Street and Harry McClinchy of 2,268 Grand Concourse, the Bronx, are locked up in the Bronx charged with stealing an automobile from Eugene Sonneborn of 258 Riverside Drive on July 21. The police say the men admit the theft, and that they took the machine on a dare to visit a girl in New Bedford, Mass., whose affidavit the police have in corroboration of their visit. Goodman is the son of Abraham Goodman, a contractor.

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246-248 West 125th
Third Ave. corner 122d
and
the New Store
[illegible]

"The Oasis of the City"
—Feltmans'

From out of the heart of the hot Sahara of old Egypt, after days of travel through a wasted world of sand, caravans make their way to the oasis. After rest and refreshment they "pick up" and move on to their destination.

Just so with a multitude of people in New York City. After days in the great metropolis working in cramped offices, with mercury running up, they look forward with pleasure to an afternoon or evening at Feltmans'—"the oasis of the City."

The shady trees, climbing ivy and growing flowers of Feltmans' Dining Gardens bring you back to nature. The cool and refreshing breezes from the Atlantic, coupled with tempting dishes, incomparable service and soul-inspiring music, make Feltmans' the *place ideal.*

Why not spend a day at "the oasis of the City"—Feltmans'?

Restaurant, Deutscher Garten, Dining Gardens, Clam Bake and Seaside Garden, where exclusively first-run Motion Pictures are shown, now open.

Feltmans' CONEY ISLAND

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39TH ST. THEA. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Today 2:20.
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with Taylor Holmes and Walter Jones.

COMEDY Thea., 41st St., near B'way. Evs. 8.30.
Mats. Today and Tues. 2:30 KITTY MACKAY

Casino. 2&4 p.m. Best Seats 25c. Ev. 8:30, 15c-50c.
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JARDIN DE DANSE NEW YORK ROOF 8:30 to 2
Mr. & Mrs. Douglas Crane, Reed Sisters, Von Dell & Fenton, Vida Ramono, & others.

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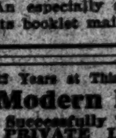

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